DISGRACEFUL PERVERSION OF JUSTICE
How the Grand Jury was thwarted in its efforts to indict notorious violaters of the lottery law and corrupt School Directors. See Page 17.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S FIRST NOVEL,
Entitled "The Light That Failed," begins in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.
DON'T MISS IT.

VOL. 42.—NO. 7. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

JUST AS A FLYER.

CONTINUATION FOR ONE WEEK MORE

OF

THE GREATEST SALE ON EARTH

AT

D. CRAWFORD and CO.'S

TO MAKE ROOM

FOR IMPORTATIONS OF FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Black Dress Goods.

At 11 1-2c.
24-inch Cordurettes, very serviceable; regular price, 15c.

At 20c.
40-inch English Tricots, extra heavy; regular price, 30c.

At 22 1-2c.
38-inch Brocatels, new effects; regular price, 35c.

At 35c.
44-inch English Mohairs, extra good values; regular price, 50c.

At 50c.
40-inch extra heavy silk-finish Henriettas; regular price, 65c.

At 75c.
54-inch Brilliantine, German manufacture; regular price, $1.

At 75c.
40-inch silk-finish Henriettas, very fine; regular price, 90c.

At 85c.
50-inch Mohair Brilliantine, silk lustre, extra fine; regular price, $1.25.

At $1.00.
46-inch German Henriettas, extra fine and heavy, silk finish; regular price, $1.25.

At $1.25.
46-inch Silk-warp Henriettas, the best makes; regular price, $1.65.

Silks.

At 34c a Yard.
15 pieces 19-inch Black Surah Silk; regular price, 50c.

At 49c a Yard.
20 pieces 19-inch Black Surah Silk; regular price everywhere else, 65c.

At 55c a Yard.
19-inch Silk Plush, seal brown, light brown, olive, terra cotta, garnet, wine, myrtle and golden brown; regular price, 75c.

At 65c a Yard.
18-inch Colored Gros Grain; regular price, 85c.

At 70c a Yard.
24-inch Brown Silk Plush, good quality; regular price, $1.

At 72 1-2c a Yard.
The finest assortment of Plaid Silks in the city in a variety of shades; regular price, $1.

At 79c a Yard.
Just received, an elegant line of 19-inch all-silk Colored Faille Francaise; regular price, $1.10.

At 89c a Yard.
23-inch Black Gros-grain Silk, extra quality for the price, which at ordinary times is $1.25 per yard.

At 90c a Yard
19-inch Double-warp Surah, in black ground and colored figures, latest styles; regular price, $1.35.

$1.00 a Yard.
20-inch Black and White Plaid Surah, in 6 designs, elegant quality; regular price, $1.35.

Jewelry.

Cut silver Edelweiss Hair Pin, sale price, 15c; regular price, 50c.
Rhine Stone Pendants, in star and horse-shoe designs; sale price, 25c; regular price, 50c.
5-row cut Silver Bangle Bracelets; sale price, 25c; regular price, 50c.
Boys' best Rolled Plate Watch Chains; sale price, 50c; regular price, $1.
Sets of buttons for baby dresses chased, plain or set in pearl linked with chains, sale price, 35c; regular price, 65c.
Gold plate necklaces, sale price, 8c; regular price, 25c.
Buckles in all shapes and styles, sale price, 15c; reduced from 50c.

Flannels.

At 22 1-2c.
10 pieces heavy Navy Blue Twill Flannel; reduced from 30c.

At 35c.
12 pieces extra quality Navy Blue Twill Flannel; reduced from 45c.

At 25c.
2,000 yards Red Twill Medicated Flannel; reduced from 35c.

At 30c.
1800 yards very heavy Red Twill Flannel; reduced from 40c.

At 30c.
2 bales All-Wool Indigo Blue Mixed Twill Flannel, shrunk; reduced from 40c.

At 60c.
700 yards 4-4 Cream B. V. Flannel Remnants; reduced from 95c. Best value ever offered in fine White Saxony Flannel.

At 35c.
50 pieces home-made 5 oz. Shirting Flannels; reduced from 45c.

Knit Underwear.

500 doz. Children's Heavy White Merino Vests or Pants:

Sizes—	16	18	20	22	24	26
Prices—	10	12½	15	20	22½	25
Sizes—	20	30	32	34		
Prices—	27½	30	32½	35		

750 doz. Children's All-Wool Scarlet Medicated Vests, Pants or Drawers. Special bargains:

Sizes.....	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	
Prices.....	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	

1,500 dozen children's fine all-wool Sanitary gray vests, pants, or drawers, very soft and warm,

Sizes.....	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	
Prices.....	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	65	75	

100 dozen Ladies' fine sanitary gray Vests or Drawers, sale price, 75c; regular price $1.15.

500 dozen Ladies' fine all-wool scarlet Medicated Vests or Drawers; sale price, 85c; regular price, $1.25.

100 dozen Gents' heavy all-wool Scarlet Medicated Shirts or Drawers; sale price, 75c; regular price, $1.

500 dozen Men's extra fine all-wool Sanitary Gray Shirts or Drawers, sale price $1; regular price $1.50.

150 dozen Men's very heavy all-wool Shirts, double back and front, in red, medicated or sanitary gray, sale price $1.50; regular price $2.

Shirt Department.

100 dozen boys' fine Scotch Wincey shirts, in plaids and stripes, sale price, 75c; regular price, $1.

500 dozen boys' fine Indigo blue, all wool, flannel shirts, sale price, $1; regular price, $1.35.

100 dozen boys' extra fine Scotch flannel shirts, all new styles of plaids and stripes, with patent non-shrinking band, sale price, $1.35; regular price, $2.

100 dozen Men's heavy dark striped Scotch Flannel Shirts, with plaited fronts, sale price, $1.25; regular price, $1.75.

150 dozen Men's extra fine Cocheco Flannel Shirts, sale price, $1.75; regular price, $2.50.

75 dozen Men's extra heavy All-Wool Indigo Blue Flannel Shirts, corded fronts, sale price, $2.50; regular price, $3.75.

Bed Comforts.

Good large-size Bed Comforts, well made, good filling; sale price, $1; reduced from $1.40 each.

Large size Chintz Bed Comforts, well made and filled; sale price, $1.50; reduced from $2 each.

Extra fine (oil chintz) white filling, good and heavy; sale price, $1.85; reduced from $2.50 each.

Extra fine Sateen Comforts (figured center and border), white cotton filling, well made and very heavy; sale price, $2.50; reduced from $3.25 each.

Wash Goods.

At 4 3-4c a Yard.
Excelsior Calicoes, all good staple patterns, colors absolutely fast; regular price, 7½c a yard.

At 4 1-2c a Yard.
Full Standard Prints, in black and white hair-line stripe only; regular price 7½c a yard.

At 5 3-4c a Yard.
Dark styles in Dress Ginghams, good quality; regular price 8½c a yard.

At 10c a Yard.
32-inch dark dress style American Sateens, good choice patterns; regular price 15c a yard.

At 10c a Yard.
A large and elegant assortment of Dress Ginghams, in plaids, stripes and checks; regular price 12½c a yard.

At 15c a Yard.
Double width Cotton Serges, in plaids, stripes and figures, in all the latest woolen effects, 36-inch wide; regular price 20c a yard.

House Furnishings.

Large White Granite Slop Jars; regular price, $1.50; sale price, $1.
French China Cups and Saucers, with gold band; regular price, $1.50; sale price, 87c a set.
Handsome English China Dinner Sets, in pink, blue and brown, all the newest designs; regular price, $11.50; sale price, $8.50; 100 pieces.
Fine Decorated English China Dinner Sets, consisting of 112 pieces, regular price, $16.50; sale price, $13.50.
Handsome Decorated English Toilet Sets, consisting of 10 pieces, $3.75, $4.25 and $4.50; sale price, $2.75, $3.25 and $3.50.
A lot of fine silver-plated Napkin Rings, regular price, 25c; sale price, 10c.
A carload of Japanned Coal Hods, regular price, 25c; sale price, 19c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Ladies Canton Flannel Drawers, good cloth, well made and trimmed with heavy lace, sale price, 39c; regular price, 50c.
Ladies' Muslin Nightgowns, fine cloth, Hubbard shape, yoke of embroidery and pleats, neck and sleeves trimmed in Hamburg ruffling; sale price, 79c; regular price, $1.
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, fine material, yoke band, trimmed with Hamburg flouncing eight inches wide, with two clusters of tucks above; regular value, $1.50; sale price, $1.19.
Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers—trimmed with wide Hamburg and cluster of eight tucks above; regular price, 65c; sale price, 49c.
One lot of soiled Lawn Aprons to close out; regular price, 25c; sale price, 15c.
One other lot of soiled Aprons, full size with scalloped edge; regular price, 25c; sale price, 19c.

Knit Goods.

500 dozen Infants' Fine Knit Bootees, in white, pink or blue; sale price, 7½c per pair; regular price, 15c.
100 dozen Ladies' Fine Hand Knit Fascinators, in black and colors; sale price, 25c; regular price, 40c.
150 dozen Chenille Fascinators, full fronts, in all colors; sale price, 35c; regular price, 50c.
35 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Knit Skirts; sale price, $1; regular price, $1.35.
50 dozen Ladies' very heavy All-Wool Knit Skirts; sale price, $2; regular price, $2.50.

Colored Dress Fabrics.

Black and White Striped Skirting, good colors; sale price, 5c; regular price, 10c.
Yard-wide Homespun Suiting, good dark shades; sale price, 17½c; regular price, 25c.
Yard-wide all-wool French Shepherd Check, in brown shades only; sale price, 25c; regular price, 50c.
52-inch heavy Tricot Cloth, in myrtle, brown and gray mixtures, best value ever offered; sale price, 25c; regular price, 45c.
Yard-wide fine English Henrietta, a complete line of all the newest shades; sale price, 35c; regular price, 45c.
36-inch All-wool Cheviot Plaids, rough effects, very stylish; sale price, 40c; regular price, 50c.
36-inch All-wool Scotch Cheviot Bourette Plaids, very nobby goods and scarce; sale price, 50c; regular price, 65c.
50-inch West of England Cloth Checks, for tailor-made suits, one of the prettiest fabrics shown this season; sale price, 50c; regular price, 75c.
54-inch fine imported Tricot Cloth, in gray and brown mixtures, special value; sale price, 65c; regular price, $1.
40-inch French and German Silk and Wool High Novelty Plaids and Checks, including all the latest effects in serge, bourette, camel's hair, boucle and Astrachan; sale price, 75c; regular price, $1 and $1.25.

Ladies' Suits.

Ladies' fine quality Black Brilliantine and Henrietta Cloth Suits, made in the latest style and guaranteed perfect fitting; sale price, $12.90; regular price, $16.50.
Ladies' Suits in the new Tartan and Aberdeen Plaids, very stylish; sale price, $15.75; regular price, $22.50.
Ladies' Suits in fine silk-warp Henrietta Cloth, handsomely embroidered; sale price, $17.25; regular price, $25.
Girls' all-wool Jersey Cloth Suits, in all shades, ages 3 to 10 years; sale price; $1.95; regular price, $3.75.
Cashmere suits, in brown and navy blue; sale price, $5.90; regular price, $8.75.
Ladies' Cashmere Waists, made with box plaits, full sleeves and belt, lined with good silesia, sizes 32 to 44 bust measure; sale price, $1.85; regular price, $2.75.

White Blankets.

10-4 large size heavy White Blankets; sale price, $1; reduced from $1.50 a pair.
10-4 extra heavy White Blankets; sale price, $1.85; reduced from $2 a pair.
11-4 large size White Blankets, very heavy; sale price, $2.75; reduced from $3.65 a pair.
11-4 extra quality full size; sale price, $3.50; reduced from $4.75 a pair.
11-4 fine North Star White Blankets, strictly all pure wool; sale price, $5.75; reduced from $7 a pair.
11-4 extra fine strictly all-wool California White Blankets; sale price, $6.75; reduced from $8.50 a pair.

Shoes.

500 pairs Misses' Grain Spring Heel Button Boots, sizes 12 to 2; sale price, 89c; regular price, $1.25 a pair.
300 pairs Children's Grain Solar-tipped Spring Heel Button Boots, sizes 8 to 11; sale price, 75c; regular price, $1 a pair.
2,500 pairs Ladies' Bright Dongola Button Boots, opera, common-sense and combination styles, plain or patent leather tipped, all sizes; sale price, $1.50; regular price, $2 a pair.
1,500 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, sizes 2½ to 7; sale price, 98c; regular price, $1.50 a pair.
800 pairs Ladies' Kid and Velvet Embroidered Opera Slippers, sizes 2½ to 7; sale price, 50c; regular price, 85c a pair.
100 pairs Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers, beaded toe, sizes 2½ to 6; sale price, $1; regular price, $1.25 a pair.
500 pairs Ladies' Hand-turned Oxford Ties, patent leather tipped, with ooze top, sizes 2½ to 6; sale price, $1; regular price, $1.50 a pair.
2,000 pairs Misses' Kid and Grain Heel or Spring Heel Button Boots, sizes 11 to 2; sale price, $1.25; regular price, $1.75 a pair.

Handkerchiefs.

Specials for Monday and Tuesday:
85 Dozen Ladies' plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs with Embroidered and Cut Star corners, regular price, 15c; sale price, 10c each or $1.10 a dozen.
Ladies' plain White Hemstitched all linen Handkerchiefs with Hand-worked initial in corner, regular price, 35c; sale price, 25c.
35 dozen Ladies' fine quality Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with white and colored scallops, and fine hand-worked embroidery in four corners, very handsome pattern; regular price 65c; for Monday and Tuesday will sell them at 49c each.
65 dozen Gents' plain white All-Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, with cord and tape borders; always sold for 17½c; will close out the lot at 12c each.
16 doz. Gents' Genuine China Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched with 1½-inch hem; regular price, 50c; sale price, 40c each.

Trimmings.

Gold, Steel and Silver Gimp; sale price, 17½c; regular price, 25c yd.
Silk Gimp, all colors; sale price, 25c yd; regular price, 50c.
Silk Applique Braid, all colors; sale price, 75c yd; regular price, $1.25.
Black silk cord Gimp, sale price, 30c yard; regular price 50c.
Cut steel Gimp 2 inches wide, $1.63; regular, $2
Genuine Ostrich Feather Trimming, black and brown, 3 inches wide, sale price, $1.39; regular price, $2.00.
Black Silk Crochet Buckles, sale price 25c, 35c and 50c; regular price, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Art Department.

Saddle bag head rests, 11x7 inches, best quality of China silk, perfumed; sale price, 49c, regular price, 65c.
The same in larger sizes, 12x9 inches, sale price, 79c, regular price, 95c.
Pillow Shams, braided in fancy designs, in red or white; regular price, 40c, sale price, 29c a pair.
Dresser Scarfs in heavy twill cloth stamped and tinted in elegant colors and designs; regular price, $1.00, sale price, 49c.
Baby Buggy Robes, in heavy felt, all colors handsomely ornamented; sale price, 69c; regular price, $1.
Momie Linen Sideboard Scarfs, 2 yards long, knotted fringe all round, stamped in artistic designs; sale price, 39c; regular price, 55c.
Stamped Cordonette Tray Cloths, 24x16 inches; sale price, 10c; regular price, 15c.

Lace Curtains, Etc.

115 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, sale price $1.25; reduced from $1.85 a pair.
87 pairs of fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, sale price $1.75; reduced from $2.65 a pair.
95 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; all new patterns, sale price $2.50; reduced from $3.85 a pair.
75 pairs of fine (Irish Point) Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long; sale price, $4.50; reduced from $5.75 a pair.
47 pair of fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 4 yards long; sale price, $3.25; reduced from $4.50 a pair.
55 pair of (Antique) Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, splendid goods; sale prices, $2.75 and $3.75; reduced from $3.50 and $5.25 a pair.
50 pairs of Turcoman Portieres (red only) fine chenille dado; sale price $4, reduced from $5.50 a pair.

Lace Bed Sets.

Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, in assorted patterns and sizes, all new patterns; sale prices $2.25, $3, $3.75, up to $5.50 a set.
A lot of short ends of Curtain Net and soiled Lace Curtains at less than cost.

Hosiery Department.

1,500 dozen Ladies' full regular, guaranteed fast black cotton Hose, sale price 20c; regular price, 35c.
1,000 Ladies' fine full regular made merino Hose, in grey and brown mixtures, sale price, 20c; regular price, 35c.
200 Ladies' fine all-wool black and colored regular made Hose, extra long, with ribbed tops, sale price, 25c; regular price, 40c.
100 dozen ladies' extra fine imported English Cashmere Hose, plain or ribbed, sale price, 50c; regular price, 85c.
150 dozen men's extra fine imported English Merino Half Hose, double heels and soles, sale price, 35c a pair or three for $1; regular price, 65c per pair.
1,000 Men's Very Heavy Knit Socks, in red or blue, sale price, 25c; regular price, 40c.
150 dozen Men's Fine Camel-Hair Seamless Socks, sale price, 25c; regular price, 40c.

Ladies' and Children's Wraps.

Ladies' Jackets of fancy brown striped cloaking, single breasted, high standing collar and high sleeves, sale price, $1.95; regular price, $3.
Misses' Reefers, of all-wool diagonal cloth, bound with military braid, rolling collar, a perfect fitting jacket, in all sizes; sale price, $4.50; regular price, $6.75.
Ladies' Reefers, in fine wale diagonal cloth, high standing collar, puffed shoulders, beautifully finished with braid, medium length; sale price, $5.75; regular price, $7.50.
Ladies' Jackets, in fine Cheviot, with loose front, deep rolling collar, high shoulders, silk cord and tassel, finished with gold braid, the nobbiest garment ever shown for the money; sale price, $5.90; regular price, $8.
Ladies' Jackets, in black and navy imported beaver, front reveres, silk-bound sleeves and reveres, handsomely embroidered in silk, a great bargain; sale price, $7.90; regular price, $10.
Children's Gretchen Cloaks, in dark plaids with high shoulders, cape, reveres, age 4 to 12 years; sale price, $2.75; regular price, $4.50.
Ladies' fine quality Seal Plush Jackets, high standing collar, puffed shoulders, medium length, a good reliable Jacket; sale price, $7.25; regular price, $10.
Ladies' Plush Sacques, silk seal, with genuine seal loops and lined with fine quality of quilted satin, shoulders slightly puffed, very handsome style; sale price, $14.75; regular price, $20.

Mattresses and Pillows.

Large double bed Mattress, all Excelsior filled, good ticking; sale price, $2; reduced from $2.50 each.
Large size double bed Excelsior and Cotton-top Mattress, well made, good quality ticking; sale prices $3 and $3.50; reduced from $3.75 and $4.25 each.
Large size double bed Mattress, hand-hackled moss filled, extra quality ticking; sale price, $6; reduced from $7.50 each.
Extra fine Odorless Feather Pillows, best grade ticking; sale price, $2, $2.75, $3 and $3.75 a pair; all reduced prices.

Domestics.

No McKinley Advance Here.

Good heavy Cotton Checks, fast colors; sale price, 5c; regular price, 7½c.
Nice Unbleached Cotton Flannel; sale price, 5c; regular price, 6½c.
Excellent fine Unbleached Cotton Flannel; sale price, 7½c; regular price, 9c.
32 inches wide extra heavy Unbleached Cotton Flannel; sale price, 10c; regular price, 12½c.
Black and red striped heavy fleeced Penang for skirtings; sale price, 10c; regular price, 15c.
4-4 wide fine soft-finished Capital Bleached Muslin; sale price, 7½c; regular price, 9c.

Millinery.

Trimmed Walking Hats, in colors; sale price, 25c; regular $1.50.
Children's Silk Plush Caps, in all colors; sale price, 75c; regular price, $1.50.
Silk Plush Nelly Bly Caps, in all colors; sale price, 95c; regular price, $1.75.
Boys' Caps; sale prices, 50c to $1; regular prices, 75c to $1.50.
Fancy Wings; sale price, 15c; regular price, 50c.

Ribbons.

176 pieces No. 30 Fancy Striped Ribbons, extra heavy and all pure silk; sale price, 23c per yard; regular price, 45c.
200 pieces No. 22 all-silk Black Gros-grain Ribbon, with wide satin edge, sale price 17½c per yard; regular price 27½c.
23 pieces 8-inch extra fine and heavy Black Gros-grain Sash Ribbon, with wide satin edge, sale price 59c per yard; regular price $1.
350 pieces No. 4 Colored Velvet Ribbons, sale price 49c per piece; regular price 90c.
Every width, shade and quality in Satin and Gros-grain Ribbon for fancy work.

Embroideries.

1,000 pieces fine Hamburg Edgings; sale price, 5c a yard; regular price, 7½c a yard.
2251 pieces fine Hamburg Embroidery; sale price, 7½c a yard; regular price, 10c a yard.
1,585 pieces fine Hamburg Embroidery, 3 to 5-inch; sale price, 10c a yard; regular price, 15c a yard.
2,905 pieces fine Hamburg Embroidery, neat and showy patterns; sale price, 12½c a yard; regular prices, 17½c and 20c.
1,151 pieces fine Hamburg Embroidery, nice skirt widths; sale price, 15c a yard; regular price, 20c a yard.
Handsome lines of Vandyke Embroidery, both Hamburg and Swiss, to close out at a great sacrifice.
Remnants of Embroidery, both Edging and Skirtings, at immense reductions.

Shawls.

Fine full-size single All-wool Shawl, in plain colors or checks; sale price, $2; reduced from $2.75 each.
Large size double All-wool Shawls; sale price, $3.75; reduced from $5 each.
Extra fine imported Velvet Reversible Beaver Shawls, the best goods; sale prices, $7.50, $8.75 and $9.50; reduced from $8.50, $10 and $11.75 each.
Extra fine double All-wool Shawls, all colors; sale prices, $4.50, $6.50 up to $8.50 each; all greatly reduced from original prices.

Linens.

45 pieces all-linen unbleached toweling 22 inches wide, sale price, 19c per yard; regular price, 13½c.
25 pieces red border cream table damask, 58 inches wide, sale price, 40c per yard; regular price, 55c.
38 pieces full bleached table damask, 64 inches wide, sale price, 65c a yard; regular price, 75c.
25 dozen red-bordered cream-fringed Tablecloths, 2¼ yards long, sale price, $1; regular price, $1.35.
75 dozen bleached Napkins, size 5-8, sale price, $1.25 a dozen; regular price, $1.75.
60 dozen red-bordered cream Doylies, sale price, 75c a dozen; regular price, $1.10.
55 dozen loom Huck Towels, 18x37 inches, sale price 12½c each; regular price 17½c.
90 dozen unbleached Turkish Towels, 24x36, sale price 15c each; regular price 20c.

Crawford's New Fall and Winter Catalogue Mailed Free on Application to Patrons Outside the City.

BROADWAY and FRANKLIN AV.

Tetley's Celebrated and Strictly Pure Ceylon Teas in Housefurnishing Department at 25c and 35c per half-pound.

STANLEY'S MEN.

Startling Revelations Promised by the Publication of Lieut. Jameson's Diary.

Shocking Story of Cannibalism Practiced by Members of Barttelot's Command.

Secretary Balfour Recounts the Impressions Received During His Recent Tour Through Ireland.

The Government's Policy Contrasted With the Methods of the Nationalists—The Land Purchase Bill and the Plan of Campaign—Davitt's Charges Unanswered—Fenian Prisoners to Be Pardoned by the Queen—Real Cause of the Troubles in the Cantons of Switzerland—The Old Question of Church and State—Kaiser William's Cheap Transit for Workingmen—The Best Matrimonial Venture Among American Girls Abroad—Mr. Charles Gibson's Entertainers in Germany—Gossip of the European Capitals—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The public is heartily sick of the squabble among Stanley's officers of his rear guard. Unless Stanley tells all he knows to some American interviewer it is not likely the public will get anything approaching the actual facts until Mrs. Jameson publishes her husband's dairy. Troup's book, which will be ready next Wednesday, tells practically nothing not already known, with the exception of letters between Troup and Stanley concerning Stanley's criticisms of the rear column. Troup's book remains intact as when the publication was stopped by an injunction a year ago. I am told from a source of good authority that in order to show up Stanley as he really is Mrs. Jameson will publish her husband's diaries in toto, regardless of the unfavorable light in which her late husband will appear by their publication. These sufferings when they are told will be very much like the story of our own Greely Arctic Expedition at Cape Sabine. Jameson was a witness to at least one scene of cannibalism in which the legs of a young woman condemned to death were cut off, taken to the river, washed and eaten while life was still in her mutilated body. This is merely an instance of the numerous horrors Jameson's published diaries will contain, if they are not expurgated, and Stanley doubtlessly refers to these stories when he speaks of chapters excised from officers' reports. However, the public is disgusted at Stanley's veiled prophet attitude, and will insist that he tell all he knows or hold his tongue.

The explorer's friends, on the other hand, say that this attack upon him on the eve of his departure is unfair. It gave him no time to answer, as he would have done over his own signature. All he felt at liberty to say, without further reflection, was transmitted through the medium of interviewers, and was necessarily imperfect and incomplete. It is known that Mr. Stanley was annoyed by the publication of Maj. Barttelot's diary and letters. He had restrained himself to his own disadvantage from telling the whole story of the rear guard out of consideration for its unfortunate commander, and he had hoped he would not be compelled to do so. Up to the last moment, when he embarked on the Teutonic, he spoke with evident regret and reserve leaving important points obscure. He could not bring his mind to disclose everything. The statements of Ward and Troup have heightened the mystery. Mr. Stanley, in self-defense, will be obliged to speak out once and finally when he arrives on the other side of the Atlantic. Friends who know all are confident that he will dispel the cloud of scandal which has been raised against him, but other reputations must suffer in the process. The story of the rear guard, when told in full, will be one of the most startling and dramatic in the history of African exploration.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Fenians to Be Pardoned—Balfour Talks About His Recent Journey.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is stated this evening on the authority of a leading Ministerialist that on the first day of the coming session of Parliament Queen Victoria, upon the recommendation of Lord Salisbury will, as an act of grace, grant a conditional discharge to all the men undergoing life sentences for participation in the earlier Fenian movements. Mr. Balfour has more than once expressed his opinion that these misguided men were angels compared with Nationalist members, especially as with such members as Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon. It is claimed by the Tories that such an exhibition of the Queen's prerogative will be intensely popular in Ireland. The Liberals claim that since the Davitt revelations regarding the manner in which these unfortunate enthusiasts were duped by British Government officials and men in their employ, it can be considered as simply an act of justice, though somewhat tardy in execution. The unexpected character of the proposal to pardon these alleged Fenians is peculiarly significant just now, when regarded in connection with the very strong and circumstantial rumor of a dissolution at Easter.

A TALK WITH BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour returned to Dublin last night. To a correspondent who questioned him regarding his Western tour he replied in substance: "My reception has been friendly; in some instances I may say cordial, but no better than I anticipated, from what I knew and believed of the Irish people, whose character, I am sure, is far from being fairly represented by the men whom Mr. Parnell has selected to represent them, and but a comparatively small part of whom believe in deliberate sympathy with the moonlighters, the boycotters, the mutilators and torturers of animals, the village tyrants and village ruffians and all the miscellaneous cohort of criminals whose operations have brought so much misery upon this part of the United Kingdom. I have carefully and closely inquired into the failure of the potato crop and visited the districts where that failure was said to be most evident and I am fully convinced that the resources of local relief, supplemented by Government aid and by the opportunities for industry which the Government proposes and is taking steps to provide, will be more than sufficient to deal with the emergency and prevent any serious suffering."

THE LAND-PURCHASE BILL.

In reply to a question as to the political condition of Ireland, Mr. Balfour answered: "Although I went about freely enough and unguarded, I did not have the fortune to meet with even an uncivil demonstration and the information given me, as well as my personal observation, left no doubt in my mind that the land-purchase bill will be accepted by the vast majority of the peasantry as a remedy for the conditions of which they now complain, so far as legislation can effect a remedy. I was everywhere told that the people were looking anxiously for the passage of the bill and that severe disappointment is felt that it has not yet become a law. I believe that to-day if the incubus of the terror inspired by the Plan of Campaign conspirators could be lifted from the breasts of the people the majority of Irish hearts would be brighter and happier than ever before. The mass of the Irish people are weary of agitation, of boycotting and of the graver forms of crime which have characterized the past ten years. I have," added Mr. Balfour, "no doubt whatever that it will, and the Government would fail in its duty should it not endeavor to break the chain of anarchy which binds communities like that of Tipperary and against which men like Bishop O'Dwyer are manfully struggling. Whatever the Parnellites may say, the issue is not of politics, but of laws that apply to England, Ireland and Scotland, and that will be enforced in Ireland, as they are enforced and obeyed in Great Britain, as long as I hold the post of Chief Secretary."

THE FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

When asked for an expression as to the flight of Dillon and O'Brien, Mr. Balfour said: "I have never accused either of them of personal cowardice, and Mr. Dillon especially has the courage to avow his intentions and purposes and face the consequences. The explanation of their course is very simple. The conspiracy is in sore straits for money, and they expect to get it in America."

In regard to the Eccles election Mr. Balfour said that it did not turn on the Irish question, but on the eight-hour and temperance issues. "So far as the condition of Ireland is concerned," continued Mr. Balfour, "it is far better to-day than when we received it from the Gladstone Government. Boycotting, then prevalent throughout the South and West, is now confined to a few districts and its victims, then numbered by thousands, may now be counted by scores and this has been accomplished without the weapon of summary imprisonment which Mr. Gladstone's administration so freely used. Crime has decreased in a marked degree, and so has the number of persons imprisoned in connection with the criminal conspiracy against law and order."

In regard to the Davitt charges, Mr. Balfour said briefly: "They do not in any way concern me. I have not read the stories, but I understand that substantially they make certain accusations against Mr. Gladstone's government. I presume that, if such is the case, Mr. Gladstone and his associates will take such steps as they may deem necessary and proper. For me to offer any would be decidedly improper.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of my journey," Mr. Balfour concluded, "has been the willingness of the people everywhere to offer real and practical suggestions as to the improvement of the condition of Ireland. In this respect the people present a notable contrast to their representatives in the House of Commons. I have never been able to extract from the latter an opinion which any responsible Minister would think worthy considering, with regard to those questions of social and material welfare of their constituents, which ought to be and which are talked of outside the domain of party politics. If there is a question not connected with politics in Ireland, it is the question of light railways, yet the House of Commons had to sit up until long after sunrise to pass a bill which had for its sole object the hurrying up of those railway measures on which I partly rely to meet such distress as may occur in the winter."

GLADSTONE'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Scotland have caused a thrill throughout Great Britain and evoked the reluctant admiration of the London *Times*. Those who have thought that the great Liberal leader was declining in mental vigor have had to confess their error. Never have his addresses been more forcible, nor his line of argument better sustained. The speech at Dundee is considered the masterpiece of his Scottish campaign. He has shown that crime is decreasing in Ireland, not on account of coercion, but because the Irish people have faith that the great Liberal movement in their behalf in Great Britain will be successful. He has also shown that under the present Government thousands of acres of derelict farms are going out of cultivation every year, and he has depicted in letters of light the gross wrong done by the Irish administration in shadowing citizens not charged with crime and in rejecting jurymen solely on the ground of religion. Mr. Gladstone has had to stand some bitter attacks on the ground of his advocacy of the disestablishment of the Scotch houses. At a meeting in Dalkeith the Rev. Dr. Scott of Edinburgh said that "if Mr. Gladstone was the means of bringing about the disestablishment of the church he would do that which would brand his name to all posterity as having perpetrated the greatest insult that could be given to the people of Scotland." But these hard words do not seem to move Mr. Gladstone, who had to to stand much harsher expressions when he was laboring for disestablishment in Ireland.

AIMED AT THE LEAGUE.

The *Spectator* declares if the Government can make the Irish feel safe in their holdings, the power of the National League would be reduced. This Mr. Balfour says the policies of the Government will effect. The Liberal party place no fault in the Government's good intentions. Home rule and nothing but that will satisfy the needs of the Irish people. Half measures will not answer and Mr. Gladstone has called upon the Government to show what it has to propose. The Liberal Union is said to have become discouraged. Lord Hartington's speech is a symptom that they are losing confidence and ground. The Irish cause is gaining day by day. The Government can only defeat the Liberal party by proposing liberal legislation for Ireland.

ENGLAND'S ENEMY.

A Mysterious Fanatic's Identity Disclosed—Disquieting News From Asia.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An uneasy feeling prevails in the British Foreign Office, owing to the action of the Ameer of Bokhara in ordering the Russian language to be taught in the higher schools of his dominions, and the news from Cabul received this afternoon to the effect that the mysterious Shah Daudet, who was preaching a jehad against the Russians and the English impartially, is none other than the very notorious Sayad-Jelal-Ud-Din, and that Sayad has never disguised the opinion he holds of the greatness and benevolence of holy Russia and the despotism of England. The Sayad has undoubted returned to Central Asia. He has been at Yarkhund and Herat and is about to visit Cabul.

Dispatches have been sent by Lord Lansdowne, the Viceroy of India, to Abdul Bahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, requesting the latter not to allow this unauthorized fanatic to further preach his jehad and not leave the Sayad to his own devices, or, in other words, to imprison him before he can further embitter the popular feeling in Afghanistan against England.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Real Cause of the Trouble in Switzerland—Notes From Berlin.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Germans are not a little interested in the yet unsettled troubles in Switzerland which amount to the revival in a new form of a struggle that has been sometimes dormant and at times active for many years, indeed, ever since Radicalism has been arrayed against the church in so-called Catholic countries and States. From the period of the reformation Switzerland was divided into Protestant and Catholic cantons and this was for ages sufficient distinction between the two elements of the population in a political as well as a religious sense. But as in Italy, France and even Spain, a party has grown up in the ranks of the nominally Catholic population opposed to Clericalism and influence in civil affairs.

FREED FROM CHURCH DOMINATION.

In France and Italy this class, not identical in all things, but in a general sense animated by one spirit and purpose, is politically dominant, and the church has lost its ancient power in the civil administration. This evolution is now going on in the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland, and, as in Italy and France, it is attended by more or less violence. The Clericals, entrenched behind local constitutions framed under absolute conditions, are striving to hold the reins, which the Radicals are equally determined to grasp from them. In Ticino the Radicals have achieved success through revolution, and in Friborugh the Conservative Clerical Government has been menaced with serious violence, the timely reinforcement of the police preventing the success of an attempted insurrection. The sympathy of the Federal Council is decidedly with the Radicals and opposed to the clericals, and although the Government evidently means to fulfil its Federal obligations, yet no doubt is left as to which party possesses the good will of the supreme authority, and there is equally little doubt that Church and State in the Swiss Cantons will follow the fate of Church and State in the adjoining nations of Latin origin.

BERLIN GOSSIP.

The German Emperor has done a graceful act in presenting the first child born in Heligoland since the cession to Germany a gold cup as a souvenir of the fact that it had the Kaiser for a godfather. The child is the only living native of the island subject to military service, as all the inhabitants at the time of the treaty were expressly exempted.

The Emperor has sent his thanks to the Sultan for the latter's tribute to Von Moltke on the veteran's 90th birthday. The Sultan, remembering that Von Moltke, while only a captain in the Turkish service, had been chiefly instrumental in winning the battle of Nisbe, in the Syrian campaign against Mehemet Ali, 1839, invited all the survivors of the battle to dine last Sunday at the Imperial Palace in honor of the occasion.

The Kaiser, finding himself unable for financial reasons to carry out his benevolent intentions regarding the erection of cottages for the workingmen, has determined that workingmen shall be enabled to reach as cheaply as possible places where they may put up cottages for themselves, and has directed that cheap morning and evening trains be established, with that view, between the capital and the suburbs.

Great preparations are being made for the wedding of the Emperor's sister, the Princess Victoria, which has been set down for the 19th of November in Berlin. All royal and princely personages connected with the imperial family will be invited.

Together with several Hamburg financiers Prince Bismarch will establish a brewery a Friedrichsruhe. The capital of the company will be 600,000 marks. The capitalists will own the brewery, paying rent to Prince Bismarck, who reserves the right for his heirs to purchase the plant and business at the expiration of fifty years. It is calculated that the concern willi o a large export trade.

BABY BECKWITH.

The Best Match of the Season—Americans in London.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Bradley Martins has taken entire charge of Baby Beckwith's marriage and will give her a wedding breakfast at Thomass Hotel quite compatible with Bradley Martins' entertainments in New York. The wedding has now been postponed till Nov. 29 in order to allow Beckwith's brother a chance to get here to give the bride away. Bradley Martins has gone back to Scotland, but will return next week and prepare for the wedding. Beckwith came here from America last year with Bradley Martins and met Dudley Leigh while on Martins' estate in Scotland this summer. In point of aristocratic connections it is one of the best marriages an American girl has contracted here.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

Dudley Leigh is a brother of Lady Jersey and a nephew of the Duke of Westminster. Lord Leigh is over 70 years old, and the son will soon come into possession of his title and estates, among them Stone Leigh Abbey and the historic ruins of Kenilworth. Dudley Leigh is an amiable young man, without any particular vices, but has done nothing yet to indicate that he will show any individuality when he succeeds to his father's seat in the House of Lords. In politics the Leigh family are consistent Liberals.

Miss Beckwith's wedding dress was made by Worth and arrived in London to-day. The ceremony will be performed by Canon Leigh, the popular May Fair clergyman, and cousin of the bridegroom. The Bradley Martins have decided to spend the winter on the Nile ascending to the second cataract. Their youngest son has just passed high honors for Christ Church College at Oxford. Sherman Martins, the worthless elder son, still remains in India in charge of his tutor.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Charles Gibson and wife of St. Louis arrived in London to-day from Germany, where they have been the guests of Prince Bismarck at Varzin. Mr. Gibson was also entertained at dinner by Emperor William. They return to America next Friday on the Normannia.

Thomas Stevens, the special correspondent in Russia, sailed on the Augusta Victoria. Hamilton Aide, E. R. Bacon, C. W. Bonynge, George Hoadly, D. O. Mills, Victor Newcomb, R. S. Roosevelt, W. D. Sloane, Francis Lynde, Stetson A. A. Vantine and Gen. J. A. Wilson sailed on the Teutonic. Gen. G. M. Serrell, Stewart L. Woodford, Buck Taylor and T. P. O'Connor sailed with Minister Lincoln on the City of New York. The latter took the body of his son Abraham with him. The body of Miss Rhinelander was taken from Havre to-day on the Gascoygne, in care of Dr. Lispenard Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, G. E. Kimball and Mrs. Admiral Livingston also sailed on the Gascoygne.

DEAD.

Mrs. Clarence Sinclair is dead. She was the daughter of the late Mahlon Sands of New York, who was killed by falling from his horse in Rotten Row two years ago. She married early this year Clarence Sinclair, a member of the Scots' Guards and son and heir of Sir Tollemache Sinclair.

Many Americans in London attended the funeral of poor Patrice Bouciault Pitman in Brompton Cemetery yesterday. Her infant son still lives.

REGINALD BIRCHALL.

Traits of Character Noted in the Murderer's Career at College.

OXFORD, England, Nov. 1.—If the Canadian murderer is identical with Reginald Birchall of Lincoln College, Oxford, the following reminiscences of one who knew the collegian throw new light on the mental traits and idiosyncrasies of the student, who may be found entered in the Oxford University calendar of 1887 as "Birchall, Reginald, matriculated lent term, 1886." It is remembered here that a dramatic performance was organized at Tenby in the summer vacation of 1886. Birchall was stage and business manager. Later on in the season Birchall managed a performance at one of the North Wales watering places.

STRANGE TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

There is no doubt that he was a clever, careless fellow. But strangest of all, in view of his later career, and especially the heartless murder for which he has been sentenced to death, was his disgust at the pigeon shooting matches of the Seven Bridges road. He had no patience with those who found any sport in the struggles of a dying pigeon. Birchall is recalled as a poor shot. One night he was with some fellow students calling at a neighbor's rooms, and after they had examined their host's firearms, among them an American revolver that excited much controversy, they all adjourned to an attic for the purpose of shooting cats on the roofs. Two of the felines fell under the aim of the party, but Birchall's shot went ten yards wide of the mark, and through the window of a law student who sat reading near it. The now notorious Oxonian had a taste for the best authors. He had Landor, Ruskin and De Quincey in his rooms.

SHOT BY ACCIDENT.

About two years ago a man was shot at Brasenose College. It was said that Birchall shot him by accident. One who was a friend of Birchall's when the latter was here at Oxford says that from his knowledge of the Lincoln student he never murdered Benwell, but that the reckless fellow was capable of any amount of fraud and was fond of quoting the maxim of the Tichborne Claimant, "That there were men who had brains and men who had not brains, and that those who had brains should live on those who had not."

Many of Birchall's friends here think that he was at times insane. He has been seen tapping his way down High street like a blind man. But this device was probably invented for mischief, for one Sunday he tottered into the Vice-Chancellor's, just as the venerable official was coming out of St. Mary's Church, and caught at the official's gown in order to save himself from a pretended fall.

A MORBID EGOTIST.

Here, from all accounts, he was a wild young fellow, afflicted with a morbid sort of egotism. His philosophy of life, as expressed in his favorite Tichborne motto above quoted, is nothing new in the annals of crime. It was the creed of the most notorious and intellectual of American murderers—Edward H. Rulloff, and it is the theme of one of the most powerful and terrible works of murder fiction—Dostoievsky's "Crime and Punishment." These recollections of Birchall show in him the manifestations of an acute and unruly intellect concentrated intensely upon his own desires.

The Prisoner Closely Watched.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Nov. 1.—The Government has ordered a stricter watch to be kept on Birchall since the "Colonel" letter incident. The authorities are satisfied that the letter was written by himself. He is not now allowed to write to friends and it is said he will probably not be allowed to carry out his agreement regarding the purchase of his book. All this, it is said, is owing to the representations from the English Colonial officers to the effect that Birchall's writings to the press are causing scandal and bringing the law into disrespect. Birchall has addressed a communication to Lady Stanley seeking her assistance to obtain a reprieve. Birchall is as light-hearted as ever and declares that he will die an atheist.

SACKVILLE BACKS DOWN.

His Brother Apologizes For His Blunder—London Topics.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Sackville has once more admitted that he has blundered and once more backed down. The feeling in Stratford-on-Avon has been so indignant at his proposal to practically destroy the Childs' Shakspeare Fountain that he was obliged to reply to it. At the Mayor's banquet, given at Stratford on Wednesday, Lord Sackville's brother, Sir Arthur Hodgson, made a speech, saying if any action of his brother caused an uncomfortable feeling, Lord Sackville would be the first to say let it be forgotten.

The exhibition of French products, which has been going on for the past few months, closed to-night. Although fairly well attended and making an attractive and interesting display, it succeeded in achieving a deficit of £10,000. On the other hand, the British Military Exhibition, which has been open during the same period, has proved a success and has already cleared more than the French enterprise lost.

A very determined effort will be made during the coming session of Parliament to secure the removal of restrictions upon the importation of American cattle, but there is little chance of a repeal of the law affecting the question, owing to the retaliatory feeling engendered by the McKinley bill. Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, is decidedly opposed to any alteration, and the whole agricultural population would resent the introduction of American cattle so long as the provisions of the McKinley bill remain unrepealed or unmodified. Then again Mr. Plimsoll's revelations concerning the horrors of cattle boats have not been without effect, and not only is it unlikely that restrictions will be removed, but in all probability much more severe regulations will be laid down concerning the importation for slaughtering purposes.

THEY CAME, 10,000 STRONG!

The Staid and Sober Citizen, the Business Man, the Clerk, the Mechanic, and the Head of the Family with Troops of Boys, all to take advantage of

FAMOUS' GREAT JUMBO SALE

Of Men's and Boys' Fine Suits and Overcoats. Selling out of the Mammoth $485,000 Purchase at about 50c on the $1. It was a Harvest for the People!

SATURDAY WAS A BIG DAY AND WE'RE PROUD OF IT.

And will keep right on in the good work of giving you double value for your money.

Here's One Item, - $15 Boys' Tailor-Made Knee-Pant Suits for $7.50.
Here's Another Item, $25 Boys' Long-Pant Tailor-Made Suits for $15.
Still Another One, - $45 Gents' Fine Tailor-Made Overcoats for $25.
A Better One Still, - $30 Gents' Fine Tailor-Made Ulsters for $18.50.
The Boss Card, - - $35 Gents' Fine Tailor-Made Suits for $20.

FOR THE COLD SNAP

$25 fine Tailored Overcoats $15.00
$20 fine Tailored Overcoats $12.50
$18.50 fine Tailored Overcoats, $10.00
$12.50 Chinchilla Overcoats. $7.50
$8.50 Chinchilla Overcoats.. $5.00
$25 extra fine Ulsters.... $15.00
$18.50 Storm King Ulsters. $10.00
$15 extra heavy Ulsters.... $7.50
$8.50 heavy Cheviot Ulsters $5.00

YOU CAN AFFORD SEVERAL

PAIRS OF TROUSERS NOW.

$10 fine Tailored Trousers.. $6.50
$8.50 fine Tailored Trousers $5.00
$5 fine All-Wool Trousers.. $3.50
$4 fine Cassimere Trousers. $2.50
$1.50 Wool-filled Jeans Trousers, 79c

Thousands of styles and patterns to choose from—the finer grades made from best imported woolens.

See What You Can Do for the Boys.

Boys' $10 all-wool Knee-Pant Suits $5.00
Boys' $6 all-wool Knee-Pant Suits $3.50
Boys' $4 all-wool Knee-Pant Suits $2.50
Boys' $3.50 No. 1 Cheviot Knee-Pant Suits.... $2.00

Here Are Some More Good Things

Boys' $18.50 Tailored Long-Pant Suits for.... $10.00
Boys' $12.50 Tailored Long-Pant Suits for.... $7.50
Boys' $8.50 all-wool Long-Pant Suits for.... $5.00
Boys' $5 good Cheviot Long-Pant Suits for.... $3.00

This is Your Golden Opportunity.

Keep Young America Warm

Boys' $25 (13 to 18) fine Tailored Overcoats.... $15.00
Boys' $18.50 (13 to 18) fine Tailored Overcoats.... $10.00
Boys' $12.50 (13 to 18) fine all-wool Overcoats.... $7.50
Boys' $8.50 heavy Chinchilla Overcoats.... $5.00
Child's (2½ to 12) $12.50 Cape Overcoats.... $7.50
Child's (2½ to 12) $10 Cape Overcoats.... $5.00
Child's (2½ to 12) $6 Cape Overcoats.... $3.50
Child's (2½ to 12) $4 Cape Overcoats.... $2.00
Boys' 50c substantial Knee Pants for 20c
Boys' $1.25 all-wool Knee Pants for 50c
Boys' $2 all-wool Knee Pants for $1.00

The Biggest Chance You Ever Had.

THIS MEANS

DEATH TO HIGH-PRICED TAILORS

Gents' $40.00 fine Tailored Suits for.... $25.00
Gents' $35.00 fine Tailored Suits for.... $20.00
Gents' $30.00 fine Tailored Suits for.... $18.50
Gents' $27.50 fine Tailored Suits for.... $15.00
Gents' $20.00 fine Tailored Suits for.... $10.00

These Suits are made from the finest imported and domestic woolens, in Single and Double-breasted Sacks, 1, 2 and 3-button Cutaway Frocks and Prince Alberts, sizes 33 up to 48. See our "Boss" Workingman's all-wool $10 Suits for $4.95.

FAMOUS JUMBO SALE--

BROADWAY and MORGAN. Open till 10 p.m. on Saturdays

SEE The Grand Display of Bargains from our Great Clothing Purchase in Broadway and Morgan Street Show-Windows.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ALL FOR DIEKMANN.

THE ENTHUSIASM AROUSED IN HIS BEHALF IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

The Effort of the So-Called "Regular Candidate" (?) to Explain Why He Should Be Supported and His Final Failure—The Australian Ballot—General Political News.

C. A. Gitchell, who imagines that he is the choice of the Twelfth Ward Republicans for the House of Delegates to fill the late Delegate Hilgeman's unexpired term, received a lesson last evening that ought to convince him of his mistaken impression. He hired a hall and called a meeting to ratify the nomination he received by the most contemptable political method. The meeting was announced to take place at 8 o'clock in Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, and at that hour there were some 200 persons present. Gitchell entered the room smiling, thinking probably that the assembled voters came there for the especial purpose of hearing him explain his candidacy. His mind was soon set right on this score, however, as nearly every man present began shouting for Diekmann, the gentleman who has been indorsed by all the parties in the ward. Gitchell was rattled at first, but was determined to make his speech, and came prepared to make an attack on Typographical Union, No. 8, and the other labor organizations that are actively opposing his candidacy. When he reached the platform a few young men who follow him from place to place for the free drinks he sets up for them tried to stir up some enthusiasm, but failed signally. Nine out of every ten men in the hall were for Diekmann.

NOTHING BUT ABUSE.

There was a disposition at first to interrupt the speaker, but the opposition leaders insisted on order, so that he could make himself heard and understood. They were interested in hearing Gitchell's explanation of his candidacy. He paced up and down the platform and did nothing else but pour abuse on the newspapers that are opposing him and the Typographical Union and other labor organizations engaged in the same work. When he concluded his harrangue some of Mr. Diekmann's friends, who composed a big majority of the audience, thought it was only right and fair that the opposition should be given a hearing. Several present were called upon for speeches, and before it was decided who should make the reply, Gitchell and his few followers stole quietly out of the hall. At the same time the lights in the hall went out leaving the supporters of Mr. Diekmann in the dark. Instead of lessening their order for their choice, it increased it to a considerable extent and the shouts that went up for the people's candidate could be heard blocks away. They came down stairs shouting and cheering for Diekmann and hissing whenever Gitchell's name was mentioned. When they reached the sidewalk they found a barrel, and rolling it out in the street used it for a platform. Speeches indorsing Mr. Diekmann's candidacy were then made by Maj. Hook, Mr. Jackson and several others. A large crowd collected, filling the streets and sidewalks and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Gitchell was denounced for his hostility to organized labor and for his lobby work in and about the City Hall.

While the meeting was in progress on the outside Gitchell and the few young men he had induced to follow him were in the saloon holding high carnival. Beer was given free to every man who was willing to say he would give his vote to Gitchell. Some of the Republicans who went in were not for Gitchell and paid for their own beer. The meeting plainly indicated that Gitchell is about the most unpopular candidate ever named for an office in that section of the city. All the indications point to a splendid victory for Mr. Diekmann, the choice of the merchants, manufacturers and workingmen generally of the Twelfth Ward.

To Avoid Confusion at the Polls.

Mr. Fielding Mansfield, who has been giving much attention to the Australian ballot reform law of late, is satisfied that there will be no confusion experienced at Tuesday's election if the instructions to the judges and voters are carried out. Speaking on this subject yesterday he said:

"It has been intimated that many voters will be prevented from voting by reason of the time consumed in the preparation of the Australian ballots. It will be shown that if the number of voters in a precinct is not too great to prevent their voting under the old system, then there will be no hindrance to casting all the votes by reason of the preparation of the Australian ballots. Through my efforts an ordinance dividing each of the fifteen largest precincts, containing respectively from 750 to 1,300 registered voters, was passed by the Municipal Assembly last July, in anticipation of the inauguration of this Australian ballot law. This increase in the number of precincts will afford great relief, and will enable many voters to vote who would otherwise have been prevented from voting.

"The statute provides for one booth at each precinct for each hundred electors who voted at the last preceding general election. Each voter is limited to five minutes in the use of a booth in the preparation of his ballot. If a precinct contains 100 voters it will be provided with one booth. If each voter consumes five minutes in preparing his ballot, then twelve voters can prepare their ballots in one hour, or 156 voters can prepare their ballots in one booth in thirteen hours—the time during which the polls are open. This will admit of the preparation of fifty-six more ballots than would be required for the 100 actual voters, provided one man followed another without any loss of time. This shows a margin of 56 per cent and under the ordinary conditions of voting 100 voters can prepare and cast 100 ballots in thirteen hours. The heavy vote is cast from 6 to 10 a. m. (four hours) and from 5 to 7 p. m. (two hours), a total of six hours. By preparing twelve ballots in one hour in one booth, this admits of the preparation of seventy-two ballots during the six hours. The remaining twenty-eight out of the 100 ballots would be prepared between 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. This is about the order in which votes are usually received and cast at the polls. For further illustration the same process will be applied to a precinct containing 600 voters, the polling place of which will be provided with six booths. If the six booths are filled successively each five minutes by voters then seventy-two ballots may be prepared in one hour or 936 ballots in thirteen hours; while only 600 will be required. The vote from 6 to 10 a. m. (four hour) and from 5 to 7 p. m. (two hours) gives a total of six hours. The preparation of twelve ballots in one booth in one hour would result in the preparation of seventy-two ballots in six booths in one hour, or 432 ballots in six hours. The judges and clerks would have to receive and deposit an average of seventy-two prepared ballots an hour during the morning and evening rush of voters. This they may be able to do if they are intelligent and quick, but they can not exceed this to any considerable extent. The remaining 168 out of 600 ballots will be prepared and received between 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. A voter who votes the straight Democratic ticket ought to prepare his ballot in one minute, because it only requires the drawing of two cross lines connecting the diagonal corners and one line in the middle from top to bottom on the other three tickets on his ballot. During the rush in the morning or evening if all the booths are filled many voters can prepare their ballots without entering a booth, as the booth is only used to screen the voter from view, if he so desires, while preparing his ballot. There will be less trouble experienced in preparing the ballots that in casting the prepared ballots in the large precincts.

The practical result will depend upon the efficiency of the judges and clerks and the assistance rendered them by each voter preparing beforehand a sample of the ballot which he intends to cast, so that he will know how and who to vote for, without trespassing upon other people's time.

Another great help will be afforded, provided all who can do so will arrange to vote between 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. Office men, clerks and employees at stores should be allowed two hours for voting in the morning. Laborers, mechanics and operators in factories should be discharged not later than 3 o'clock p. m. for the same purpose."

Meeting at Albany Hall.

There were some fifty people got together at the hall on Garrison and Cass avenues last night to attend what was called a Republican ratification meeting. After a long wait, Horatio D. Wood and Willis Clark appeared. Mr. Wood was introduced and said but a few words. Mr. Farmer spoke for a long time. Then after another long wait Chas. F. Joy showed up. He had been speaking elsewhere and was hoarse, but he spoke long enough to say that but half an hour ago he had learned that the Democrats had arranged a stupendous fraud. They had copied the poll books and then taken all the names of persons dead or out of town who had escaped the revisors and were going to vote them. There were 900 of these names, all of which the Democrats would try to vote. Pohlman and the other candidates did not appear. During one of the long and tedious waits Henry Feuerbach, who was chairman tried to be witty and entertaining, but failed most signally. After spoiling a lot of humorous things by telling them he went away and was not seen again during the meeting.

The Real Estate Agents for Hobbs.

No class of men have more business with the Recorder of Deeds than the real estate men of the city. They and the title abstractors are with him all the time during his official hours, and no persons are better qualified to speak of such an officer's proficiency in conducting the office and faithfully discharging the responsible duties of that important trust.

Speaking of the present incumbent, Mr. W. A. Hobbs, and his aspirations for re-election, Mr. August Gehner, a representative Republican, and senior member of the title abstract firm of August Gehner & Co., says he has seen nearly all the real estate agents in the city in behalf of Mr. Hobbs' candidacy, and he has not met a single man among them who is opposed to his re-election. On the contrary they indorsed him and recommended him highly, many very strong Democrats declaring their intention to vote for him. Mr. Gehner says Mr. Hobbs has made the best Recorder of Deeds St. Louis ever had. "He gives personal attention to the details of the office," said Mr. Gehner, "thereby discovering many errors in the execution of papers which if let go uncorrected would cost interested parties a great deal of money and inconvenience. The real estate men appreciate such qualities, and they are unanimously in favor of Mr. Hobbs because he has shown that he possesses these merits to a degree that peculiarly fit him for the position over any other man they have had experience with in the same place."

Mr. R. Collins of the firm of M. R. Collins, Jr., & Co. is one of the most widely known representative Democrats among the real estate agents with whom he is very popular. Although counting himself a-dyed-in-the-wool Democrat Mr. Collins openly declares that when it comes to casting his ballot for Recorder of Deeds, Mr. Wm. A. Hobbs, the present incumbent, will get the ballot. Mr. Collins is an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Hobbs in his official capacity.

Mr. Hobbs' plan of making the marriage license department separate from the general business and secluding it from prying and jeering idlers is a good service to the public, as couples may now go for a license with as much privacy as they would have in their own homes. Mr. Collins says all the real estate men that he has talked to, and he has seen most of them, want to see Mr. Hobbs continued in the office and they are going to vote and work for him regardless of politics.

A Strong Legislative Candidate.

One of the strongest legislative candidates, whose names will appear on the official ballot given the voters next Tuesday, is Mr. Alonzo C. Church, a Democratic nominee in the Third Representative District. Mr. Church is a young attorney of eminent ability and a life-long resident of the city. He was born here some thirty years ago, and received his education in local institutions. He is considered one of the ablest attorneys in the city and having a splendid record as such will certainly make a creditable Representative. Mr. Church was never an applicant for the nomination, the place having been tendered him by the convention without any solicitation whatever on his part. The ticket opposing him in the Third District is made up of three politicians who claim to be both Republicans and Union Labor advocates.

A Dead Movement.

The "prominent" Democrats who undertook to hold a meeting at the Hendricks Association last Wednesday afternoon to pass a vote of confidence in the Mayor's fealty to the Democracy, and to incidentally denounce the POST-DISPATCH expose of the bosses' combine, got together yesterday afternoon, but the number was much smaller than before. There were about a dozen present, and E. W. Goode was in the chair. Charley Higgins of the Eighteenth Ward was the Secretary.

The outlook was discussed and the conclusion was reached that there was no necessity of issuing a manifesto to the Democracy denying the "combine" or for any other purpose. Thus did the original plans of the "prominent" Democrats, who called the initial meeting fall through.

Political Notes.

The Union Labor voters of the Ninth District will have a meeting to-morrow at Central Turner Hall.

A Union Labor mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening at Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets.

The First Ward Republican Club will close the campaign to-morrow evening with a big rally at Third and Spruce streets. Seth W. Cobb, Henry W. Bond, R. A. Campbell and many others are announced to speak.

The Union Labor party of the Twenty-seventh Ward will have a rally at Gibson's Hall, Cheltenham to-morrow evening. W. A. Stebbins, K. L. Gottschalk, Henry Roll, James Halloway and Will C. Thornton will speak.

One of the largest Democratic mass meetings ever held in the West End was called to order at 8 o'clock last evening at Chamsing and Lindell avenues. There were over 800 Democrats present and there was no lack of enthusiasm at any time. Speeches were made by Seth W. Cobb, E. F. Stone, M. J. Kenefick, F. W. Fauntleroy and others.

About the best attended meeting of the Union Labor campaign was held last night at Broadway and Park avenue. Sam Byrnes, the Democratic and Union Labor candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, made the speech of the evening, discussing labor matters at length. He was followed by Wm. Swaine, W. A. Stebbins, Nat G. Eaton, E. W. Knierin, Henry Roll, J. T. Gladhill, Will Thornton and George J. O'Reilly.

The Second Ward Independent Club met last evening at 921 Lucas avenue. John Rohan presided and Bernard T. Fure was Secretary. The club denounced ex-Justice of the Peace Walton, who is seeking the same office as the Republican and citizens' candidate, and indorsed Justice McGaffrey by an almost unanimous vote. Patrick M. Stead was unanimously indorsed for Sheriff.

A very large meeting of the independent voters of the Twenty-eighth Ward was held last night at Easton and Warne avenues. There were a number of speakers and the meeting manifested a great deal of enthusiasm over Wm. J. Hart and John J. Byrne, the Democratic nominee in the ward for Justice of the Peace and Constable respectively. Hart is the present incumbent in the office of Justice of the Peace and is very popular with the voters of the ward, having been raised in it. Byrne is also very popular in the ward and their friends regard their election as a certainty.

NO CANDIDATE will represent our city and State in Congress better than John T. Field.

LOVE knows no token that will cheer one,
Like Strauss's photo of the dear one.

Bridal Bulletin.

Henry Horn	909 S. 9th st
Christine Kleinkerfuhs	1131 S. 6th st
John Wm. Lambert	913 Franklin av
Caroline B. Pfeiffer	Smithton, Ill
Wm. E. Jones	1020 Clark av
Catherine Shultz	1020 Clark av
Charles Kremnacker	2523 S. 7th st
Lydia Rathert	2717 S. Broadway
Hermann Zimmermann	1444 Mullanphy st
Dora Meier	2625 Natural Bridge rd
Timothy Mulvaney	2835 S. Main st
Annie Fuhrmann	2835 S. Main st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

THE people are running the campaign of John T. Field for Congress.

A Cargo of Cotton on Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Fire was discovered in the Mallory Line steamer Leon so-night while the vessel was lying at her dock pier, 19 East River. The steamer arrived this morning from Galveston with a cargo of cotton. The fire blazed furiously, illuminating the lower part of the East River. At midnight the fire was still burning. It is estimated that the loss on the steamer and cargo will be $150,000 if not more than that figure. Chief mate Reilly and his wife and two daughters and some of the crew were asleep on the vessel when the fire was discovered, but they were taken off without sustaining any injury.

DISSATISFIED Democrats vote for John T. Field, the people's candidate, for Congress.

NOW GOING ON AT 512 and 514 ST. CHARLES ST.

THE GREAT FIRE SALE

FRANK BROTHERS OF

Now Going on at
512 and 514 St. Charles St.

It Was the Largest Dry Goods Fire Ever Known in St. Louis.

It Is the Greatest Fire Salvage Sale Ever Heard of in This City.

NOW GOING ON AT 512 and 514 ST. CHARLES ST.

Between Broadway and Sixth Street.

WANTED---100 Experienced Salespeople.

THROWN OFF A BRIDGE.

A MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE CAUSED BY ILLICIT LOVE.

The Pettit Wife Poisoning Case—An Octogenarian Slain—A Jealous Husband's Deadly Knife—An Exceedingly Bad Crowd—Her Husband's Old Sweetheart Charged With Poisoning—Minor Criminal News.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Murder Creek, in the town of Akron, was the scene of an attempted double murder and suicide last night. Sarah McMillan, who was visiting the family of Simon Brown of that place, had fallen in love with Mr. Brown, who is a widower. He is courting a widow, Mrs. Connors, and although Sarah is young and pretty, her charms did not win Brown away from Mrs. Connors. Brown has a 6-year-old daughter, Delia, and Mrs. Connors a 10-year-old daughter, Nellie. Everything was happy in both households until last evening Miss McMillan started away at 8 o'clock to visit some friends at Failkirk, two miles away. The children accompanied her. When they reached the sixty-foot bridge or trestle back of the Cement-works Miss McMillan induced the girls to walk out on it with her. When over the creek she suddenly seized Nellie and, despite her struggles, threw her over the side. Nellie's head was smashed on an abutment and her body was badly bruised on the rocks.

Little Delia tried to escape but the murderess caught her and

THREW HER OVER.

She was badly hurt. Two hours later Miss McMillan returned to the Brown household, and could not account for the children. She told them they would never see her again and went away.

Miss McMillan was followed and the villagers aroused. The murderess walked a mile or more further down the creek and jumped into the stream. She was rescued by Mr. Brown as she was going down for the third time. The searching party discovered the bodies of the little girls at 4 this morning. Nellie was dead. Delia was badly hurt, but was able to tell her tragic story. Later in the day the murderess was placed in custody, and was brought to the jail here to-night. Coroner Miller

CHARGED HER WITH MURDER.

He asked her about the crime, and she said she remembered nothing after being in a store somewhere with the girls. Investigation here shows that the girl formerly lived with Contractor Dunbar's family. She yesterday received a letter stating that she was suspected of stealing some diamonds from him. Insanity runs in her family, and a relative is in an asylum. The Coroner thinks that the alleged accusation upset her, and a jealous mania caused her to attempt the murder of the two children. The facts will be brought out at the inquest Monday.

An Octogenarian Slain.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning Thomas Churchill, living south of Schuylersville, this county, was shot and killed by one of three men who are now under arrest. One of the latter is fatally injured, and another badly injured. Their names are not yet known. The murder seems to be the result of a general fight in which an innocent man was killed.

Further details of the tragedy this morning show that the victim, Thomas Churchill, was 85 years old and lived with his wife in his own house. At 3 o'clock this morning two men, Michael Henshaw and Patrick Hughes, rapped at the door of the old man's house and demanded admittance which was refused. The old couple tried to hold the door fast, but the men smashed it in. As the two entered the house the old man stabbed each of them with a bayonet, badly wounding them. The men then fired three shots, killing Churchill instantly. Mrs. Churchill ran out at the back door and alarmed the neighbors. The men were arrested, one being taken to jail and the other to the hospital. A man named Donnelly has also been arrested on suspicion. Henshaw has been a cowboy, and only lately returned from the West. The others are residents of Schuylersville, and have always been looked upon as "tough cases."

Nearly Dead From Exposure

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 1.—John Hill, a prominent farmer of Buchanan County, Mo., which lies opposite here, was found in a creek in this city at 7 o'clock this morning in a demented condition, nearly dead from exposure and hunger and unable to give an account of himself. He was lying in mud, where he had plunged during the night. He was taken in charge by the police, who took him to the station, where he was cared for, and later in the day his brother, Wm. Hill, appeared in search of him.

Hill left his home yesterday morning with a team of horses and wagon. He wore a valuable overcoat and gold watch and chain and had a considerable sum of money. These articles and his team are missing, and from the circumstances surrounding the case it is believed he was overtaken by thugs in the city last night and robbed. His condition to-night is critical.

An Exceedingly Bad Crowd.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 1.—Lee Allen, a notorious horsethief, known throughout the Southwest as a thief and murderer, was convicted in the Federal Court to-day of stealing twenty-five head of horses from Lone Wolf, Chief of the Kiowas. Allen was arrested in Green County over a year ago after a desperate resistance, in which he was badly wounded by Deputy Marshal Jeff Mynatt. He is under indictment in a number of counties in Texas for stealing horses. Ben Franklin and Will Johnson were also convicted of horse stealing to-day. They are, doubtless, a part of Allen's gang. About a month ago, they were arrested in the Choctaw Nation, after a running fight for over forty miles, in which Jake Johnson, one of their gang, was killed. There are still five cases of assault to murder against each of them.

The Pettit Wife-Poisoning Case.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 1.—The Pettit wife-poisoning case was resumed to-day. Col. Dehart continued his severe cross-examination of Dr. Peters, but failed to entangle him again. After a short re-direct examination the witness was excused. It is now believed that the line of defense can be seen. It is thought that they will attempt to prove that Mrs. Pettit died of tetanus, caused by vegetable ptomaine, which some authorities say give the color test given by Dr. Peters, and which produces convulsions. The prosecution has examined about ninety witnesses, and will examine perhaps thirty more. The defense expect to begin with their witnesses one week from Monday, and how many more weeks the trial will last no one can predict.

The jury has received notice that they will not be allowed to separate again until the close of the trial, except on election day, when each one will be taken to his voting precinct in charge of a bailiff.

Charged With Malpractice.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—On Tuesday, after an illness of five days, Mrs. Birdie Coleman died and was buried the following day. Dr. Thomas White of 1203 Liberty street attended the woman and gave the cause of death as typhoid malaria fever. D. C. Coleman, the dead woman's husband, was dissatisfied and laid the facts before Coroner Elston, who had the body exhumed to-day, and made an investigation. His discoveries warranted him in issuing a warrant for the arrest of Dr. White on the charge of criminal malpractice and Dr. White was arrested.

Mrs. Coleman was a quite pretty woman of about 25, and was married to Mr. Coleman only last March. Her maiden name was Birdie Kneedler of Boonville, Mo.

A Villainous Stranger.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 1.—There is great excitement in this city over an attempted criminal assault on Jessie Canada, aged 11, daughter of ex-Sheriff Canada, by an unknown villain. The little girl was on her way home when she was accosted by a stranger who gave her some candy and offered to accompany her home. As they passed Carnut's Lumber yard he placed his hand over her mouth, and, dragging her behind a pile of lumber, attempted to assault her. She managed to escape, but the brute pursued, caught and again dragged her into the yard. She again eluded him and ran screaming to Wright's grocery, where she told her story. Her clothing was nearly torn from her body and she was in a fainting condition. Search was instituted and is still going on for the villain, but so far he has escaped.

A Hallowe'en Murder.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 1.—Willie Rosebud, a young colored man, attended a Hallowe'en ball, given by the colored people, on the corner of Second and Francis streets, last night. About 3 o'clock this morning Rosebud and a party of friends went across the street to a saloon. While drinking, an altercation arose, which was carried on after the party had left the saloon. Suddenly Charles Harris plunged a knife into Rosebud's breast, the blade penetrating the cavity of the heart. He walked to the City Hall, half a block distant, was carried upstairs, and into police headquarters, where he died. The Coroner's jury found Rosebud had been killed by Harris, and Wm. Bundy was also held as accessory.

A Scurrilous Sunday Paper.

MEXICO, Mo. Nov. 1.—H. L. Strohm, an attorney of Kansas City, was here to confer with the authorities in regard to the trial of Lavan and Preston, editors of a Sunday paper in Kansas City, for whom a warrant has been issued, charging them with publishing an article reflecting on the character of Miss Laura Hiley, daughter of City Recorder Riley of this city. He promised to have his clients here within the next ten days. Nothing less than a term in the penitentiary will satisfy the prosecution. The lady in question is now a clerk in the clock department of Scruggs, Vandevoort & Barney in St. Louis.

Negligent Homicide.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 1.—Henry Douglas, charged with the murder of Tom Holcombe, was found guilty in the State Court of negligent homicide in the second degree and fined $200 and ten days in jail.

A Suspicious Bedfellow.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 1.—B. B. Howe, a wealthy lumber dealer of Big Sandy, Tenn., while drunk today wandered into Boyd & Walsh's saloon and restaurant and called for a bed. He was shown into a room in company with a companion by the name of Henry Steyers and there went to sleep. Waking up in about an hour he discovered that he had been robbed of $385 and accused Steyers of the robbery. Steyers lives in the county and has not been arrested.

A Jealous Husband's Deadly Knife.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Roan, a handsome married lady of this city, was accompanied home from an entertainment last night by Ira Perkins, a clerk in a drug store. When the couple reached the porch of Mrs. Roan's residence her husband jumped upon Perkins and inflicted an ugly cut upon his neck. Mrs. Roan's screams brought neighbors to the scene, and during the excitement Roan escaped. He was afterwards captured. Perkins is hovering between life and death, and physicians say he cannot recover.

Killed With a Stick.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 1.—News of a shocking murder in Marion County has just been received. 'Squire William Ham, on Monday, had a young man named Abner Brassfield arrested, charged with larceny, but the accused was acquitted on a preliminary examination. Friday Brassfield went into a field where Ham was picking cotton and attacked him with a stick he carried, striking him three blows on the head and inflicting fatal wounds. Two men were in the field, but could not prevent the murder. Brassfield has escaped.

United States Grand-Jury Indictments.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 1.—The United States Grand-jury this morning indicted William Cullum, charged with robbing the Post-office at White Springs, Searcy County; John W. Ready of Drew County for mail robbery; Johnson Harris, charged with burglarizing the Post-office at Rison. James Sutherland of Argenta was also indicted for perjury in the matter of a pension claim.

Accuses Her Uncle.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 1.—Dr. E. L. Patten, an old and prominent physician of Manhattan, Kan., was arrested to-day at that place on the charge of performing a criminal operation. The complaint and victim is Anna Merrill, a 16-year-old girl, who lives several miles west of Manhattan. She also charges her uncle with being the cause of her trouble. The latter it is said left the country with in the last few days and the officers are now after him.

Acquitted.

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 1.—Ackerd Sugg, a prominent cattleman, was acquitted in the Federal Court today of the murder of Jeff Short in the Comanche country, Dec. 12, 1889.

Stabbed Through the Bowels.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 1.—Hyde Baxter was stabbed through the bowels with a dirk and the wound is pronounced fatal. Some unknown person did it, without any provocation or words.

Cause of the Trouble, a Woman.

ROCKDALE, Tex., Nov. 1.—Friday night near town Amasa Fisher shot and mortally wounded Bill Robinson. Both are negroes. Cause of the trouble, a woman.

JOHN T. FIELD will represent the independent voters in Congress.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Result of the Inquest on the Body of L. A. Davoust.

Coroner Frank held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of the tailor, L. A. Davoust, who died a the hospital on Friday from the effects of a half dozen knife wounds in the neck. Davoust was cut by an eighteen-year-old man, Charles Wilson, who recently came to St. Louis from Macon, Ga. The affair took place in the old man's tailor shop at 315 North Eleventh street, about 2:30 o'clock last Wednesday morning. Wilson, it seems, had left a pair of pants at the place to be repaired, and insists that when he went to get the garment Davoust made indecent suggestions. This was at 9:30 o'clock. The boy says he went back to the place at 2:30 o'clock in the morning and got the pants. He then discovered that Davoust had locked the door. The tailor insisted that he stay all night, and advanced upon him with a club. He then cut him in the neck. Wilson says he avoided then got the foreinger of his right hand in his mouth and bit him until the blood came. In desperation, he used his knife and cut the latter in a horrible manner. Even when Davoust fell, he dragged Wilson down, and the boy released his finger only by prying open his unconscious man's teeth with the blade of his knife. The jury heard Wilson's statement, but held him responsible for the tailor's death. A warrant for murder in the first degree will be issued tomorrow.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress. He can be trusted to do right.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The M., K. & T.'s New Charge—The Union Pacific Trouble—Notes.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 1.—Circular No. 447 was issued to-day from the general freight office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, by A. S. Dodge, the General Freight Agent. It announces that the M. K. & T. has taken charge and commenced to operate the Denison & Sherman extension for freight business only. The following is a list of stations on this extension, with the distances from Denison:

Junction of M., K. & T. Line with Sherman extension	1.63 ms
Cook Springs	5.28 ms
Sherman passenger depot	10.76 ms
Sherman freight depot	10.98 ms
End of track	11.16 ms

A good story is told in connection with this extension. The road was the result largely of the energy and capital of Col. Ben F. McDonald, the Treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and his son Charley was made General Manager. About the first thing Charley did was to have a nicely engraved and highly embellished pass printed, copies of which were sent to the general managers of various roads, with a request for the usual exchange of courtesy. Now it is told of the bright young man that he carries thousands and thousands of miles of transportation in his card-case and can ride, eat and sleep without disturbing the "eagles" in their nest in his pantaloons pockets.

VOTE for John T. Field and the principles of a free ballot and your vote will not be lost.

A DAY'S MISHAPS.

A Child Burned to Death—Mangled on the Track.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 1.—Thursday afternoon Albert McIntire, aged 4 years, lost his life from burns received from a fire that burned his clothes entirely off him. No one can tell how the sad affair occurred. Mrs. James McIntire, his mother, had gone to a neighbor's house just after starting a fire in the stove. Returning after a few moments she found him with his clothes on fire. A bucket of water was thrown over him but too late to relieve him, as he died shortly afterwards.

A Fatal Burning.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 9.—The 9-year-old daughter of Martin Braden, a prominent contractor here, was attacked with nightmare while sleeping in her bed last night. Her mother was attracted by the child's cries and went to the bedside, carrying a lighted lamp. The mosquito netting was accidentally ignited by the lamp. The child was fatally burned and died in a few hours.

A Quack's Deadly Nostrum.

MASHALL, Ill., Nov. 1.—Samuel Wallace, son of Prof. L. A. Wallace of this city, died Oct. 28 from the effects of arsenic administered to him about four years ago by a quack doctor while at Cally, Kan. He experimented with him, giving him the arsenic as a new treatment for ague, and gave him so much that it finally killed him. Four other boys out there who were also treated likewise, are reported as dying. The quack doctor, Fluff, has fled the country.

VOTE for the man not for party and send John T. Field to Congress.

Mangled on the Track.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Nov. 1.—Thos. Holloway, night-yardmaster here, was instantly killed at 7 o'clock this evening. While making a coupling his foot caught in a frog and an engine and one car passed over his body. He leaves a family.

NO CANDIDATE will represent our city and State in Congress better than John T. Field.

Marine.

HAMBURG, Nov. 1.—Arrived: Steamer Normannia from New York.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Arrived: Steamers Umbria and Bothnia from New York.

BREMEN, Nov. 1.—Arrived: Steamer Trave from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Arrived: Steamer City of Chicago from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Arrived: Steamers Etruria from Liverpool, Rotterdam from Amsterdam.

VOTE for your convictions of right and send John T. Field to Congress.

Mooney and Allen Matched.

Articles of agreement were signed yesterday by Prof. Mike Mooney of the Missouri Gymnasium and Harry Allen to fight on the 20th of the present month at catch weights for $500 a side and a purse to be offered by some club, or state receipts. A deposit of $250 a side was made with Tom Kelley, who is to forward the money to the Police Gazette which has been selected as final stakeholder. The final deposit of $250 a side is to be put up on the 10th inst., a week from to-morrow. Mooney is being backed by a local politician, while James Rotschild, for whom Henry Allen tends bar, is putting up the money on the latter. Charley Daly and Tom Kelly were appointed to endeavor to get some athletic club to offer a purse for the fight, and whichever club puts up the most money is to secure it. The men would rather fight before an athletic club, or they would then avoid all trouble with the authorities. It, however, no club puts up a proper purse, the men will fight anyhow on the date fixed, Nov. 25. They will fight in private, with only twenty people on a side, and the winner will take the gate receipts. In case the fight takes place in private two-ounce gloves will be used, but if it occurs before a club the rules of the club will of course govern in that matter. Allen is a protege of Charley Daly, and the latter will train and second him for the battle. The men should make a good set-to. Mooney is also to fight Monaghan of Texas before the Galveston Club in case that organization puts up the expected purse.

REBUKE corporation dictation and vote for John T. Field for Congress.

Medical Society.

The regular Saturday night meeting of the Medical Society occurred last evening in the Polytechnic Building, and a large number of members were present. Some very interesting talks were given. Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw reported cases and introduced specimens, and Drs. F. R. Fry and W. Sc. Bandy introduced cases of infantile spastic paralysis with specimens.

12TH WARD
VOTERS, ATTENTION.
LOUIS C. DIEKMANN
Is the Independent Republican Candidate for
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
He was born and reared in the Twelfth Ward, and is personally and by reputation known to you all. You know your interests will be safe in his hands.
VOTE FOR DIEKMANN

WHEN MERCURY FAILS
BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."
If they will follow our directions closely, parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expenses of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED
to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.
Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are skeptical, hasty so, too, are the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $300,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. We do not want any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. This will be the only period to the third; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence. If your symptoms are cold in the blood, mucous patches in mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pain in head or bones, you have no time to waste. Junction of Mercury and Iodide of mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of these drugs will surely bring sores and eating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write.
Since the history of medicine a true specific for syphilis has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered.
All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelopes. We invite the most rigid investigation and will show to any doubting Thomas, Doubting Thomas, Doubting Thomas,

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

SUNDAY, NOV. 2, 1890.

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; cooler till Monday night; northwesterly winds.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

PAGE 1—CRAWFORD'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PAGE 2—FOREIGN NEWS—Stanley's Men, Startling Revelations Promised—The Irish Question—England's Enemy—Church and State in Germany—Baby Beckwith—Reginald Birchall—Sackville Backs Down.

PAGE 3—LOCAL POLITICS—All for Dickmann—To Avoid Confusion at the Polls—Meeting at Albany Hall—Other Local Politics—The Bridal Bulletin—Criminal News—Thrown Off a Bridge—An Octogenarian Slain—Other Crimes—Held for Murder of L. A. Davoust—Railway News—A Day's Mishaps.

PAGE 4—EDITORIAL—Answers to Correspondents—Using the Church, a Charge Inferred Against Advocates of Women Suffrage—Obituaries—The Collision of an American Schooner and a Spanish Steamer off Barnegat, the Awful Loss of Life—General News.

PAGE 5—DEATH NOTICES—General Advertisements.

PAGE 6—GENERAL POLITICS—In Battle Array in Pennsylvania—Gov. Fifer at Belleville—The Compulsory School Law—Minnesota Politics—Other General Politics in Various States.

PAGE 7—COURT NEWS—Spicy Testimony—A Romantic Story—Divorce and Alimony—Other Matters—General News.

PAGE 8—WASHINGTON NEWS—Blaine and Boss Quay—Monthly Debt Statement—The Campaign in Tennessee—Changes Made in the Census—Trade Marks—General News and Gossip—Deford Brought Back—General News.

PAGE 9—TWELVE THOUSAND STRAW VOTES—Plans of the Combine for Tuesday—Mabrey Found in Winona, Miss.—Alton, Ill.—General News.

PAGE 10—FINANCIAL and Commercial News.

PAGE 11—GREAT SURPRISES in Kansas on Election Day Likely—Eight Counties Democratic—Kansas News—The Old North Missouri Railroad—What a Knock-Out Blow Is—The Building Associations—Wall Street Happenings.

PAGE 12—CAN A POLITICIAN be a Christian? Depew, Cardinal Gibbons and Others Give Their Views—The Price of Glass—A Chamois Eye-Glass Cleaner—Evening Dress for Men—Ring Rule in Rome—About Imports.

PAGE 13—HAPPY ENGLISH Mechanics, Their Condition Not Injured by Free Trade—Patents and Trade Marks—The Mafia's Crusade in New Orleans—A Hunter Kills His Friend by Mistake.

PAGE 14—"I. O. U." by Howard Fielding, Part II—A Tailor-Made Dress—Society News—A Photograph Case.

PAGE 15—FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS—Democrats Confident of Carrying Illinois—"Alfrieda," Mrs. Spec's's New Book—General News.

PAGE 16—WHAT THE ELECTION of Tuesday Will Cost—The Buckeye Mutual Insurance Co. Defends Its Good Name—Dramatic News, Local and General—The Remarkable Report of the October Grand-Jury.

PAGE 17—TWO FOUR COURTS JOBS, Which Defeated a School Board Boodle Investigation and Saved the Lottery Ringsters—Fires—A Spanish Bank—General News.

PAGE 18—WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAGE 19—WANT ADVERTISEMENTS—Real Estate Advertisements.

PAGE 20—REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENT.

PAGE 21—REAL ESTATE Advertisements.

PAGE 22—REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS—East St. Louis and Belleville—Real Estate News and Transfers—The Blue and the Gray—Missouri Baptists—General News.

PAGE 23—RACING NEWS—The Linden Race Track—The Nashville Meeting—Washington Races—Closing Day at Chicago—Other Races—Annual Report of the Granite Mountain—Mining News—Cut His Wife and Son—Merchants McKinleyed—General News.

PAGE 24—GENERAL SPORTING NEWS—Base Ball Still Unsettled—The League Race—Foot Ball News—Yale's Team—Bowling—The Wheel—Cycling Chat—Among the Prize Fighters—The Pastime Gymnasium—Other Sporting Matters.

PAGE 25—THE RED GHOST DANCE of the Sioux Indians—The Increase in Tornadoes—"Is Life Worth Living?" by P. T. Barnum—A Street Costume—Bill Nye's Great Discovery.

PAGE 26—LAST HOURS OF A BELLE—The Garden in October—A Water Candlestick—The Race in "The Country Fair"—Books and Book News—Clever Girls—A New Use for Electricity.

PAGE 27—"WORK WHILE YE HAVE the Light" by Leon Tolstoi, Conclusion—Miss Shepard's Wedding—The Game of Foot Ball.

PAGE 28—ALL SENATORS NOT RICH, Financial Standing of the U. S. Senate—Fun at a Glance—Helping Young Men—The Luke Warm Bath as a Prolongator of Life.

THE beaten and discredited Democratic bosses of the Eighth District must vote for O'NEILL or do the traitor act.

MESSRS. COBB and O'MALLEY have discovered that bulldoze and boomerang sometimes mean the same thing.

DEMOCRATIC experiments in bulldozing have proved disastrous in both the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts.

MR. DIEKMANN has the honor of being supported by the respectable citizens of the Twelfth Ward irrespective of party affiliation.

THE combine of the lottery rascals and the Democratic bosses to gain control of the Court of Criminal Correction is doomed to defeat.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has the pleasure of revealing to its readers the whereabouts of the long missing and much sought MABREY.

O'MALLEY cannot get his name on the general State ballot, and his case must go upon record as the greatest slump in the history of political bossism.

HOBBS is the candidate of the men who have business with the Recorder's Office, and SMITH is the candidate of the men who have designs on its patronage.

IT would have been easy for the Democrats to redeem all three of the St. Louis districts this time if all offensive displays of bossism had been confined to the nomination of the Republican candidates.

PERHAPS the Democratic Congressional Committee thinks that the splendid service of the Republican majority in Congress for the cause of Democracy should be rewarded with another term of power.

THE difficulty of voting right under the new election law of this State is more imaginary than real. The law is plain and the pencil of the independent voter will have ample opportunity for beneficial exercise.

THE Republican Congressional Committee denies vociferously that the McKinley law has increased or will increase prices. If this be true why was it passed and what good will it do the manufacturers for whose benefit the measure was framed?

IN declaring JOHN J. O'NEILL the congressional nominee of the Democratic party of the Eighth District the Supreme Court merely affirms the right of the voters to select their candidates without the dictation of disreputable party bosses.

ALTHOUGH JAY GOULD is willing to talk freely about the tariff and the railroad outlook he maintains a profound and ominous silence concerning the prospect of a new Union Depot for St. Louis. He could say some mighty interesting things on this subject.

WITH candidates nominated by the people, as O'NEILL and BYRNES were, the Democrats ought to carry the Eighth and Tenth Districts, and there is a fair prospect that they will, in spite of any arrangement between bosses for the election of FILLEY's candidates.

THE new ballot law compels every voter to do so much scratching that there is reason to fear some of them will quit too soon. The resolution of every voter should be to scratch with care, but with indefatigable industry to smash the slate of the Butler-Filley combination.

THE address of BELDEN'S committee in behalf of the Republican candidates for Congress is called by the organs "A Ringing Appeal." It is the appeal of the ring of protected trusts to the voters for a further and fuller license to rob those very voters.

THE ease with which Mr. COBB's friends induced the son of a political boss to get out of his way doubtless encouraged them to think they could force a high-spirited citizen off the track. But they have found that "inducing" a boss and bulldozing an honest man are widely different operations.

WE print to-day a plain unbiased statement of the methods by which the Grand-jury was thwarted in its attempt to comply with the law by indicting one of the most impudent and notorious violators of the lottery law of the State of Missouri. A more disgraceful perversion of justice in the interests of political dirty work has never been known in the whole unsavory record of local political trickery, and the story should be read by every citizen who cares to know the truth about the machinery of criminal justice in this city.

NOBODY knows precisely how the new method of secret balloting is going to work in St. Louis, or the extent to which the protected independence of the voter may affect the scratching. Consequently there is very little disposition manifested to bet heavily on tips from the inner councils of the slate makers. The betting now is rather on confidence in the known strength of the candidates themselves, and the prospect is that the market for machine-made nominations will be somewhat less encouraging to the "boss" business in politics after this election.

EX-CONGRESSMAN O'NEILL is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District according to the votes of the Eighth District Democrats, the certificate of the Secretary of State and the decision of the Supreme Court. His nomination was secured first through the regular primary of the district and again through a special primary election called by the Democratic State Committee. The Democrat who fails to vote for him is opposed to sound Democracy.

NEXT TUESDAY IN ST. LOUIS.

The election of Tuesday next involves issues, national and local, which ought to bring out every vote in St. Louis, and the failure of any considerable number of registered voters to make their ballots felt in each of the pending contests will discredit the patriotism and public spirit of our people.

The McKinley bill, the force bill and the proposed popular indorsement of a new and revolutionary method of controlling legislation by caucus edict rather than by deliberation and debate, are among the most important party issues sprung upon us since the war, and it is not with the consent of the POST-DISPATCH if, in any congressional district, they have been handicapped with disturbing side questions about machine-made nominations. Our readers do not need to be told how earnestly the POST-DISPATCH has opposed those measures and sought to straighten the way for an emphatic popular condemnation of them.

But the local issue of machine nominations and ring rule through the treachery of electing a boss slate selected from both tickets, is not less important. It is simply a question of permitting the degradation of both party organizations to corrupt purposes in municipal affairs, by treachery to all that is best in both parties. It is not so much a question whether Republican or Democrat should support his party ticket for non-political offices, as whether he shall consent that such ticket shall be made by men who are as ready to sell out the nominees as they were to sell the nominations.

There is no question of force bill or tariff, Republican or Democrat, in the election of Judges, Sheriffs and other officers to enforce the laws in our criminal courts. But there is a very serious question whether the laws shall be enforced or be paltered with as a coterie of Republican and Democratic bosses may direct, and they recognize the fact in the very act of putting those offices in the hands of a combination slate of their henchmen. The political faith of a Recorder of Deeds is not in the way of his doing his duty well, and when he has done that, it is the duty of the good men of both parties to take care that he shall not be traded out to make room for the disreputable henchman of any boss who openly boasts that he is in politics "for the stuff."

The nature of the various contests has been clearly outlined in the POST-DISPATCH, and every voter is free to cast an independent ballot under the new law. If he would protect his party from machine control and his city from ring rule, or preserve the morals of both from contamination and the reputation of both from disgrace, he can best do it by voting to smash the boss slate, and to rebuke, if possible, every machine product in sight.

SHOULD the election returns show a total defeat of the combination slate ticket from top to bottom, such a result will show also that the new ballot law has broken up the old system of putting ballots in men's hands and voting them in gangs. When it does that it will toll the knell of bossism in politics.

THE belles of Syracuse, N. Y., are in a state of grief mingled with surprise. They have just discovered that a clerk on whom they frowned and cast looks of high indignation and contempt when he failed to give them exactly what they wanted at the desired price was a genuine German Prince. His noble lineage was not stamped upon his brow and they could not tell he was a Prince, although they might have suspected it from the fact that he was a wretched clerk. Still, on the other hand, his habits were excellent. The young man has gone back to his castle on the Rhine and a great opportunity for a beautiful romance, with a title attached, has passed out of reach of the Syracuse girls.

THE increased tax on imported cigars is not bothering the smokers of Fleming County, Ky., who have discovered that there is nothing in the smoking line equal to a hickory pipe. When a Fleming County man wants a pipe he goes to the woods, gets a section of hickory sapling the right size, bores a hole through it, inserts a cork in one end and a stem in the side. The result is said to be a pipe which for sweetness and lasting quality cannot be beaten. It can be made as good as new by taking out the cork and washing the hickory tube. As long as the hickory sapling grows McKINLEY and the protection gang can clap all the taxes they please on imported or domestic cigars.

THE women voters of Wyoming are said to be combining to put down the promoters of the Lodge bill. They are bitterly opposed to everything which tends to keep husbands away from home nights and tempt them to spend money.

MR. GOULD says a man who could afford two suits last year will get along with one this year. Will he kindly explain what the man who could only afford one suit last year is to do this year?

BOODLE, boodle Boss, combine,
All your plans are very fine;
But the offices you'd snatch
Will be captured by a scratch.

PERHAPS the best way to abolish the smoke nuisance would be for the citizens of St. Louis to do some firing of the right sort.

SOME of the Ninth District workers complain that their COBB doesn't shell out as freely as they would like.

KANSAS has a good apple crop this year and her people will, therefore, find some consolation inside her.

ONLY $1,000 seal furs have been put on the market this season. A tip to the wise should be sufficient.

CANDIDATE PROSSER is singing for office without the accompaniment of his party organ.

THERE seems to be a lively FIELD in the Ninth District race.

USING THE CHURCH.

A Charge Inferred Against Advocates of Women Suffrage.

The Vote in Favor of Women as Lay Delegates Claimed to Misrepresent the Congregation of Union M. E. Church.

A Portion of the Congregation Turned Out in Force to Carry a Point and Did So, Much to the Astonishment and Chagrin of the Other Element—What the Leading Male Members of the Church Have to Say on the Subject—Some Decided Views and Opinions.

CONSERVATIVE members of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church are somewhat put out at the construction placed on the action of the congregation last Wednesday night when the majority of voters declared themselves in favor of sending women delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Church. On the other hand the liberal element of the church are in high glee over the result, and the advocates of woman suffrage are greatly elated at what is generally taken to mean a great step toward the long threatened social reform. The vote on the question as to granting women the same powers in the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church was a decided victory in favor of the ladies and was as unexpected as it was decisive. A large number of the congregation claim the vote not only expressed the sentiments and inclinations of that particular congregation, but also of the whole church, while the conservatives and opponents of the measure claim it was by no means the sentiment of even the Union M. E. Congregation, and that the vote would have been very different if all the members had known that the woman suffragists of the Church were so strong. There were 400 members present at the meeting, and it is said the gathering was a representative one, and though the pews sold for $10,000, which is a creditable showing, still the vote must not be considered creditable. The argument is used with equal or more force on the other side.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS ELATED.

That portion of the congregation who favor woman suffrage are delighted with the result of the vote, especially as it comes from the congregation of the Union M. E. Church, which is one of the wealthiest churches in the country. Other churches and congregations are quite sure to follow the example of the Union Church, as a more enlightened and intelligent audience cannot be found in many cities than that which worships every Sabbath on Locust street and Garrison avenue. Woman Suffragists are proud of the prestige thus given their cause, while those who do not favor the social revolution are considerably astonished over the unexpected result given the action of Wednesday night. The congregation is clearly divided on the subject, and so much so that Rev. Dr. Marden will not refer to it in a spirit of condemnation or approval. Mrs. Marden also felt bound to respect the opinions of both classes and refused to say anything for or against the evident intention of the congregation to place women in the harness usually worn by the stronger sex.

CONSERVATIVES AWAKENING.

The conservative side of the church did not realize what had been done until the other side began to proclaim a victory for the cause they advocate, but now having fully awakened to the meaning they do not hesitate to declare themselves against it in the strongest terms. As the question of sending women delegates to the General Conference has been passed upon once it cannot be recalled and the hope has been expressed that the majority of the churches will not vote in favor of it.

But there is small chance for this, as the Methodist Church is strongest in the West and should the liberal East vote against the women the more liberal West has the power to overcome the opposition by a strong majority. If the majority favor the women they will elect a majority of laymen as the Annual State Conferences, and, having a majority there, delegates to the National General Conference will be selected who are of the same mode of thinking, and thus women will get into the most powerful body in the Methodist Church and build the door of a delegate which on the floor is equal to that of a minister or a bishop. From a Conference to a State Legislature is said to be only a small step for a woman to make should she be sent to the meetings of that body, as its sessions last a month, and are of the greatest importance of any event in the Methodist Church.

SENECA N. TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

With a view of learning the true spirit of the congregation on its expression on the question of lady delegates, a number of the most prominent members of the church were called upon. Mr. Seneca N. Taylor was interviewed touching on the vote taken at the Union Church last Wednesday night to obtain the sense of the members of the church above the age of 21 years, as to whether or not women should be admitted as delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

"I have given the question careful thought," he said, "and I voted against the admission as delegates. But few of the members of the Union Church were in favor of their admission. All, or nearly all, who were in favor of such admission were present and voted in favor of their admission, and many of them were zealous in persuading others to vote with them. I observed, however, that such men as Gov. E. O. Stanard, George W. Parker, Louis B. Tebbits, E. V. P. Ritter, Joseph Specht, S. T. Morris and others, the rank and file of the thinking men and women, regarded the innovation as one out of which no good will come to the church.

SUFFRAGISTS USING THE CHURCH.

"It is a measure being pushed by the female suffragists beyond question and will be used as an argument that the membership of the Methodist Church are committed to this measure.

"As a matter of fact, many of the ladies present at the church on Wednesday night—drawn there from the fact that the pews were let for the ensuing year—refused to vote at all. Indeed, more refused to vote at all than the entire number who voted in favor of the admission of the women as delegates to the General Conference.

A RELIGIOUS PAPER BLAMED.

"I am fully persuaded in my own mind that the *Central Christian Advocate*, published in this city, which has strongly advocated the admission of woman as delegates to the General Conference, has induced a minority of the members of Union M. E. Church to favor the admission, but the rank and file of the strong influential men and women of the church are opposed to the views of the *Central Christian Advocate* on this proposition."

"If a full vote of all the members of Union M. E. Church could be cast there is not a scintilla of doubt but what three out of four would vote against the proposition of sending women delegates to the General Conference.

A DELUDED AND HARMLESS CLASS.

"You understand how, when a few zealous female suffragists think that they are denied rights and that they could better the condition of things in church and State if their voices could be heard in council, that they leave no stone unturned to get and promulgate all the sentiment in their favor which they can, and have the rank and file of the sensible people look upon them as slightly deluded but absolutely harmless."

JOHN S. MOFFITT'S VIEWS.

John S. Moffitt, President of the Moffitt-West Drug Co., was approached on the subject of the Union M. E. Church vote and said:

"Well, I guess you know I am a ladies man."

"Then you voted in favor of the women and are a woman suffragist?"

"No sir, I voted against the ladies and did so for good and sufficient reasons. There are places in the church for men and places for women. Let them keep their respective places. It requires as much talent, ability and long, well-paid for experience to run a successful business as it does to run a successful church. There is a business side as well as a spiritual side to a church, for a church cannot be run without money. The men should manage the business affairs, and leave the Sunday-schools, sewing circles and other work of that character in the hands of the ladies to a large extent. Church business is handled by men trained in the manipulation of finances, who know when obligations are due and when to meet them. Women are not, and they are not even intuitively conversant with business affairs. That is why I am opposed to granting women the power of delegates to the chief executive body of the church."

E. V. P. RITTER TALKS.

Mr. E. V. P. Ritter, another prominent member of the Union M. E. Church, was also found to be among those who voted against the ladies, or as it is now termed, "Woman Suffrage."

"Had the vote been called sooner than it was I would have voted in favor of women delegates in the General Conference," he said. "A few weeks before it was called, however, I began to read upon the subject and the result was that I voted against the measure. Since the vote was cast I learn that the Woman Suffragists are priding themselves on the great victory they won, and especially because it was in the Union M. E. Church. I presume they will use the name of the church in their arguments and I am inclined to believe they sought to gain prestige by securing a victory in the Union M. E. Church. It was not a representative vote, although the meeting was a representative one, and I claim the result would be different if the entire congregation voted on the question."

H. H. WAGONER THE LADIES' CHAMPION.

Mr. H. H. Wagoner said he voted in favor of the ladies as delegates with full power to act in the General Conference.

"I am liberal," he said, "and want to give the women a chance. I do not think that any power, no matter how great, we give the women in the church can be used as an argument why they should be given similar powers in matters of state or municipal government. The state and church are very different institutions."

FANS and Lorgnettes. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

OBITUARY.

Burial of the Bridegroom of a Day—Drink's Deadly Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The remains of Mr. Houghwout Howe, the bridegroom of a day, who died in Washington on Thursday, arrived in this city on the early express train to-day. The body was taken to the residence of his stepfather, Dr. Roosa, at 20 East Thirtieth street. Accompanying the remains were Mrs. Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Howe, the bride of the deceased. At the residence of Mrs. Roosa the immediate friends of the family were given an opportunity to look in the face of the dead man. After the funeral procession left the doctor's residence it wended its way to the Church of the Covenant, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The funeral was strictly private, no one attending but a half-dozen near friends of the family. The Rev. Dr. McIlvane, the pastor, read the brief rites of the Presbyterian burial service. The remains were then taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Drink's Deadly Work.

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Nov. 1.—The remains of John Owens, the young telegraph operator who committed suicide in his office at McCrery, Ark., on the 30th ult., were brought here to-day and interred. Owens lived here happily with his wife and child until three months ago, when a saloon was opened near the depot where he was agent. His old habit got the better of him and he lost his position, went to Arkansas, where he still drank until overcome, when he ended his trouble by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Death of a Venerable Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Henry J. Morton, Rector Emeritus of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, died to-day. Dr. Morton was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1807. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Chelsea, N. Y., in 1836, and was ordained in July of that year by Bishop Hobart. He was admitted to priest's orders the next year, and served acceptably as assistant minister for five years. In this, his first and only charge, he remained for over half a century. Dr. Morton leaves three daughters and one son; the latter, Prof. Henry Morton, is President of Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

Death of Horace Gilbert.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Horace Gilbert, the father of the philanthrophic Miss Linda Gilbert and a direct descendant of Sir Humphry Gilbert of Northwest Passage fame, died early Friday morning, aged 95 years. The dead man was related to John Gilbert, the late actor; to Rufus Gilbert, who originated the idea of consolidated railroads, and to Wm. Gilbert, the millionaire clock maker, who died last summer in Connecticut.

Died From His Injuries.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—R. E. Sanders, proprietor of the Jasper Hotel at Jasper, Ala., and victim of the recent terrible collision on the Kansas City & Birmingham road near Ensley City, in which so many people were injured, died in this city last night. Sanders was hurt internally. He makes the third death.

Death of Mrs. A. M. Stratton.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. 1.—Mrs. A. M. Stratton, wife of Senator A. M. Stratton, died in this city at a late hour last night. The funeral will take place Sunday at 1 p. m. from the M. M. Church, and the remains will be interred at Oakwood Cemetery.

Isaac S. Smith Called.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Isaac S. Smith, a retired lumber merchant, died of pneumonia this morning at his home here. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., 83 years ago, and came to this city in his 28th year. He was a Republican in politics.

HAVE you seen the new and dainty necklaces, scarf and bonnet pins at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

Youthful Elopers.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 1.—Officer Parry of Chapin, Ill., arrived in the city to-day in search of an eloping couple of tender years. Willie McEvers and Genie Enri, aged 14, found the course of true love anything but smooth, and concluded to run away. Last Sunday night Willie made a raid on the family purse and secured $115. He then stole away his bride and left for the West. The couple were in Louisiana Wednesday and that night left for this place. The officer made a vigorous search, but failed to find the runaways.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Scourging the Lottery Swindle.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 1.—The agent of the United States Express Co. in this city to-day refused all business for the Louisiana Lottery Co. The action of the express company is due to the circular sent out by Attorney-General Miller a few days ago defining the lottery law. The agent of the company says his instructions are printed and have probably been sent to all other representatives of the company.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress and honor the man who would not be bulldozed.

A Family of Suicides.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—John Gasser committed suicide late last night by firing a bullet into his heart. This made the fourth suicide in his family within as many years. His father cut his throat with a razor, his brother shot himself in Chicago, and a daughter took her own life soon after the death of the father.

DISSATISFIED Democrats vote for John T. Field, the people's candidate, for Congress.

COLLISION AT SEA.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER RUNS DOWN A SPANISH VESSEL.

Frightful Loss of Life Results—Cowardice of the American Skipper—A Night of Horror on a Floating Plank—Graphic Story of the Survivors—Work of the Rescuing Party—Incidents of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Another entry is made in the long catalogue of disasters that have beset seamen on the adjacent coast. Yesterday at 8 a. m. the pilot boat Chas. H. Marshall picked up six sailors of the Spanish steamship Vizcaya and the second mate of the American schooner Hargraves, who were found floating on wreckage near Barnegat light. The vessels had collided in the dark and gone down. The remainder of the Hargraves' crew had escaped in a boat. The story of the disaster is better told in Mate Walker's own words.

HOW THE CRASH CAME.

Mate Walker, in giving the details of how the disaster occurred, said: "I had just finished supper and came on deck a few minutes before 7 o'clock Thursday evening. I saw the Vizcaya about five miles off. Her green light shone on the port side. I did not feel the least bit uneasy. Our lights were burning and must have been plainly visible to those on board the Spaniard. We were sailing at the rate of about eight knots an hour, and neared the Spanish ship rapidly. I turned a flare light to show him that a sailing vessel was near, but he held on his way, and I began to think that we might strike him or he us if one of us did not alter our course.

"I called Capt. Allen and First Mate Henry Pheran to come on deck. When the Captain came he looked at the cloud of canvas on the Spanish steamship and then at our sails, all of which were set.

"'I think we will strike them, Captain,' I ventured.

"'Yes, we will. Hard a-port, hard a-port,' he shouted, but it was too late.

"Like a race-horse our vessel darted forward. We struck the Vizcaya amidship and I to hope God I may never be a witness to such another scene. The Hargraves tore a great hole in the Spaniard's side. I saw our bowsprit sweep along her deck, and a man with gold buttons and peaked cap, whom I took to be the captain, was knocked off the bridge.

THE HUSH OF DEATH.

"Then the vessels swung slowly about until almost side by side, and for a fraction of a second there was the solemn hush of death. Then a chorus of agonizing human cries burst forth. Men and women darted hither and thither on the big ship's decks, and soon I heard the sound of their feet as they jumped down on our decks. They thought that with us they would find safety, but alas, our ship was so sorely wounded as their own.

A moment after the crash I caught a glimpse of Capt. Allen's face, which was white even to the lips. Then as he heard the panic-stricken people dropping on our deck, he shouted to me: 'Keep them back; let's save our own crew first; to the boats, men, to the boats.

"He himself with a broad-axe cut away the fastenings of the long boat and launched it. The first mate and three of our crew followed him.

"Meanwhile I was fighting a gang of Spaniards, who were bent on getting our boats. Suddenly, as I looked around and saw that Allen had shoved off with his four companions. The boat would easily have carried sixteen. I jumped into the rigging and shouted: 'Captain, you are not going to desert your second mate, are you? For God's sake come back.'

A COWARDLY DESERTION.

"He shouted something in reply. What it was, I don't know, but I saw him waving his hand in farewell, and I knew the coward had made off, leaving the rest of his crew to perish miserably. There were ten of us on the Hargraves. For a moment I did not know what to do. I saw my comrades mounting the rigging with a crowd of Spaniards at their heels. I felt the schooner sinking and grabbed a big gangplank and jumped over with it. Men jumped off the schooner into the water all around me. Finally I counted thirteen of the Vizcaya's men clinging to the gangplank with me. One was a gentle faced Spaniard about 18 years old. We were all sitting astraddle of the gangplank. Suddenly an extra heavy sea turned our frail craft bottom up and we all went over with it. Down into the water I went, feeling arms and legs kicking all about me. When I climbed back on the plank only seven of the others were in sight. A minute later another wave washed them over again. When I got back there were only five of us all told. One of these was the handsome Spanish lad. Your chances are mighty thin' he said to me. 'Every time the old plank turns over, I grow weaker. I don't think I can last much longer. Well, I guess we have all got to go.' I told him not to talk as much as he could, and when we go under hold your breath, don't swallow the salt water.' 'Don't know how I can live, but I will live as long as I can,' the poor lad returned, and a few minutes later his head fell forward on the board. I tried to work my way up to him, but before could reach him he gave a groan, rolled over and slipped over into the deep. He seemed to sink like lead. There were only four of us left. I could see that the others could not last long. They were in the water hanging on to the plank with their hands and arms, too exhausted to climb astraddle of it. Their heads lay on the board, and only for the convulsive tightening of their arms when the sea washed over them I would have thought they were dead. One by one they slipped off and were drowned.

I WAS LEFT ALONE

before 9 o'clock. The mate can tell about that time and you could not imagine the terrible feeling of fear and despair that took possession of me. I had battle with myself all the time to keep from giving up and slipping away into eternity. On all sides of me the most intense quiet reigned. Where at first there was an endless chorus of screams and prayers for help there was now nothing but silence, and I felt that my mind was going.

"I think I would have gone crazy, but I suddenly saw the light at Barnegat flashing, and to keep my mind occupied I began to paddle with my hands in the direction of it. Occasionally a dead body slipped by me in the water, face up. My lower limbs were warm in the water, but my body was freezing from the bitter wind. Every now and then I would be washed overboard.

"Behind me I could see the tall masts of the sunken vessels with a few dark forms clinging to the spars. I paddled away and finally realized that I was drifting out to sea and not making one inch toward Barnegat. Twice I saw an ocean steamer, but they were miles away. Then I saw some sailing vessels, but they were too far away to hear my feeble cries. The night passed slowly and I gave up hope.

"About 4 o'clock I heard a feeble cry and saw the glittering eyes and bewhiskered face of a Spaniard in the water. He had a raft of spars, a little better than mine, and I swam over to him. He could speak no English and I could speak no Spanish, but we shook hands in the water and thought that we would die together. He had been washed off his raft. I helped him on to it again, and then climbed on myself. A little later we were picked up by the Marshall."

THE SURVIVORS.

At 11:30 a dispatch was received from Lewes, Del., that Second Engineer Arthur Gurella, Fourth Engineer Lope de Mediarlia, the second lookout, second cook, one fireman and two sailors had arrived there; also, that the body of the stewardess of the Vizcaya had come ashore and would be buried.

It is now certain that twenty-seven lives have been saved from the wrecked steamer Vizcaya. Word has been received from the Dela ware Breakwater that eight persons are now there. Their names are not known. A tug was sent this morning to Sandy Hook for seven survivors who were taken off by the Marshall and are now on board that vessel.

"Our information thus far is very meager," said a representative of the company, "but we hope by noon to know positively who are saved. Thus far we have no means of knowing the name of a single person rescued by other means than the Rumbold. At noon a statement will be prepared."

The survivors of the collision of the steamer Vizcaya and the schooner Cornelius Hargrave, who were brought to Lewes, Del., last night on the tug Hercules, are as follows:

From the Cornelius Hargrave Capt. John Allen of Fall River, First Mate H. C. Herring of Philadelphia, Seamen Andrew Hanson of Boston, John Smith of England, George Durand of Philadelphia, John Anderson of Boston, Thorwale Thorwaldson of Norway, Harvey Gainer of Philadelphia, Hans M. Holsem of Christiana, Norway.

From the Vizcaya: Arturo Gerala of Santander, Leopoldo M. Mediavell of Cadiz, Angelo Escando of Santander, Leander Galeia of Bilbao, Andrew Calda of Poteverdera, Alonzo Bartiela of Cadiz, Ramon Camana of Corunna.

AT THE RELIEF STATIONS.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, Forked River, N. J., Nov. 1.—Not a scrap of wreckage and not a sign of one of those drowned from the wrecked Vizcaya and the Hargraves schooner has come to the shore anywhere between Egg Harbor and Sandy Hook. Capt. Yarnell of the Life Saving Station 16, over on Deselate Island Beach, was up with the sun this morning looking for the spars of the vessels he had seen them at sunset the night before, but not a vestige of them was in sight. Although the morning was very bright, there was a bank of mist which shut off from sight objects as far away as the wrecked vessels. The distance Capt. Yarnell estimated to be about ten miles. There was a strong breeze blowing on the land, with every indication that it would grow stronger, and Capt. Yarnell thought it too fresh to venture forth. The Captain of Station 15, ten miles south Yarnell notified, started out about 9 o'clock in a sat-boat, but the wind was so heavy that they was obliged to put back. About 9 o'clock a steamship, that looked like a wreck, hove in sight from the north and hove to close by the projecting masts of the sunken vessels.

THE SURVIVORS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—First Mate Henry Perring and six of the crew of the ill-fated schooner Cornelius Hargraves, together with six of the crew of the Spanish steamer Vizcaya, arrived here this evening.

Capt. Allen of the Hargraves and the cook, Harvey Allen, remained on board the Sarah L. Davis, the vessel that picked the shipwrecked men up, and they will not arrive here till to-morrow. The six Spanish sailors left for New York at 6:50.

In conversation with a United Press reporter First Mate Henry Perring of the Hargraves declared that the Vizcaya was wholly to blame. He said that his vessel cleared the Delaware capes at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning and experienced fair weather throughout the day. Everything went well until 7 p. m., when Mate Walker called out that a steamer showing a green light was on the port bow. "The Captain and myself," said Perring, "were below at the time, and we both rushed on deck at once. The steamer was about an eighth of a mile away. When the Captain saw her he exclaimed: 'What the hell does the fellow mean?' and then asked Walker if he had shown a torch. Without awaiting a reply the Captain ordered Walker to go forward and make a flare. No attention was paid to the light and the Hargraves kept her course, she having the right of way. The Captain blew our steam whistle and the steamship then seemed for the first time to be aware of our presence, for her helm was at once put hard starboard, intending to cross our bows, when she should have put it port. The helm of the Hargraves was also put to starboard, and we tried to clear her, but it was too late, and we crashed into her. The crew of the steamer immediately began to pour down on our decks. Our men were ordered to clear away the boats, and fearing that the Spaniards would crowd into our boats, Mate Walker was told to stand by and keep them off. That was the last seen of Mate Walker by any of us. The confusion was very great at the time and the Spaniards were running up and down our deck in the greatest terror. Among them was one man with two bags of money in his hands, begging our sailors to save him."

The mate said he had since learned that he was the purser of the Spanish vessel. He was told to throw the money overboard, but he refused and went down with the gold clutched in his hands. "The schooner began to settle," said Perring, "and we thought it was time to take to the boats. The Captain and six of our men, including myself and four of the Spaniards, got into the longboat, and three of our crew and one of the Spaniards got into the small boat. When we got away two of the Spaniards sprang into the water and the men in the small boat picked them up. From the time that we struck the steamer until we sank was about fifteen minutes. We rowed about until 1:30, when we were picked up by the schooner Sarah L. Davis. The next morning the tug Hercules took us off the Davis and landed us. None of us saved anything except the clothes we had on, and the Captain and myself had not even a pair of shoes to our feet."

Mate Perring was shown Second Mate Walker's story, in which the latter accuses Capt. Allen of cowardice in deserting his crew. "The fact that Capt. Allen saved all of his crew," said Perring, "shows clearly that he did not desert them."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. S.—The exact date for starting the electric cars on the line you refer to has not yet been fixed.

R. W.—You can do nothing properly without having an intelligent understanding of what you are doing.

A. S. K.—After the death of Vice-President Hendricks, John J. Ingalls of Kansas was chosen as President of the Senate. The law in regard to presidential succession was passed during Cleveland's Administration.

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The Continental Collar and Tie!

THE LATEST THING OUT.

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Are the first to introduce it in St. Louis.

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SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES ACCURATELY FITTED
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In Gold Frames - - - $5.00 and up
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2000 Pairs Splendid OPERA GLASSES, $3.50 to $45.

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OAKES' Candies,

OF WORLD-WIDE FAME.
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40c Per Pound.
3 Pounds, $1.00
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Sent by Express to Any Address.

Fountain Pens

And Gold Pens.

COLBY'S GOLD PEN HOUSE, 306 Olive St.
Gold Pens and Fountain Pens Repaired.

BORN.

NUGENT—A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Nugent.

DIED.

GULICK—Nov. 1, NELLIE, daughter of Charles E. and Kittie F. Gulick, nee Hurley, aged 6 years.
Funeral from residence, 1441 Biddle street, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m.

HYNES—Died Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 a. m., MARY, beloved daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Hynes.
Funeral Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m., from the family residence, 2018 Division street, to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.
San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

MAXWELL—MARY, aged 85 years, mother of Charles Maxwell, at 11:30 a. m. Thursday, Oct. 30.
Funeral from family residence, Oregon avenue, near Cherokee street, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MURPHY—After a short illness, Saturday, Nov. 1, RICHARD MURPHY, beloved husband of Julia E. Murphy, nee Ford.
Funeral Monday, Nov. 3, at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 1421 Grattan street, to St. Vincent Church, then to Calvary Cemetery.

SCALES—Suddenly at 8:45 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 25, 1890, WM. J., son of Thomas H. and Euphemia L. Scales.
The funeral took place from family residence, 1443 Dodier street, to Bellefontaine Cemetery, Tuesday at 2 p. m.

VELDON—Saturday, Nov. 1, 1890, at 7 p. m., MAGGIE, beloved wife of John E. Veldon, in the 35th year of her age, after a short illness.
Her funeral will take place at 1 o'clock p. m., Monday, Nov. 3, from the family residence, No. 4908 Hunt avenue, to St. Cronan's Church. Friends are invited to attend.
Chicago (Ill.) and Texas papers please copy.

WHITE—Friday at 12:10 p. m., at her residence, 3201 Locust street, SUSAN G., dearly beloved wife of Porter White, aged 53 years.
Funeral services at St. Xavier's Church, Lindell and Grand avenues, at 2 p. m. to-day. Friends are invited.

CHOICE ROSES ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN.
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609 Washington av.; telephone 2503.

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Royal Kersey, Melton, Black Cheviot, Cassimere and Chinchilla

Overcoats Worth $20 and $22 Go for $15

Fine All-Wool Cheviot, Cassimere and Worsted

Suits Worth $15, $16 and $18 Go for $10

NO BUNCOMBE ABOUT THIS. No exaggeration. Values offered are exactly as represented. Expect the most. You will not be disappointed. Both sales end Saturday night, Nov. 8.

CONTINUED:

The great sale of King, Hinckley Co.'s stock of fine Children's Suits and Overcoats

Men's $7, $8, $9 and $10 Pants for $5.75.

We are selling a Ladies' Hand-Turned Shoe, worth $4, for $2.98.

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ROSE Coghlan!

Sunday, PEG WOFFINGTON
Monday, PEG WOFFINGTON
Tuesday, PEG WOFFINGTON
Wednesday Matinee, PEG WOFFINGTON
Wednesday Evening, PEG WOFFINGTON
Thursday, FORGET-ME-NOT
Friday, LONDON ASSURANCE
Saturday Matinee, LONDON ASSURANCE
Saturday Evening, LONDON ASSURANCE

Sunday, Nov. 9—McKee Rankin in his new play, The Canuck.

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Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
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Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

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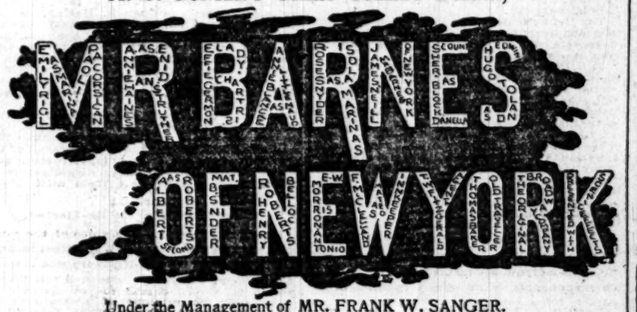

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TO SECURE SEATS
You must come early, as the record will surely be broken.

AFTER DARK

WM. A. BRADY'S Magnificent Production.
DION BOUCICAULT'S Melodramatic - Masterpiece.
A GENUINE SURPRISE IN ACT SECOND.
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SPECIAL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

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MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Hoyt's Original and Best Farce-Comedy,

A BUNCH OF KEYS

The Funniest of Snaggses,
The Most Amusing of Grimeses,
A Charming Teddy.

Bright Comedy. Good Music. New Scenery.

New Songs, Medleys and Dances and the Pretty Girls.

TELEPHONE 854. SUNDAY NEXT—"DEVIL'S MINE."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE Week Commencing
SUNDAY, Nov. 9,
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE COMEDIAN

STUART ROBSON

And Company of Players,

Under the Direction of W. R. HAYDEN, Presenting Bronson Howard's Greatest Comedy Success of the Century,

THE HENRIETTA,

MR. ROBSON as BERTIE, THE LAMB.

Sale of Seats Commencing Thursday Morning, Nov. 6.

No Advance in Prices

The Winter Garden Concert Cafe,

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Grand instrumental and vocal concert by first-class artists in a repertoire of the latest and best of operatic and musical productions.
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This Afternoon at 2. To-Night at 8.
Special Engagement of W. T. FLEMING'S Grand Spectacular Production of

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Elegant Scenery, Beautiful Wardrobe,
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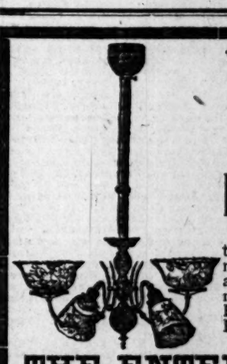
Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Black Velvets, Colored Velvets and Plushes, Broche and Beaver Shawls, Cloth Jackets and Jerseys, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Cotton Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Wool Flannels, Domet Flannels, Canton Flannels; White, Scarlet and Gray Bed Blankets, Traveling and Horse Blankets; Marseilles Quilts, Crochet Quilts and Bed Comforters, and a general stock of Notions and Small Wares.

Only Slightly Soiled by Smoke

Be wise in your generation and secure the FIRE INSURANCE BARGAINS whilst they last.

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**



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IN BATTLE ARRAY.

All the Party Forces Impatient to Begin the Great Struggle of Tuesday Next.

What Secretary Blaine Had to Say at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

He Thinks That Pennsylvania and the Adjacent States Will Settle the Next Presidency.

He Speaks Strongly Against a Democratic Governorship of Pennsylvania and Gives the Bloody Shirt a Gentle Waft—The McKinley Bill Handled Very Gingerly—Mayor Grant's Chances of Re-Election—Nebraska Democrats Jubilant—Both Parties Claim Indiana—Sherman's Opinion of the Outcome in Ohio—Gov. Fifer at Belleville—Strong Anti-Catholic Society—Politics in General.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—James G. Blaine arrived at Broad Street Station at 1:02 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Blaine bowed slightly in response to the repeated cheers of the crowd assembled, but smiled no assenting response when the shouts of "speech" went up. The party that came on the special car from Washington included the Secretary of State, Mrs. Blaine, Mas. Walter Damrosch and James G. Blaine, Jr., Postmaster General Wanamaker and Messrs. Tyler and Jones. A committee accompanied by Edwin S. Stuart and Col. Samuel Bell and a number of special correspondents went to Wilmington this morning in the train which left Philadelphia at 11:25.

When Broad Street Station was reached there were cheers and hand clappings from the hundreds assembled. The Secretary and the Postmaster-General were conveyed to the Stratford Hotel, where luncheon was had. Mrs. Blaine, her son, Mrs. Damrosch and Mr. Tyler had luncheon separately. At the conclusion of the lunch the Secretary and his party proceeded at once to the Academy of Music.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

At the Academy of Music Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Thanking you first of all for an old-fashioned, hearty Pennsylvania welcome, for which on this occasion, as on many others, I am your debtor, I shall proceed to the duty in hand. This is not an ordinary occasion or I would not be here."

Mr. Blaine then spoke of the political campaign in this State and continued as follows:

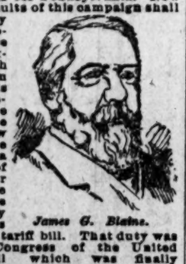
"The Congress of the United States has lately passed a new tariff bill. Do you suppose that the great free trade papers of New York and elsewhere throughout the union would cease to follow up Mr. Delameter on personal changes if they did not have the great purpose beyond? It they can elect Mr. Pattison and defeat Mr. Delameter it is

A PRODIGIOUS GAIN

to the cause of free trade and it is a prodigious loss to the cause of protection. Pennsylvania is not only the keystone State of the Union, but even in a greater sense she is the keystone of the cause of protection. If she falls back now, when the tariff is on its severest trial, the free traders see, or think they see, an easy road to the Presidency in 1892. Pennsylvania with the surrounding States—the six States that border upon her—can settle the Presidency. I want to remind you, especially Republicans who differ from the great body of your party, that every one of those States at present is in Democratic hands—Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. The decisive point of the struggle in 1892 may lie in Pennsylvania and in those States; and how any true friend of the Republican party, how any honest believer in the doctrine of protection can put to hazard the strong position of Pennsylvania at this critical time I fail to discover. I impute motives to no man, and yet I must remind every man that he is morally responsible for the plain results of his actions. If Pennsylvania, under a pretext, can at this time be drifted from her life-long allegiance to the doctrine of protection and elect a gentleman of whom I know nothing politically, except that he is ranked with the free-traders—if they can elect as Governor of Pennsylvania as ardent a free-trader as President Cleveland himself there may be no balm in Gilead that can heal that wound. I speak strongly on this question. I speak strongly because I do not want to see this State misled by the free-traders of New York. Even the blind can see that the free-traders of New York City, with their powerful organs, are leading the van for the Democratic candidate in this State and against the Republican candidate. The source and inspiration of the Democratic canvass in Pennsylvania comes from that source.

THE CRUSHING BLOW

if they succeed, is upon Pennsylvania. The issue itself is concealed under this mountain of abuse of the candidate for Governor. Its object is plain. It is for Pennsylvania. Now to show that the results of this campaign shall not be enjoyed by the enemies of protection. We have had some little experience of late with the Democrats in Congress. There is undoubtedly in Republican ranks some difference as to the character of the new tariff bill. Let us be frank. There was a difference. But of the 62,000,000 or 63,000,000 of people that now inhabit the United States every man cannot have his way in making up a tariff bill. That duty was remitted to the Congress of the United States. The bill which was finally passed was the result of compromise, and I come with confidence to plead before the people of Pennsylvania, and especially before the people of Philadelphia, not to differ on details. It was in this great city that compromise gave us the Constitution of the United States. And if those great men who controlled those great historic events could compromise on issues pertaining to the very foundation of the Government, can we not as Republicans—even if we differ on the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" in a line or a section—can we not forget our differences and as one man support the measures that our Republicans have enacted. [Cheers.]



James G. Blaine.

"I have a little personal difference myself, but not against Republicans. [Merriment and applause.] During the consideration of that tariff law a discussion grew up on the question of attaching to the bill or incorporating with it a principle of

RECIPROCAL TRADE.

[Cheers.] As I have said before, elsewhere, for the little part I took in that, for the first four or five weeks, I was the most popular Republican with the Democratic party in this country. [Laughter.] They thought I was trying to divide the Republican party on the doctrine of protection. Well, I could stand that sort of thing while I was laboring, as others were laboring more earnestly than myself to bring the Republican party together and finally as one man we incorporated the doctrine of reciprocity in the tariff bill. Just as soon as the Democrats found that that had been done they did not want any reciprocity at all. They said in effect: "Reciprocity is an excellent measure if it will divide the protectionists, but if you go to incorporate it into the Republican platform and make it a part of the political system, we do not want any of it, and, besides that, it is unconstitutional."

Did you ever stop to reflect, my friends, what this country would have been to-day if we had been balked by the

CRY OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

every time it was made by the Democrats. We should not have been able to defend the Union when it was assaulted; we should not have been able to issue greenbacks for its support; we should not have been able to organize a national bank; we should not have been able to improve a river that did not have salt water in it; we should not have been able to improve a harbor in the interior States, we should not have been able to give freedom to a slave, and, as the next point, we should not have been able to secure reciprocity in our international trade.

"By every attempt, gentlemen, serious and sober, individual and associated, in every form in which political action can be taken, the Democratic party expects to wound and destroy the doctrine of protection, and I have come to raise my voice in Pennsylvania to ask the mother of protection to see that her offspring shall not be strangled. If my voice can have any influence with a single man among those who are dissenting from the regular organization, I appeal to him not to think it will be all well next year.

"My friends, faction is the offspring of discontent, faction leads to defeat and defeat leads to mutual hostility and disorganization. If this fight is continued with a disastrous end, it will be a long time, I fear, before you will see the Republican party of Pennsylvania come forth in its original strength. Now is the time to stand firm. I do not mean to imply at all, gentlemen, that the result of the elections for Congress—whether we lose it or whether we gain it—will in any great degree affect the Republican party. I have not come here to raise or to sound any alarm upon the possibility of the loss of the House of Representatives. I hope we shall not lose, and I believe that there is a good chance that we shall not; but that is easily recovered. It is one of the

NATURAL REACTIONS

that comes between the two presidential elections, and it is so frequent that it creates no disturbance and no elation. I am not speaking of that. What I deplore is a popular vote in Pennsylvania that shall encourage New Jersey in her Democracy, that shall lead the dissenting branches of the Democratic party in New York to close up and make their strength felt; that shall cripple Ohio in her effort to throw off Democratic power in the excessive and gerrymandering fever in the districts; that shall throw back Delaware to her Republican progress; that shall make Maryland a hopeless instead of a hopeful State, and that shall take from us the power to establish the Republican standard in the new and advancing State of West Virginia. Every one of those considerations confront you in the vote that a Republican caste in Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. It is not a question of scandal or abuse or detraction—it is none of these; those are merely the masks that hide the free trade face behind them. It is not generally considered in the best taste for a member of the Administration to eulogize the President under whom he serves, but in Pennsylvania, where—(you will excuse me for saying), I always feel at home—you will pardon me for saying that the administration of President Harrison [cheers] so far as that eminent man controls it, has been a modest administration, a working administration,

A CONSCIENTIOUS ADMINISTRATION,

an efficient administration. The country has been peaceful, industrious and prosperous. It has gone forward in a quiet career such as a Republican government should always exhibit. I ask you is casting your ballots on Tuesday next to remember that you can sustain the administration of an able, a conscientious, an independent President, or you can set a seal of doubt upon it; you can do much to perpetuate Republican administration or you can do much to destroy it. It is in your hands. I have come here not with the purpose of eulogizing the administration, but to bear my testimony and to give you a warning that as Pennsylvania votes on next Tuesday the nation votes two years hence."

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech there were cries for Mr. Wanamaker and when he responded he was greeted with applause. Mr. Wanamaker thanked those present for giving Mr. Blaine and himself such a reception.

"I am sure" said he, "that Mr. Blaine, although they charge him with being a monopolist, has a very large place in your heart. I know it has been said that this was only to be a pleasure excursion; that Mr. Blaine would not speak on the issues of the day. Was there any uncertainty about his words?" [Cries of "Not any."] Mr. Wanamaker indorsed what Mr. Blaine had uttered in reference to President Harrison's administration and concluded with the declaration that he had come home to vote, which elicited great applause. After his speech at the Academy of Music, Mr. Blaine went to the Union League, where he held a reception for two hours.

Gov. Fifer at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1.—Hon. Joseph Fifer, Governor of Illinois, and Judge Cicero J. Lindley, Republican candidate for Congress in this (the Eighteenth) District, addressed a gathering of Bellevilleans at the Park Theater to-night. The meeting was a political one, and closed the campaign in this city. Gov. Fifer was the lion of the occasion. He arrived in Belleville in the forenoon and was met by a reception committee of prominent local Republicans. He was the guest of State Treasurer Charles Becker, to whose residence he was escorted by the committee.

When he appeared before his audience at the theater this evening he was greeted with the applause of a crowd that filled the hall. The nominal seating capacity of the theater is 1,900, but the crowd was somewhat greater, numbering probably 1,200. Among those that filled the seats were many ladies. Prominent Republicans estimate the attendance at 2,000 in the aggregate. Gov. Fifer was introduced by Gen. Wm. H. Powell of Belleville, who, when the meeting opened, was seated on the stage with the two speakers and a number of prominent Belleville members of the party, among whom were Col. John Thomas, Joseph Penn, Ernest Hilgard, Joseph Fuess, J. M. Hay and others.

The Governor made a fine campaign speech. He opened on the tariff and spoke at some length in regard to the McKinley bill, of which he expressed most emphatic approval. He also touched on the subject that has been made one of the most important issues of the campaign in Illinois, notably the compulsory education law. On this subject he was in accord with the Republican platform which he construed to be in favor of the compulsory education idea, but against that provision which contemplates the usurping of the rights of private schools, and interference with the manner and methods of their conduct. Other questions of minor importance were discussed by him in a satisfactory manner.

The Republicans in the audience were well pleased with the address and manifested their approval by hearty applause. When Gov. Fifer finished Judge Lindley was introduced by Gen. Powell. Mr. Lindley made but a brief speech, confining himself mainly to the tariff. Illustrative of his position on the tariff he stated two propositions—one that the nation's experience with a tariff for revenue only had been universally disastrous, and the other that the experience with protection had been just the reverse. His argument in proof of the correctness of his propositions was short and constituted the main portion of his speech.

Mr. Lindley was lightly applauded when he arose to speak, and was at times during the course of his address heartily cheered; but, on the whole, he failed to arouse the enthusiasm it was expected he would.

The Compulsory School Law.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 1.—Posters were scattered broadcast here this week announcing that a "People's meeting" would be held at the Central Turner Hall last night. It was in reality a Republican rally. Judge Lindley, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District, was the only speaker the Republican managers hired. A brass band paraded the streets prior to the meeting for the purpose of drawing a crowd. A fair-sized crowd assembled at the Turner Hall, but a great many of those present were Democrats and dissatisfied Republican farmers. Judge Lindley made the regular Republican campaign speech. He appealed to the farmers, to the soldiers, to the Republicans and finally to the Democrats to give him their support in the coming election.

The advance in the price of many of the necessaries of life since the McKinley bill was signed has awakened the farmers to the situation by touching their pocket-books and no amount of fine speeches will save the Republican party from overwhelming defeat in the agricultural districts.

A prominent farmer voiced the sentiments of hundreds of Republican farmers last night when he said: "Judge Lindley is an able man, and I would like to vote for him, but he is all wrong on the tariff question and no farmer can consistently give him his support."

The Republicans are evidently thoroughly alarmed over the situation and are making desperate efforts to turn the tide of public sentiment in their favor.

T. B. Needles, the United States Marshal of the Indian Territory, Penitentiary Commissioner J. B. Messick and other Republican office-holders have been called home, and are using all their influence and eloquence to save their party from defeat. Another issue in Illinois is the compulsory school law. The Lutherans, the Catholics, and, in fact, the friends of parochial schools generally are thoroughly aroused over the attempt of the Republican party to close up private schools in the State, and that issue alone will likely be sufficient to defeat the entire Republican State ticket in Illinois.

Minnesota Politics.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—The *Globe* will print to-morrow estimates received from its correspondents in all of the counties of the State. Minnesota will evidently be closer than it has been for many years. The total vote will be about 255,000, of which Wilson (Dem.) is expected to receive 107,030; Merriam, Republican, 105,000; Owen, Farmers' Alliance, 8,000; Pinkham, Prohibition, 5,000. Of the Congressional districts, four of the five are in doubt. In the First W. H. Harries was nominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Alliance and the outlook is that he will defeat M. H. Dunnell, Republican, by 700 to 1,000 votes. The Second District is contested by John Lind, Republican, and Gen. James Baker, Alliance, and Lind will be elected by about 4,500. The Third District is grave doubt D. T. Hall, Republican, is the sitting member, but O. M. Hall, Democrat, is pretty sure to win the fight by 1,000 to 1,500.

In the Fourth District, comprising the twin cities, everything depends on the vote of Minneapolis, the home of S. P. Snider, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim the victory if they can hold his majority down to 1,500 in the Flour City. The Fifth District has a candidate of each of the three parties. The prospects are rather in favor of Comstock (Rep.), though Whiteman (Dem.) promises to crowd him very close. In recapitulation the Democrats will probably elect their candidates in the First and Third Districts and the Republicans in the Second, Fourth and Fifth—a Democratic gain of two.

"Humphrey Is Not in It."

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 1.—The Republicans of Kansas have expended all of their campaign powder, and so far not an Alliance voter or a Resubmissionist has been brought to the fold. In this county (Douglas), the home of Charles Robinson, an unusual effort has been put forth by the Republicans to carry the county. In this county the usual Republican majority is about fifteen hundred, but by a careful poll of forty-seven of the 100 school districts Robinson will receive 623, Willets 517, Humphrey 405, and it is very probable that the vote of the entire county will be by this ratio. In Eastern Kansas, where Robinson is personally known, he will sweep everything. A. E. Greene, State Railroad Commissioner, was in Lawrence yesterday, and as he is one of the Republican State Central Committee, his statement may be given. In speaking of the outlook he said: "The fight is between Robinson and Willets. Humphrey is not in it. However, we believe we can save the State ticket with the exception of Gov. Humphrey and Attorney-General Kellogg. We cannot at most hope to save more than four of the seven Congressmen. Senator Ingalls will be re-elected without a doubt."

In this county the Alliance and Democrats have combined and it is conceded will elect the entire county ticket with perhaps one exception. Two anti-Ingalls legislators will be elected from Douglas County. Robinson's friends are very sanguine and offer money on their favorite against the field, with no takers. The resubmission vote will elect Robinson.

A Strong Anti-Catholic Society.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—The discovery of a strong anti-Catholic society, whose sole object is the defeat of all Catholics running for office in the present election, has caused widespread emotion. It has caused the most bitter kind of feeling among the intensely religious people throughout the city. The Republicans are afraid it will drive the Catholics to voting the Democratic ticket, which is largely composed of Catholics, while the Democrats fear that the society, which is said to be 4,000 strong, will have sufficient power to beat their candidates, as the society, which is known as the Sons of America, attacks both parties alike where the candidates are Catholics. It has made reliable estimates of results impossible. The better class of people regret that it has occurred, but each party fears it will drive the strongly religious to consider sect feeling greater than party allegiance, and creates widespread havoc with the tickets.

Four State Tickets.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—To-day closes the active canvassing of the most heated and exciting campaign ever held in Nebraska, and unless all signs fail it will culminate in the overthrow of Republican rule. All the issues of the day have been vigorously injected into the fight and four State tickets have been pushed with all the warmth of partisan zeal, with the apparent result of the triumph of the Democratic and Alliance tickets in most sections.

It is generally conceded that the Democrats will secure the Governorship for James E. Boyd with the lion's share of the State offices, and it is believed that Bryan, Democrat, and McKeegan, Alliance, will go to Congress, retiring Dorsey and Connell. Harlan, also, is considered beaten. In the County tickets the Alliance will have the advantage. There is much scare in all the parties about the Prohibition amendment, but other issues have so thoroughly side-tracked it that aside of the abuse heaped upon it by its frightened enemies, it is likely to cut a very small figure at the polls.

McKinley's tariff bill, the force bill and the anti-lottery bill are the chief causes of the demoralization of the Republican ranks, the full extent of which can only be revealed by the actual ballot, as boodle, terrorism and every device known to Republican leaders is being used to save them from utter overthrow.

Mayor Grant May Be Re-Elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The voice of the campaign orator was heard in Wall street to-day. On the steps of the Sub-Treasury was erected a platform, which was festooned with flags, and in front of this at 1 o'clock gathered a crowd of 3,000. The meeting was to ratify the People's Municipal League (otherwise Republican) ticket. Betting on the election has begun, and during the past few days several large wagers were made. As a rule, however, the bookmakers and sporting men have not yet determined just how to bet, and while generally they believe that Mayor Grant will be re-elected, they figure on Scott as an unknown quantity in the race and hesitate to lay odds against him as demanded by his adherents. There are some bold spirits, who are for Grant against the world, and they have given all the odds asked and then fairly begged for more bets. Among them are "Jimmy" Wakely, "Pat" Sheedy, Phil Lynch and Michael J. Barry, and of these Wakely showed the courage, betting $2,000 to $1,000.

The retail grocers are out for Grant. A circular was issued to-day bearing the names of 100 of the most prominent men in that trade in the city asking for his re-election.

John C. Sheehan, a Tammany Hall leader, reports that he has discovered several cases of illegal registration of voters by the Republicans of his district.

The Situation in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—On next Tuesday will by an election in the State of Ohio of three State officers and twenty-one Congressmen. Last year Gov. Foraker was defeated by nearly 11,000 plurality by Campbell and also ran nearly 14,000 votes behind some of the minor candidates on the Republican ticket. Taking the vote at that election as a basis, the Congressional outlook seems to be about as follows: Districts surely Republican are the Second, Tenth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first. This would give seven Republican Congressmen. It must be borne in mind, however, that

Barrs

DON'T CHARGE YOU A CENT

For the privilege of reading all these grand bargains.

Barr's have $30,000 in

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

A full line of ladies' flannel waists in black and colors, plaited back and front, also in figured and stripes, price $3.00, $3.75 and $4.00.

A few odd sizes in colored flannel waists, with yoke and belt, at $2.50; worth $4.00.

Ladies' fine seeal plush reefer jackets, seal ornaments, fine satin linings, price $15 and $18.

Ladies' Astrachan jackets, lined with fine satin, loose and tight fitting, $11.75; loose front, fine quality, $18.00.

Barr's have $50,000 in

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

200 pieces 36-inch wool dress goods, 4 different styles, looks like 50c yard goods, 20c is our price.

Buy Wedding Presents at Barr's. Lovely imitation marble clocks, cathedral gong, $7.50.

100 pieces all-wool stripe dress goods, made to sell for 65c yard; 35c is our price.

150 pieces dress goods, all shades, stripes and plaids, the best wool goods ever offered in St. Louis for 30c.

A new assortment of checks and plaid camel's hair suiting, some nobby styles among them, silk and wool mixtures, a big lot to select from.

Barr's have $30,000 in

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

50c—Ladies' muslin gowns, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

25c—Ladies' cambric corset covers, high neck, square front, edge of embroidery.

50—Children's flannel skirts, 5 to 10 years; also, red knit underskirts for children; first size only.

$3—Ladies' imported felt skirts, pleated flounce; worth $5.

Barr's have $90,000 in

SILKS AND VELVETS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Rich evening brocade satin, look to cost $4; now is your time; 89c is all we ask; they move quick.

The grandest stock of chinaware, including all the best wares made, sold by the piece or in sets; also all the new shapes in cut glass, the best silver-plated goods, and all table wares.

What do you think! Barr's have a black surah, all silk, mind, for 50c yard.

Plaid surah silk, a new assortment; new shades, new combinations at popular prices.

Now for a whopping big bargain: 22-inch black French faille Francaise, all pure silk, wear guaranteed, at $1.35.

Barr's have $40,000 in

LINENS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

$1.00 per yard for a full 2-yard cream damask; $1.40 goods.

60c per yard for a 60-inch wide bleached damask, other houses sell for 90c.

$2.59 per dozen for 100 dozen soft finish huck towels.

6000 yards glass toweling at 7½c and 8½c; new tariff prices would be 10c and 12½c.

Barr's have $20,000 in

BLANKETS AND QUILTS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

11-4 white premium blankets, superior make, $2.95 pair.

Comforts 72x78 in light colors sateen, red lined, $1.85 each.

Swiss muslin bed sets, seven pieces, novelty, $6.00 set.

Double plush lap robes, new styles and heavy quality, $3.50 each.

Barr's have $40,000 in

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Novelties in drapery silk, $1 yard.

Irish point lace curtains, $3.95 pair; worth $5.

Swiss Tambour lace curtains, $4.75; worth $5.50.

Chenille piano covers, $5.75, $8.75 and $10.

Hand painted silk scarfs, 75c each.

Silk mantel drapes, $6.50 each.

Barr's have $40,000 in

GENTS' GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Men's unlaundered shirts, Acorn brand, unequalled in quality and perfect fitting, 50c each.

Boys' top flannel shirts, new plaids, 75c each.

Men's French half hose, stamped C. G., in modes, tans and black, fast colors, 25c pair.

Men's silk corded ends suspenders in plain and brocaded webbs, new patent buckle, 50c each.

Barr's have $15,000 in

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Full line of poets, leather, padded covers, gilt edge, publisher's price, $1.50; ours $1.

Macaulay's Essays and Poems, publisher's price $3.75, ours $2.00.

Ward McCallister's new book, "Society as I Have Found It."

New line of visiting cards just received.

Real Irish linen paper, one quire and one pack envelopes, oct. ruled and plain, 15c; cam., 25c.

Barr's have $20,000 in

FANCY GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Plush mirrors, 4 different sizes, same old prices as long as they last—20c, 25c, 40c and 50c.

Wood back nail brushes, old price, 4c and 6c.

India rubber dressing combs, 5c to 50c each.

Celluloid dressing combs, 15c to 65c; worth 33⅓ per cent more to-day.

Barr's have $20,000 in

ART EMBROIDERED GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Stamped oval trays in all the new designs, 19c each.

300 yards manufacturers' remnants figured China silk, long and short lengths, from 20c to $1.25 each.

Hand painted photo frames, something quite new, $1.25 each. Also, a full line to be decorated from $1 to $2.50.

Barr's have $30,000 worth of

UNDERWEAR

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Royal jersey union merino suits, natural color and white, high neck and long sleeves, about one-third regular prices, broken sizes, all at $3.50.

Royal jersey merino vests, natural color and white, high neck, long sleeves, high neck, short sleeves, one-third regular prices, broken sizes, drawers to match, $1.75 each garment.

Royal jersey children's merino lisle, white and natural color, high neck, long sleeves, one-third regular price, broken sizes, all $2.25 each.

Royal jersey merino vests, high neck, long sleeves, natural and white, broken sizes, drawers to match, all $1.49 each garment.

Barr's have $20,000 in

CORSET DEPARTMENT

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

50c—A good C. B. corset, with side steels and double busk.

75c—A splendid sewed corset, extra long waist, in white, drab and black; regular $1.25 corset.

$1—A good sateen corset in white, black and old gold; regular $1.35 corset.

$1.50—A fine black sateen corset, fast black, extra long waist.

A few odd sizes of P. D. corsets at half price.

Barr's have $25,000 in

CHILDREN'S CLOAKING

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

$3.00—Boys' storm overcoats, only a few left, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years; dark gray.

$7.00—Boys' cape and plain overcoats in plaids, stripes and Scotch mixtures, ages 11, 12, 13 and 14 years, regular $10.00 and $11.00 coats.

$4.00—Misses' reefer jackets, black and navy blue, standing collar, sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 years.

$4.50 Misses' reefer jackets in navy blue and black, ages 12, 14, 16, 18 years.

The largest and best styles and lowest prices in Misses' jackets in the city.

Large parlor lamp, complete, with 10-inch shade, beautifully decorated, only $1.87.

ONE-MINUTE COFFEE POT.

If you once try this method you will never use any other. It is the perfect coffee pot, guaranteed to use only half the amount of coffee, to make it in one minute, and give you the most delicious coffee you ever drank. Every bit of the strength is extracted. The best and most economical pot in existence. Lectures on the use of this vessel every day; also, hot coffee free.

GEM SAD IRON.

The great invention for saving woman's labor. No tailor or seamstress can afford to be without it. Keeps hot and irons all day with 2 cents' worth of charcoal. Come in and see the work done.

Barr's have $45,000 in

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Novelties in 44-inch black all-wool henrietta in satin stripe and plaid effects, $1.10.

54-inch black mohair brilliantine, 75c.

46-inch black all-wool camelette, 75c.

40-inch black camel's hair cheviot, 65c.

36-inch black and white Armenian serge, a very desirable material for house wrappers, 15c.

wrappers and tea gowns, momie cloth, dark colors, fleece lined.

$4.50—Striped flannel tea gowns, full sleeves, pointed bodice, belt front.

$12.50—All-wool cashmere embroidered tea gowns, black and colored.

Barr's have $20,000 in

WASH FABRIC GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

7½c a yard—275 pieces Manchester sicilians, equal to a tycoon rep, at the price of a calico.

10c a yard—186 pcs imitation French flannel, warm as the wool goods at one-eighth of its price.

12½c a yard—242 pcs extra fine dress ginghams, including all the tartain plaids.

15c a yard—110 pcs 36-inch American serge; only experts can tell them from printed cashmere.

Exquisite goods for wedding gifts in Barr's art bric-a-brac department.

Barr's have $25,000 in

CLOTHS AND FLANNELS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

6-oz. 27-inch scarlet twilled flannel, medicated, worth 65c, for 50c a yard; *a special bargain.*

Saxony fancy plaids and striped flannel only 40c a yard.

54-inch all-wool fancy dress flannel in plaids and stripes, regular $1 goods for 75c.

Cream white Shaker flannel, splendid for children's night gowns, at 10c per yard.

27-inch Velutina cord for ladies' and children's wear, only $1.35.

54-inch fur back genuine Scotch cloaking only $1.75.

40 different shades of French broadcloth at $1.25; will be before long $1.75.

54-inch chevron in black and navy blue only at $2; worth $2.50.

Astrachan cloth for shoulder capes in black from $1 up.

Barr's have $25,000 in

SHOES

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Ladies' kid button, A width only 2 to 3½, $1.

Ladies' kid button, regular $2.50 shoe, B, C, D, E and EE, 2½ to 7, $1.85.

Ladies' pebble goat button, C, D, E, 3 to 7, $1.65.

Ladies' cloth-top kid, foxed, pat. lea. tip, button, A to E, 1 to 6, $3.

Ladies' kid button hand-sewed opera, medium and square toe, $3.50.

Ladies' cloth-top spring-heel button, 2½ to 4½, $3.

Misses' kid or pebble goat spring-heel button, 11 to 2, $1.50.

Child's kid button spring heel, 6 to 8, $1.

Oak rocking chairs, upholstered in plush, only $6.00 at Barr's.

Barr's have $20,000 in

SHAWLS AND SUITS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

$4.53 — All-wool beaver shawls, great variety.

$5—Imitation Paisley shawls.

$6—Opera mantlet in light colors, wool.

$7—Opera mantlet in light colors, half silk.

$2.75 and $3.50—Morning

Barr's have $25,000 in

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Ladies' hemstitched mull handkerchiefs, Belfast prints, 15c each.

Ladies' hemstitched all-linen embroidered handkerchiefs, 25c each.

Gents' woven borders, hemmed, all linen, 10c each.

Gents' ¾ hemstitched with initial, all letters, 25c each; worth 35c each.

Barr's have $40,000 in

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

12-piece decorated toilet sets, $5.98 per set.

5-piece silver tea set, best quadruple plate, $16.50 per set.

New Japanese lunch baskets, 10c each.

Large palm lunch baskets, 25c each.

Elegant parlor lamp, complete, with 10-inch decorated shade to match, $1.87.

Large oak rocking chair, upholstered in plush, $6.00.

New designs in marbleized iron clocks, with new gilt dial, cathedral gong, strikes hour and half hour, from $7.50 to $20.00.

BARRS,
THE GREAT
BARGAIN HOUSE
OF AMERICA,
ST. LOUIS.

Barr's have $30,000 in

HOSIERY

Still on sale at Old Low Prices.

Children's French ribbed C. G. cashmere hose, extra long, double knees, tipped heels and toes, 1-1 rib:

46c	52c	58c	64c	70c	76c
6	6 1-2	7	7 1-2	8	8 1-2

Children's French ribbed cashmere hose, C. G., extra long, 7-1 rib tipped heels and toes and 1-1 rib tipped heels and toes:

42c	46c	50c	54c	58c	62c
6	6 1-2	7	7 1-2	8	8 1-2

Children's ribbed black and gray wool hose, extra heavy, good qualities, only 25c pair.

Children's plain black cashmere hose, merino toes and heels, extra long, extra quality:

25c	27c	30c	33c	36c	39c	42c
4, 4 1-2	5, 5 1-2, 6	6 1-2	7	7 1-2	8	8 1-2

SPICY TESTIMONY.

WM. R. ALLEN TELLS OF AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CONTRACTORS.

They Pretended to Bid Against Each Other on City Work, but in Reality There Was No Competition—Therese Blennerhassett's Remarkable Petition—Court News.

THERE was meat in some depositions filed yesterday afternoon in the St. Louis Circuit Court. Wm. R. Allen, who is President of the Syenite Granite Co., and who is also a member of the firm of Allen & Vietha, which has done a great amount of street and alley paving with granite in St. Louis, was one of the witnesses examined on the part of the defendant in a quarrel between two granite paving contractors, Wm. Skrainka vs. Phillip W. Schneider, a suit in the Circuit Court. George W. Lubke for Mr. Schnieder examined Mr. Allen. He asked him:

"Was there in the year 1888 any agreement or understanding between the firms engaged in the granite business in St. Louis by which they were to keep up the price of granite in making their bids to the Board of Public Improvements?"

"I can't say as to that year, 1888," he answered.

"Was there in 1887?"

"I can't say especially to any one year."

"Has there been an agreement of that kind or an arrangement?"

"Ye sir."

DIVIDING THE CONTRACTS.

"Will you state what it was?"

"I don't know as I could say what the agreements were, any more than they were some such thing as are usually done where people get together and say 'we won't cut each others' throats; you take a certain portion of the work and I will t ke another and another man take the other'—in that sort of way."

"In bidding or making bids to the Board of Public Improvements was there a previous arrangement by which there was to be no underbidding for any kind of work?"

"Well, of course any agreement of that sort would imply that it would be understood that there would be no underbidding by those parties who had agreed with us."

"See if I get it right. Whenever the Board of Public Improvements had any work of that kind to be done—the paving of streets or alleys with granite—bids were advertised for' weren't they?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now these firms—Allen & Vietha, Stiefel & Ruckert, Wm. Skrainka & Co. and Philip W. Schneider—that you have mentioned, being in that line and expecting to bid, got together and agreed that they would make their bids in such a way as to keep the price up?"

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

"Well, not necessarily bid the price up, so that they have an understanding about it that the price wouldn't go down below. They wouldn't bid against each other—that is the long and short of it."

"Wouldn't bid against each other and yet they would all be putting in bids?"

"Yes, sir."

"So all putting in bids—having a previous understanding?"

"Oh, no, not all the time."

"But generally?"

"Generally, yes sir."

"An understanding they had as to what their respective bids should be?"

"Yes, sir, to a certain limit."

"Now with whom was that understanding, or between whom?"

"Those are the only parties, as I have said before, who were engaged in the business regularly. Skrainka, and Stiefel & Ruckert. Schneider wasn't a regular contractor; never has been; only very irregular. So I couldn't say whether he was in or not at any time."

"Can you say how far back that agreement extended?"

"I don't refer to any agreement at all, no special one. I say there have been agreements at different times, never extending beyond one letting usually."

MR. VIETHS' FORGETTING.

The deposition of Claus Vietha, Mr. Allen's partner, was also filed. He testified that he usually went to Wm. Skrainka & Co. to ask if they were going to bid, and that there were understandings. As to their exact nature he failed to recollect details.

A Romantic Story.

In a petition filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, Therese Blennerhassett asked for an order of court changing her name to Therese Blennerhassett-Adams, and her daughter who has heretofore been known as Mary Blennerhassett also petitioned the court for an order changing her name to Mary Blennerhassett-Adams. Thus a romance long hidden was made public.

Miss Therese, daughter of Richard S. Blennerhassett, a lawyer famous in this vicinity some years ago, was secretly married in a hotel parlor at Odin in Marion County, Ill., twenty years ago to John Calvin Adams. He was a commercial traveler and his suit was not looked upon with favor by her family. They would not consent to her marriage, and so the marriage that occurred in spite of them was kept secret.

Miss Blennerhassett went alone to Odin. Mr. Adams met her there. Rev. Geo. M. Wiles, the pastor of the village church, was summoned to the hotel, and in the parlor, in the presence of two servants, the ceremony was performed. Mr. and Mrs. Adams went to New York, and after three weeks, the true history of which was unknown to the folks at home, Mrs. Adams returned to St. Louis. Her husband was to follow in a short time and did start on his journey. He fell from the train Nov. 24, 1871, forty-five days after the wedding, and was killed.

The secret marriage was then unknown outside of the inner circle of Mrs. Adams' family, and no one was told of it when it was learned that Mr. Adams had been killed. The widow was known to her most intimate friends as Miss Blennerhassett. She became aware that she would become a mother, and without publication of the story of the secret marriage in which her family had no pride, it was contrived that her child wasborn without the fact being known outside of the family. She did not desert her child, however. She adopted it. The friends of the family were told that she had taken an uncontrollable fancy to a baby left without parents and that she had adopted it. The child grew up under her care and direction, known at home as "Birdie," away from home by her baptismal name, Mary Blennerhassett. The mother was never suspected of having been married and of being the child's mother. The child is a woman now, and recently during a severe illness her mother became convinced that for the daughter's sake it was necessary that the story should be told. The young lady had a right to her father's name, and there was no reason for the secrecy that had cost so much suffering.

The petition of "Miss Blennerhassett" concludes with the following: "Petitioner further says that her mother and all other members of her family, save and except her twin brother, Richard B. Blennerhassett, now being dead, and her family patronymic of Blennerhassett being a historic name in this country and one of which both petitioner and her family are justly proud, she desires in connection with the name of her deceased husband to use her family name of Blennerhassett. Since the death of her husband she has acquired certain real and personal property of which she is now the sole owner and the title thereof is vested in her maiden name of Therese Blennerhassett. For the protection and preservation of her property and for the purpose of procuring its proper distribution in event of death, she believes that it is proper and right that by a judgment and decree of a court her name shall be fixed and established beyond peradventure. Wherefore she prays the court to fix and establish her legal name as Therese Blennerhassett-Adams."

The Third Street Eviction Recalled.

The somewhat celebrated Third and Locust street eviction is recalled in a suit for $25,000 damages filed yesterday by Albert Stoll, the saloon-keeper, against Charles Hoyle. Some time after the Guernsey Furniture Co. fire Mr. Hoyle, who owned the property on which the ruined building stood, opened negotiations with Mrs. Van Studdiford for possession of the corner which for years has been an eyesore in its striking contrast to the towering walls of the large buildings which formed an L around it. Mr. Hoyle received a lease from Mrs. Van Studdiford and immediately gave Stoll thirty days' notice to vacate the premises. He occupied the corner and another man occupied the rear of the corner property with a small store. Stoll refused to move and Mr. Hoyle secured the services of a constable and a gang of laborers and swooped down on the dingy, tumbled-down building. Stoll still refused to go. He lived in the rooms above the saloon, and his wife at the time was confined to her bed unable to move. Unaware of this Mr. Hoyle sent his men on the roof, and in a few moments the shingles were flying thick and fast. Stoll still remained, and during the entire proceedings of eviction sold beer over his bar until it was removed from in front of him and the floor torn up under his feet. He then rushed into the Court-house with an attorney and secured an injunction against Hoyle, which was served at once. By that time the little building was almost in ruins. Mrs. Stoll had been carried out, and was taken to a hospital in a carriage. That night a heavy rain fell, and what was not damaged by the wreckers was sadly disfigured by water. Stoll claimed to have a lease on the premises which has several years to run, and the question is still waiting the decision of the courts. Stoll now sues for damages, and wants $5,000 for the injury inflicted on his business, and $20,000 for the prolonged illness of his wife, which he claims was produced by terror during the ordeal through which she passed while the men were tearing the ceiling from above her bed.

Divorce and Alimony.

Judge Valliant yesterday ordered Francis A. Claymore, whose wife, Minnie Claymore is suing for a divorce, to pay her $25 on account of the expenses of her suit and $30 per month until further orders. He also ordered Charles T. Whitsett, who is suing his wife, Ella G. Whitsett, to pay her $50 for attorney's fees and $50 per month until the case is decided.

Mrs. Sidonia Stemp yesterday asked the St. Louis Circuit Court to divorce her from Geo. Stemp. They were married in St. Louis, June 25, 1888, and on Feb. 17, 1890, she alleges in her petition, George deserted her.

An Association of German Veterans.

A petition for the incorporation of the German Military Society of South St. Louis, known as the Deutscher Militair Verein von Sud St. Louis, was filed in Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon for Judge Klein's consideration. W. Kiehne, who resides at 1921 President street, is the President of the organization, C. Neuhaus of 2801 South Seventh street, Secretary, and Frank Meyers of 2323 Arsenal street, Treasurer. The objects of the association are the care of members in case of sickness and need, the burial of deceased members, and paragraph 4 of the constitution says: "The family of a deceased member of this association shall receive as many dollars as this association holds at the time of a dead case."

"Any man who has served honorably in the German army or navy shall be eligible to membership in this association," if he pass a satisfactory medical examination.

The A. Loth & Sons Failure.

In the case of Henry Bernheimer against Adolph Loth and others, on attachment suit for $3,098.92, growing out of the failure of A. Loth & Sons, Judge Klein yesterday overruled a motion for a new trial. The grounds of attachment were put in issue by a plea in abatement, the case tried and a verdict given for the plaintiff. The defendant in a motion for a new trial attacked the court's instructions. The court found the instructions good on review and refused a new trial.

A Verdict for $11,000.

Leonard Matthews was given a verdict for $11,000 by a Circuit Court jury yesterday for the destruction of his Kirkwood house, which was fired by sparks from a St. Louis & San Francisco Railway engine. He sued the company for $30,000 damages.

CONDEMN political intimidation by voting for John T. Field for Congress.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

J. B. Heilborn, New York; T. E. Hale, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Newman, Cincinnati; L. J. Meyer, Chicago; and Thomas Robinson, Chicago, are at the Lindell.

Clamm Wilson, Salina, Kan.; J. A. Reynolds, Atchison; F. Ferguson, New York, and T. E. White, Chicago, are at the Laclede.

J. F. McClean, Pittsburg; N. J. Hogue, New York; S. E. Mayer, Chicago; W. H. Goedby, New York, and W. Taylor, Murphysboro, Ind., are at the Southern.

THE summer's girls have come and gone,
But like Strauss's photos, they're "caught on."

ASSISTED ONE ANOTHER.

Applicants for Baltimore Post-Office Positions in a Bad Fix.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—Theodore Roosevelt, the Civil Service Commissioner, and Maj. Wm. H. Webster, the Chief Examiner of the commission, have been in Baltimore investigating some irregularities alleged to have been committed at the examination for carriers held at the Baltimore Post-office on Aug. 5. The charges are that owing to the similarity of the papers of nineteen of the applicants there is strong reason to suspect that this number assisted one another at the examination. The matter was referred to the Commission by the local board.

Mr. Roosevelt instructed the local board to summon the nineteen suspected applicants and take their affidavits as to the truth or falsity of the charges. Mr. Adams, one of the local board, said he thought all the suspected ones would be dropped from the list. Suspicion was aroused by the fact that these nineteen had not merely the same correct answers, but precisely the same mistakes.

ST. LOUIS needs a great big boom
To give Strauss's photos elbow room.

Kansas Prohibitionists Jubilant.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—The original package houses are closing here to-day. Only one remained open at noon. Judge Caldwell's decision is received with joy by the Prohibitionists.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 1.—The original package houses have again been closed in this city. Upon receipt of the news of the ruling of Judge Caldwell reversing the decision of Judge Foster regarding the constitutionality of the Wilson bill, the liqued dealers closed their houses. Suit was immediately instituted against Henry Fritzel, charging him with violating the prohibitory law of Kansas on twelve counts. The point made is that by the ruling of Judge Caldwell sales made during the interim of the decisions of Judges Foster and Caldwell were illegal, The Fritzel case will be made a test case.

VINDICATE political independence by voting for John T. Field for Congress.

THE
Delicatessen Lunch Rooms,
716 N. Broadway, 116-118 N. 4th St.,
718 Olive St., 124 Olive St.

CITY NEWS.

DON'T let an item on the first page of this paper escape your eyes. There is not one but means a saving of dollars and cents to several thousand "somebodies," and you may be one of the number to receive the greatest benefit.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

DEFORD BROUGHT BACK.

Detective Fitzgerald Lands His Prisoner in the Four Courts Last Night.

Yesterday evening Detective Fitzgerald landed in the holdover at the Four Courts a prisoner who registered as James W. Deford. The man has given his captor an immense amount of trouble. Deford is wanted on the charge of fraud, it being alleged that on Sept. 4 he passed a worthless check for $180 on A. J. Heath, proprietor of a lodging-house at 603 Walnut street. The man was arrested at Bardwell, Ky. Before Detective Fitzgerald arrived he had been released on habeas corpus proceedings. The St. Louis officer chased the man eighteen miles into the country on horseback and made the arrest at 10 o'clock in the morning. Then Deford's attorney had his client bound over to the Grand-jury on another criminal charge. Detective Fitzgerald, however, secured his requisition papers and then took Deford before the Circuit Judge at Hickman, fifty miles away. This court gave him permission to take his prisoner out of the State, notwithstanding the order of the County Court to the contrary. Deford is 22 years old. He has nothing to say in regard to his case.

Melton and Kersey Overcoats for $15.

We show a complete assortment of $15 overcoats. They were cut by custom cutters and made by journeymen tailors. Look at these overcoats before buying. It will pay you to call on us before making a selection.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine.

SEND John T. Field to Congress and you will not regret it.

Titles to Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The President to-day issued a proclamation extinguishing the Indian title to lands now situated in South Dakota and Nebraska, in compliance with an act of Congress, providing for the extension of the northern boundary of Nebraska. He reserves, however, from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings of the old Ponca agency, viz: The south half of the southeast quarter of sec. 26 and the south half of the southwest quarter of sec. 25, all in township 33, range 7, west of the sixth principal meridian. Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska was instrumental in having this proclamation issued. This land now reverts to Nebraska and gives his district nearly three hundred additional votes.

An Insane Missouri Woman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Annie M. Westwick, a lady 50 years of age, who says she came from New Hamburg, Mo., arrived in the city last night and went immediately to the White House. She wanted the President to prevent her husband from selling some property in which she was interested in Missouri. She talks quite intelligently at times, but Sanitary Officer Frank feels satisfied that she is a trifle crank. She is at present in custody of the matron at the First Precinct Station. She is out of money and steps will probably be taken to send her home.

Department Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Treasury Department to-day redeemed under its circular of Oct. 9 $62,150 4½ per cent bonds, making the total redeemed to date $3,734,800.

Among the permanent appointments in the War Department to-day was Capt. Franklin C. Jones of Kansas City, Mo., who received a nomination to his present position through the efforts of Mayor William Warner a year ago. Capt. Jones is an old soldier, and has been three times promoted during the short time he has been in office.

The Cruiser San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—A new thing is about to be done by the Navy Department. A week from next Monday a special train carrying about one hundred and fifty officers and men needed to complete the crew of the new cruiser San Francisco, will leave New York and the next Saturday night they will take their posts on board the vessel going into commission the next day. This will be the first time that the Navy has been able to transport its men in this way and the experiment will be watched with interest.

The Hennepin Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The War Department has approved the project of Capt. William A. Marshall, engineer of the Hennepin Canal, for the expenditure of the $500,000 appropriated by Congress for beginning the work. It has been decided to confine the work to the construction on the west end dam at the mouth of the Rock River, which it is thought will absorb all the money now available.

They Want Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The people at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, have petitioned the War Department not to remove the United States troops now stationed there. The department in the absence of any need of soldiers at that point had determined to transfer them, but in view of this request, has deferred action for the present.

The G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Commander-in-Chief Veasey has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., at Detroit on the 7th day of November. The next national encampment is to be held in that city, and the meeting of the Executive Board is called at that place for the purpose, among other things, of making preliminary preparations for the great union.

ELECTION brings a lot of chainers;
Strauss will photograph the winners.

The Æschylus Club.

The Æschylus Club was organized two weeks ago with a membership of eighteen. Its object is to give entertainments during the winter season, and to bring out as much of the local talent as possible. With this in view Prof. E. L. McDowell, whose services the club have secured, has arranged a programme, including every member, consisting of two acts of "David Garrick," the quarrel scene from "Julius Cæsar" between Brutus and Cassius, duel scene from "The Rivals," and concluding with the first and third acts of "King Lear." The first entertainment will be given the latter part of December.

VINDICATE political independence by voting for John T. Field for Congress.

Ransom Post Meeting.

A meeting of the comrades of Ransom Post was held last night in parlor 23 of the Lindell Hotel. The object of the meeting was to discuss plans for a series of entertainments to be given during the winter, and to consider nominations for officers for the ensuing year. There were only a few members of the post present, and beyond a general discussion nothing was done.

SEND John T. Field to Congress—he will not sell his principles.

Fell Dead.

Anton Stern fell dead in his chair about 8 o'clock last night at his residence, 6707 University street. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

Corner Broadway and Locust.

Finest Cut Glass

Prices the Lowest in America.

We ask you to see our magnificent collection and low prices before buying. It will pay you.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.
Lowest-Priced House in America for Fine Goods.
Send for Grand Catalogue—2000 Engravings—mailed free.

CANDIES "THE BEST," 40c Per Lb.; 3 Lbs. for $1.00.
Express Orders Promptly Attended To.
L. MOHR,
602 OLIVE STREET.

BLAINE AND BOSS QUAY.

THE PREMIER'S WORTH TO HIS PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

New York's Demand for a Recount—Figures From the Census—The Hoosier Hegira—Campaign in Tennessee—A Blacksmith's Beauty—About New Mexico—Department of the Missouri—National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Secretary Blaine's trip to Philadelphia is said to have been made at the earnest solicitation of Matthew Stanley Quay, who is getting desperate as the days go by and the chances for the success of his candidate grow poorer and poorer. Mr. Blaine did not care to go, and only consented when the President himself seconded Mr. Quay's request. Mr. Blaine's presence in the City of Bretherly Love has widely advertised as "worth 10,000 votes to the Republican ticket," but the Secretary of State did his best to deprive his visit of political significance by taking his entire family, including Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Walter Damrosch and James G. Blaine, Jr., with him. Mr. Quay will receive no further aid from Mr. Blaine, though he has sought it through every channel.

Gossips are by no means slow to interpret Mr. Blaine's refusal to take any further part in the Pennsylvania campaign as being an indication of the hostility that is supposed to exist between the Premier and the Man of Silence. Mr. Blaine has on former occasions taken advantage of opportunities offered him to give a public expression to his disapproval of the methods by which the affairs of the Republican party in Pennsylvania are managed, and it is thought by shrewd guessers that he now takes this attitude simply from a desire to keep himself out of the factional fights in the State, preferring to remain neutral while the two wings of the party are flapping in opposite directions.

In discussing this point a prominent Republican official said: "Just what his ultimate design is nobody seems to care to surmise, although, of course, there are the old hints out to the effect that the sagacious Secretary has not forgotten that there is a '92," and that he is judging wisely to preserve his political identity as a Republican rather than obscure it in the bitterness of a State campaign. In the case of McKinley the situation was different, as his speech at Canton was a blow for his party in the person of that party's leading Congressman, and as the principles involved in the fight in that district are broadly national rather than personal. Hence his discrimination."

New York's Demand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Supervisor of the *City Record* W. J. K. Kenny, Mayor Grant's swift messenger, arrived here last night and registered at the Arlington. Bright and early this morning he rose and pulled himself together to face the "powers that be." He jumped into a cab, and at 11 o'clock walked into the ante-room of the Secretary of the Interior, where Mr. Ryan, the Secretary's confidential clerk, sat reading the account in to-day's WORLD of Mayor Grant's clever strategem to outwit the Republican schemers, who tried in vain to get possession of the evidence showing just how poor a census Supt. Porter has taken in the big metropolis. Secretary Noble was not in his office. He was at his private residence, however, working on his annual report, and Mr. Ryan kindly volunteered to escort Mr. Kenny to the Secretary's house. The big schedules had been left at the Arlington, but after Mr. Kenny had shaken hands with the Secretary he delivered Mayor Grant's letter. Secretary Noble read the communication through with a great deal of attention, and then with a courteous bow to the Mayor's representative, said he would give the matter immediate consideration, and as soon as he had reached a decision would notify Mr. Kenny.

"I am very anxious not to be detained longer than Monday," said Mr. Kenny with a smile. "We have an election in New York on Tuesday, and I want to cast a ballot for Mayor Grant."

At this Secretary Noble smiled too and asked Mr. Kenny if the Mayor needed his vote.

"I don't think the Mayor is in any danger," replied his sturdy representative, "but I shall take a personal pleasure in voting for him. It is the citizen's privilege and one I shall enjoy participating in."

Mr. Kenny then made his way back to his quarters at the Arlington, where he will remain for a day or two to receive the Secretary's answer. What it will be nobody can say, but at the Interior Department an effort is being made to prepare the public for the denial of New York's just demand. Cold water and wet blankets do not promote enthusiasm, but New Yorkers here feel that there is so much reason behind New York's claims that they will receive attention, even at the hands of such high and mighty officials as Secretary Noble and Supt. Porter. Little doubt is entertained here that the announcement of the census of the United States, which was made yesterday, was expedited in order to have the official figures before the country in advance of the receipt of Mayor Grant's letter. Having published the final result the Secretary and the Superintendent could say that it would be improper to reopen the question. Thus the righteous demand could be refused and New York's claims ignored. It is believed Secretary Noble will make his decision public on Monday.

The Hoosiers' Hegira.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Indiana wing of the administration will begin a general hegira to-morrow and on Monday the President and his Attorney-General will start at 10 o'clock for Indianapolis, arriving there early Tuesday morning. After voting and visiting on Tuesday, he will start on his return to Washington.

Miss Florence Miller will accompany the President and Attorney General Miller to Indianapolis. Miss Miller has not been home since she came east in the early days of the present administration. She will return to the city with Mrs. McKee in time to assist in the preparation of the programme of the official season here.

The Indiana clubs in the departments—and their name is legion—have secured round trip tickets at half rates and will go on leaves of from five to ten days. This time, it has been quietly whispered about, will not be deducted from the annual leaves as heretofore, but will be a short vacation extended as an additional inducement to voters to go home and help in the election of Congressmen.

According to the best advices received here the Republicans base their hopes principally upon the effect of the Farmers' Alliance vote. This is especially true with reference to the Legislative contest. It is not expected that the members of the Alliance will generally vote the people's State ticket, but there are indications that they will, in many counties, support the Republican Alliance candidates for the Legislature. The Republicans count confidently on retiring Congressman Brookshire from the Eighth District and Barret from the First. Cooper's election is very doubtful and John G. Dunlap, his opponent, is being pushed by the soldiers, farmers and Republicans. Theobe and other representative workingmen are making a fight against Bynum; while it is accepted they can not defeat him it is probable his majority will be materially reduced, as he had 1,797 plurality two years ago, but Madison County, heretofore strongly Democratic, will, it is claimed go against him. His loss there, it is conceded will be due to the industrial population that has vastly increased within two years on account of the natural gas discoveries. The larger percentage of this population is claimed by the Republicans, as is in other natural gas districts of the State. The latter expect to defeat Martin in the Eleventh District, but at best do not count on more than a gain of three in the Congressional representation. Wright in the First, Mounts in the Eighth and Dunbar in the Fifth.

Monthly Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Treasury Department's monthly debt statement, issued to-day, shows a reduction in the debt during the past month of October amounting to $3,668,012. The bonded indebtedness of the Government to-day, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific railroads, is $632,283,390, and of this amount $65,979,850 is 4½ per cents, and $566,303,540 4 per cent bonds. The Treasury of surplus to-day, including subsidiary coin and National Bank redemption fund, aggregates $67,803,033, against $59,791,350 a month ago, an increase during the month of about $8,000,000. The Treasury gold and bullion assets to-day aggregate $294,489,-6 3, a decrease of $11,500,000 during the past month. Silver assets have decreased $4,500,-000 and to-day amount to $337,867,817. National bank depositaries to-day hold $29,937,687 of government funds or about $380,-000 less than on Oct. 1. Government receipts from all sources during October past aggregated $40,215,894 or nearly $8,000,000 more than in October, 1889. Customs receipts alone during the past month aggregated $24,-934,114, against $18,815,040 in October a year ago; while internal revenue receipts were $12,840,250 or about $1,250,000 more than in October, 1889. Government expenditures during the past month were $38,038,664 or $9,500,000 more than in October, 1889. Government revenue for the first four months of the current fiscal year amounts to $154,027,144, or $22,500,-000 more than during July, August, September and October, 1889; customs receipts alone for this period this year aggregating $91,238,718, or $14,250,000 more than in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. On the other hand expenditures during the past four months aggregated $146,159,266 or about $21,750,000 more than July, August, September and October, 1889. The pension charge for the two periods in 1889 and 1890 was $40,182,032 and $44,837,292 respectively, or about $4,750,000 more during the four months of this year than for the same period last year.

The Comptroller of Currency has declared a first dividend of 60 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Park National Bank of Chicago, on claims proved amounting to $487,-192.08. The bank failed June 20, 1890.

The Campaign in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—S. A. Cunningham of Nashville is here, and as to political prospects said: "It looks considerably like our nominee for Governor, Mr. Buchanan, is in danger of being beaten by Louis Baxter, the Republican candidate. Baxter comes of an influential family, his father having been United States District Judge for a long while, and his brother is the attorney for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Personally, nothing can be said against him. His chance of election lies in the defection of Democrats who will bolt Buchanan to vote for Dr. Kelley, prohibition candidate for Governor. The latter, though a preacher, was Colonel in Forrest's command and is immensely popular with the boys who wore the gray. I think there is more enthusiasm for him than for either of his opponents. It looks as though he would carry Davidson County, in which Nashville is situated, and may get a majority of the votes in Middle Tennessee. If this turns out to be true it will elect Baxter, for Buchanan has no strength outside the Western counties.

"In the First District Hon. Roderick Random Butler, Independent Republican, is running Alf Taylor a hard race, and if he is re-elected he will be playing in great luck. The Democrats should carry all the other districts."

Department of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—In his annual report to the War Department of the operation of the army in the Department of the Missouri, Brig.-Gen. Merritt states that on several occasions during the past year troops have been called out to suppress threatened Indian outbreaks, but upon their appearance their services were not required; they were returned to their posts without going into action. The presence of troops at the polls in the Oklahoma elections was requested by the authorities, but their arrival seemed to have a quieting effect, and the anticipated riot did not occur. Gen. Merritt says that the cattlemen in the Cherokee Strip show no disposition to violate the conditions governing their stay in that territory. The condition of the people in Oklahoma is represented by Gen. Merritt as bad in the extreme. The severe drought has rendered the corn crop a failure. Investigation has satisfied him that about one-third of the people are without food or money and will need assistance from outside the Territory or starve. It will also, he says, be necessary to supply about half the farmers with grain for seeding purposes. Gen. Merritt incloses the report of the Medical Director, which says the sanitary condition of the department, without exception, is most excellent and the general health of commands good.

Changes Made by the Census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The official figures of the First Missouri Census District were announced to-day. This district contains the city of St. Louis with 463,057 inhabitants. The population of the counties composing this district is as follows:

Counties.	1890.	1889.	Inc.
Jefferson	22,452	18,736	3,716
St. Charles	22,915	23,065	*150
St. Louis County	36,258	31,888	4,370

*Decrease.

The total population of the State is 2,677,080. On the basis of the Dunnell reapportionment bill, allowing 180,000 inhabitants to a Congressional District, Missouri will gain a Congressman. Under the present apportionment she is entitled to fourteen members of Congress; the recent census will give fifteen.

According to the census figures announced yesterday, taking the Dunnell bill as a basis, the following States will have their Congressional representation increased:

New Jersey	7 to 8	Pennsylvania	28 to 29
Illinois	20 to 21	Michigan	11 to 12
Wisconsin	9 to 10	Minnesota	5 to 7
Missouri	14 to 15	Nebraska	2 to 6
Kansas	7 to 10	Texas	11 to 12
Arkansas	5 to 6	Colorado	1 to 2
Washington	1 to 2	Oregon	1 to 2
California	6 to 7		

The following States will lose one Congressman each: New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

The remaining States will continue to send to Congress the same number of representatives as heretofore. Under the reapportionment bill formulated by Mr. Dunnell, the total number of representatives in Congress will be increased to 344.

Wedded a Quality Hill Beauty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Not many squares from the mansion of Gen. John B. Henderson, on the lofty heights overlooking the Capital City, is the elegant home of a wealthy Washington speculator, Mr. John Cammack. His only daughter, a girl just past the age of 16, possessing grace, beauty and vivacity, as well as a fortune in her own name, three weeks ago deserted the family roof, went to the neighboring city of Baltimore and was united in marriage to A. L. Hardesty, who conducted a blacksmith shop just this side of her father's house. Hardesty has no education, but plenty of muscle. He is good-looking but very foolish. Nevertheless he married the hill-top beauty, and the event produced a great sensation at the time, for Miss Cammack moved in the best society and adhered at all times in the apparel which only one of wealth could wear. That her new husband's influence is being manifested was indicated to-day when the young lady appeared in court and alleged that her wealth was bequeathed to her by her uncle, and that her father was guardian. That as such he refused to surrender to her $50,000 in property, consisting of railroad and gas company bonds. She asserted that with her the age of 16 had been passed, and the time of competency had arrived. The father replied that he was prepared to surrender all that was claimed to her and her village blacksmith husband, but that as he was ignorant and the girl young, he believed the court would sustain him in his desire to retain the bonds and stocks until she had reached her 21st year.

Still at Their Desks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—While the Democrats and Republicans here from Missouri feel an interest in the result of the coming election, they have not, all of them, been so deeply interested as to abandon their official work to go home to the election. The Democratic clerks who were appointed to office under civil service during the Cleveland administration as a general thing remain here at their desks in strict conformity with the principles under which they received their appointments. On the other hand the Republican appointees who within the past year or two have accepted office have pretty generally gone back to do what they can to help the party they owe their gratitude to. The prominent Republicans of the State, who hold office, excepting Secretary Noble and Capt. L. L. Bridges, are now in the campaign and will remain there until after election day. Missouri has no State Association, either Democratic or Republican, and in that wise has raised no campaign money. Col. Tom Towles of the Democratic Congressional Committee has, in his capacity as secretary, done everything that he could to advance the cause of his party in the State, and he feels quite sanguine that a solid Democratic Congressional delegation will be elected to the next Congress from that State, with the exception, perhaps, of the Thirteenth District.

Trade Marks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular letter to all customs officers concerning trade marks. The circular withdraws the Department's circular of Oct. 10 on this subject, calls attention to the provisions of the new tariff act and prescribes the following regulations:

Applications for the recording of names or trade marks in the Treasury Department will mention the name and residence of the domestic manufacturer and furnish a description of the mark and the name of the ports to which the fac similes should be sent. No such name or trade mark will be received unless accompanied by the proper proof of ownership. On the receipt by a customs officer of any such fac similes with information from the Department that they have been recorded he will properly file and record them, and will exercise care to prevent the entry at the Custom-house of any articles of foreign manufacture copying or simulating such mark. No fees are charged for recording trade marks in the department and Custom-houses.

Receiver Smith's Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Capt. J. B. McConnell has been detailed by the Commissioner of the Government Land Office to proceed immediately to Tucson, Ariz., to testify on behalf of the Government in the case of the United States against Fred Smith, late receiver of the Land Office. Smith has been indicted for appropriating public funds to his own use.

John B. Henderson's Real Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—It is quite well-known that Gen. John B. Henderson has erected for his own use here at the capital one of the most attractive residences in the country. The general and his wife have not been fully satisfied with their investment in this respect, which exceeds $100,000, but they have been gradually accumulating vacant property in the vicinity of their home. Among those who are extensive owners of adjoining property to them is Secretary Blaine. The investments held by the Hendersons and Mr. Blaine have rapidly enhanced in value during the past two years. To-day among other sales recorded is one to Gen. Henderson of two lots on the hill overlooking the city, for which he paid 70 cents a square foot, or $13,500.

About New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—T. D. Gill, a prominent mine owner from New Mexico, in speaking of the political effect in case the Territory was admitted to statehood, said today: "Well, we held an election down there two weeks ago to determine the adoption of a constitution preliminary to Statehood, the Republicans favoring, the Democrats opposing. The constitution was rejected, and as party lines were tightly drawn, I take it as good evidence that the Democrats are in the majority. New Mexico is going to be a magnificent country some of these days. If we had only the capital to perfect a system of irrigation it would develop into a fruit producing region equal to California. You may say also that there is no doubt of the re-election of Delegate Antonio Joseph."

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The Board of Methodist Bishops called at the Executive Mansion at 5 o'clock this afternoon by special invitation of President and Mrs. Harrison. They were received in the East room by the President and his wife. The reception was informal.

The President to-day appointed G. W. Shryereck of Greensburg, Pa.; John W. Lewis of Louisville, Ky., and Henry C. Hunt of Asheville, N. C., a commission to select certain lands and improvements within the Round Valley Indian Reservation, California. The commissioners are to paid $10 a day and expenses while actually employed in the work.

The Chemical National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Chas. S. Warner, St. Louis, and his associates has made application to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to organize a national banking association.

The Comptroller's certificate extending the corporate existence of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, N. M., was issued to-day.

VOTE for the man not for party and send John T. Field to Congress.

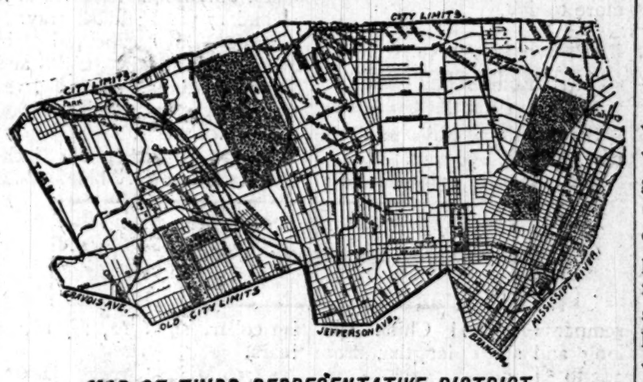
BRANDT'S
GOODYEAR WELT SEWED CALF SHOES
FOR GENTS.

PRICE, $3.00

Our Goodyear Welt Shoes are BUILT PRECISELY LIKE a HAND-SEWED WELT. They are tackless, noiseless and conform to the foot like hand-sewed goods, and are WARRANTED to WEAR FULLY AS WELL. We have them in all the styles and widths. Also, SPECIAL LASTS for TENDER FEET or ENLARGED JOINTS.

J.G.BRANDT, BROADWAY AND LUCAS AVENUE.
Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.
New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

VOTE FOR
ALONZO C. CHURCH,
J. B. PARKER,
LOU HAWKINS,
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES
For State Legislature
THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.



MAP OF THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Radiant Home
Base Burner Stoves.
RINGEN STOVE CO.
508 N. Fourth St.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS,
1002 OLIVE ST.

We make a specialty of keeping up with the latest improvements in Dentistry. Teeth extracted with gas or the freezing process. Look for the name.

712 Olive.

Nicoll TAILOR
NEW YORK CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
OMAHA DENVER
ST. PAUL CINCINNATI
MINNEAPOLIS INDIANAPOLIS
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, OREGON.

We've got the young men of this city by the heart with our made-to-order-garments at prices they can all afford.

$20 and upwards for suit or overcoat.

Fit for
A Swell
A Young Merchant
A Rising Clerk
A College Lad
Or a Social Lion

Their hearts are won by the way we turn a garment for warmth into shapeliness and elegance for wear as well.

We're gaining trade at both ends—from the man who used to pay fancy credit prices, and from the man who bought shoddy. We get 'em both and keep them fast by our good work and modest prices.

Office Suits	$20 to $35
Party and Ball Suits	$30 to $60
Overcoats	$18 to $75
Trousers	$5 to $18

2000 styles and over.

Nicoll THE TAILOR
712 Olive.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

HUMPHREY'S.
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2, 1890.
Local forecast for St. Louis, fair; slightly cooler.

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

The desirability of our styles and the excellent manner in which the garments we sell are made, is undoubtedly the direct cause of the big trade we are having in our popular Boys' and Children's Clothing Department. Every

WELL-BALANCED

Boy is fond of good clothes and also aware that we are headquarters for the best in the market. See our Blue Tricot Three-Piece Suits, sizes 10 to 16 years, at $12.

See our Three-Piece Suits, sizes 4 to 10 years, in Cheviots, French Piques, Tricots, Cassimeres and Fancy Worsteds. Prices are $7.50 to $15. We have several new lines of Children's Two-Piece Kilts, sizes 2½ to 5 years, at prices from $3 to $10. See our Boys' Black Jersey Leggings at $2; also the Black and Tan Leather Leggings at $5. A grand stock of Boys' and Children's Overgarments.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.
Headquarters for Finest Clothing, Hats and Furnishings,
Broadway and Pine.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

MME. A. RUPPERT HAS ACCOMPLISHED MORE IN RELIEVING HER SUFFERING SISTERS THAN ANY WOMAN LIVING. AT LEAST ONE MILLION AMERICAN WOMEN CAN THANK THIS SPECIALIST FOR A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

She can look the whole world in the face and be proud to say, "I am Mme. Ruppert, the originator of the process of cleaning the skin by bleaching." She it is who has raised the business of manufacturing an article for the complexion to a higher level, making the business a genteel, legitimate one. A few years ago everything advertised for curing blemishes of the complexion were looked upon as quackery, while to-day Mme. Ruppert has the confidence of all the world who have investigated her theory. Her plain, straightforward, clear explanations at her lectures have given thousands in every city an opportunity, while thousands more have seen with their own eyes the remarkable proofs of subjects with but one side of face cleared, while on exhibition at her office.

Fully one million persons have used her world renowned Face Bleach and derived most pleasing benefits. Thousands of letters come, unsolicited, containing the most extravagant recommendation, but Mme. Ruppert values a woman's delicacy too highly in such matters to reprint. A complete explanation of how to clear the skin by bleaching on application at office or by mail for postage.

MME. A. RUPPERT,
Complexion Specialist,
8 Emilie Building, 904 Olive St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.

STODDARD'S PEERLESS LIQUID, the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes: "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for the toilet." Fanny Davenport writes: "I have never found anything to equal your Peerless Liquid." Removes sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Insist upon having Stoddard's. Druggists, 50 cents.

WEAK MANHOOD Early Decay and Abuse, Impotency, Want of Vigor, and health fully restored. Varicocele cured. Parts enlarged, strengthened. New Home Treatise sent free and sealed. Secrecy. Prof. H. [illegible], N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE of the Wabash Railroad Co., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25, 1890. Notice to the Stockholders and Debenture Bondholders of the Wabash Railroad Co.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Wabash Railroad Co. at the office of the company, in Room No. 708 of the Commercial Building, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, at 10 o'clock a. m., of Nov. 25, A. D. 1890, at which time and place there will be considered and determined the question of whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will construct or acquire a road now partially constructed in a northwesterly direction from Montpelier, in Williams County, O., to the Indiana State line, and whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will extend said road from thence through the State of Indiana to a connection with the tracks of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. at Hammond, in the last named State; and the question of whether the Wabash Railroad Co. will issue its bonds to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars, to be used in the construction and equipment of said line; and secure the same by mortgage on the above-described road from Montpelier to Hammond, will also be considered and acted upon. O. D. Ashley, President; Geo. J. Gould, Edgar T. Welles, Henry K. Bellaty, C. S. Lawrence, James E. Fox, Chas. M. Hays, A. C. Reynolds, Sidney Dillon, Russell Sage, John T. Terry, Russell Sage, James F. Rusk, Directors; J. C. Gwin, Secretary.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.

1,200 STRAW VOTERS

Plans of the Spoils Combine to Carry Out the Programme.

Every Erroneous Registration "Tabbed Up" for Use on Election Day.

A Big Scheme to Counteract the Influence of the Independent Voters on Next Tuesday—What Will the Police and the United States Marshals Do to Prevent It?—Failure of an Attempt to Discredit the "Post-Dispatch" Exposé—One of Butler's Political Contracts—Has Smith Another?

The plans of the "combine" have been completed. That the City Hall-Sheriff's office "combine" exists has been shown by the POST-DISPATCH. Its purposes and considerations have been made plain to citizens who most rely on a fearless, untrammeled newspaper for information which they have no other way of obtaining. Its expose has been a matter of most serious annoyance to the Democratic and Republican politicians concerned. The effect has been shown in the expressions of the independent voters of both parties. Every man who was at the Post-office corners last Sunday went away with a high estimate of the probable result of that expose. The politicians hurriedly fixed up a scheme to counteract it.

On last Tuesday evening Bob Goode, after a conference at the Mayor's office, started out to get up a meeting of prominent Democrats.

The secret purpose was to get up a Democratic conference which would formally denounce the expose of the "combine" as a foundationless publication. If feasible there would be coupled with it a vote of confidence and vindication for the Mayor.

It has been said that the Republican parties to the spoils contract would follow this by a similar movement to completely discredit the charge of a spoils combine.

The first plan miscarried. If the second was contemplated it was abandoned. Republican campaign plans are more safely guarded than the Democratic, and it is not intended to guarantee the truth of the reported Pohlman plans.

The City Hall vindication plans worked well until Thursday morning. A number of prominent Democrats, intended to lend respectability to the scheme, were invited to participate.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was invited; more than this, he was personally waited on and urged to attend the meeting. He consented, as did many of the prominent Democrats. They did not know the real perpose or the real promoters of the meeting. Thursday the secret leaked out and they did not attend. Seventeen practical politicians headed by Ed Butler and Jim Carlisle, Bob Goode and Mark Shipley attended. A vote of confidence or denunciation from such a convocation would have been ridiculous, so the business of the meeting was referred to a committee to report at a meeting held yesterday at Hendricks Association Hall.

While this was being done, however, the combine was completing its plan of action. The spoils Democrats and the City Hall crowd will scratch Stead, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, and work for Pohlman, who will make return in the spring by helping the Mayor to elect a council to confirm his municipal appointments. In the Eighth Congressional District, O'Neill will be scratched to enable Filley to have the credit of electing Joy. Filley will help Pohlman in his spring Democratic scheme. The situation up there is a happy one for the "combine." O'Malley has bolted the party completely. He spent three hours with Joy in the ward a few days ago introducing him. All that O'Meara, Macklin and Noonan can do in this district can be charged to the O'Malley disaffection. Under any circumstance O'Malley and Barrett and their supporters, who are willing to bolt the party, would not cast over 500 votes, but with the assistance of the knifers they expect to poll a thousand votes. Trades will be made for Claiborne for Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction at the expense of any of the other candidates.

What can be accomplished in this way will be done, but the plan by which the "combine" hopes to carry the day is BY VOTING STRAW MEN.

The bosses now have copies of the registration books of the city. Every voter whose name was considered by the Board of Revision was considered by the bosses' deputies who have the books in custody in the various wards.

The books in the hands of the printer now contain 1,200 names of persons who are not entitled to registration. These are the names on which the political workers propose to have their heelers vote in the various parts of the city. It is not yet too late for the police and the United States marshals to defeat the scheme.

It will be in the power of the judges to greatly assist by questioning the applicants for ballots as to their identity and if there is not collusion between election officials and the fraudulent voter it will be an easy matter for one honest judge in each precinct to prevent straw men from voting.

Unfortunately similar frauds of 1886 were not punished as they should have been. Only one defendant in the long list of offenders went to the penitentiary for his participation in the frauds of that election.

If the present scheme of using the erroneous registrations succeeds ten men will be able to vote every name on the books, going from precinct to precinct with the names on the lists under which no other person will ever call to vote.

What will the police and the United States Marshal do?

The chances are large that the ward workers who have undertaken to repeat the schemes of November, 1886, will be fooled.

The combinations between Republicans and Democrats are multiplying. Yesterday a messenger arrived at the Sheriff's office to secure permission for the Republican Deputy Sheriff Al League to go to Carondelet on a political mission for Judge Normile because League has a "pull" in Carondelet. Zepp, the Democratic nominee for Circuit Clerk; Pattison, the Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Criminal Court, Daniel T. Slegmund, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Court of Criminal Correction, M. J. Kenefick, Democratic candidate for the same position, are making independent races. Mr. Zepp is realizing on the Republican opposition to Mr. Rodgers, the Republican candidate for Circuit Clerk. The Republican bosses robbed Henry Alt of the nomination after it had been fairly given him in the Turner Hall convention and the result is that Alt's friends are not only not supporting Rodgers, but are openly working for Zepp in all of the south end wards. Mr. Daniel T. Slegmund is developing great strength in the South end and threatens to cut into Kenefick's ranks very seriously. Mr. Slegmund is a popular Republican who was for many years in business in the Southern part of the city, where he is widely known. Kenefick is strong, however, in the Northern wards and it is anticipated that this will be a close race. Smith, Butler's messenger, is considered defeated already. He is considered as Butler's protege, and it seems to be well understood that his election will mean that Butler will make all the appointments. Butler's way of handling these things is already well known. Herewith is presented a fac-simile of a document showing the terms Butler requires in his political bargains:

The earnest desire of the anti-Butler Democrats in the Nineteenth Ward to cut off his power will cause them to scratch Smith extensively. Hobbs' strongest support will come from the real estate men, who are much interested in the good government of the Recorder's office, and who are almost without exception, regardless of politics, for Hobbs.

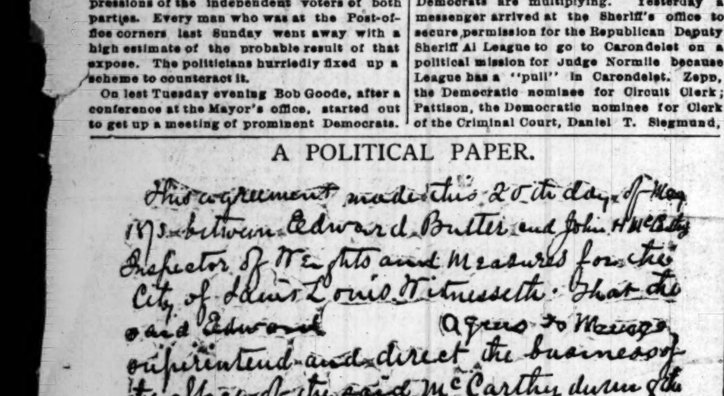
Hobbs will be knifed to some extent by Pohlman's friends, as Ed Butler is one of the Republican Sheriff's bondsmen, and is his close friend. Pohlman cannot openly oppose Hobbs as he is now in considerable trouble himself. He forced Gitchell, the avowed enemy of the Typographical Union, on the ticket for the House of Delegates in the Twelfth Ward. When the first protest was made he was not inclined to regard it as serious. Finding that the workingmen of all trades would avenge the insult he promised confidently that he would remove the obnoxious candidate. He was told that works were better than words. Now he claims that he tried, but failed to carry his point. The result is that the workingmen are not satisfied and openly are fighting him.

Against Variety Shows.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 1.—The variety theater ordinance has been signed and is now a law. It breaks the varieties all up.

VOTE for your convictions of right and send John T. Field to Congress.

A POLITICAL PAPER.



This agreement made this 20th day of May 1885 between Edward Butler and John H. McCarthy Inspector of Weights and Measures for the City of Saint Louis Witnesseth: That the said Edward agrees to manage superintend and direct the business of the office of the said McCarthy during the term of office of said McCarthy for a sum equal to two thirds (2/3) of the net proceeds of said office in consideration of which service so to be performed the said McCarthy agrees to pay to said Butler the said sum equal to two thirds (2/3) of the net proceeds of said office.

And it is mutually understood and agreed that the said Butler shall have the right to engage such assistants as he may deem necessary and to discharge any employee of said office.

Edward Butler
John H. McCarthy

(Fac simile of a political agreement between Ed Butler and one of his proteges.)

MABREY FOUND.

The Missing Bridegroom-Elect Discovered in Winona, Miss.

Working in a Newspaper Office Under an Assumed Name.

Strange Story of His Flight While Laboring Under Temporary Insanity—With Reason Restored He Dreaded a Return Home, and Began Life Anew as "Mr. Lee"—Touching Meeting Between the Mabrey Brothers—Safe Among Friends.

RICHARD L. MABREY of Doniphan, Mo., has been found at last, and the mystery surrounding the disappearance of a bridegroom on the eve of his wedding night has been cleared away.

The young lawyer, editor and politician is alive, so that instead of ending in a tragedy behind which was a murder prompted by disappointed love, as had been generally feared would be the definite close of the sensational case, it terminates in a remarkable story of an almost insane flight, the full details of which are yet to be told by Richard L. Mabrey himself, the only man, probably, who can give a statement of the events of that period during which he has been practically dead to the world.

Following his reappearance still another story, having some support from circumstantial evidence, falls to the ground as furnishing a motive for his strange flight. It is said that the usual "woman in the case" is missing in this instance; that no previous attachment or sinful liaison prompted Mabrey to absent himself from the wedding party at Rolla, Mo., just a month ago, and that no "petticoat entanglement" is responsible for his treatment of Miss Effie Morgan, his prospective bride.

Richard L. Mabrey, after disappearing in St. Louis, was located last week in Winona, Miss. He is now safe among his friends, and the remarkable story, of which he is the central figure, receives its concluding chapter in the following special dispatch received last night by the POST-DISPATCH:

FOUND AT WINONA, MISS.

DONIPHAN, Mo., Nov. 1.—T. W. Mabrey returned to-day from a hurried trip to Winona, Miss., where he went in answer to a telegram from the editor of the *Times* at that place stating that a man answering the description of R. L. Mabrey, who had been missing since the night of Sept. 30, was at work in that office. The description was so minute that T. W. Mabrey thought the matter worth looking into, and accordingly took the first train to that place and arrived there about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. He at once sought out the boarding place of the

Richard L. Mabrey.

man supposed to be Mabrey and with a little explanation to the landlord was shown to the room occupied by the man, who called himself Lee, and at once recognized him as his missing brother. "Lee" was in bed, and after looking at his brother a minute or so he recognized him and the greeting was affectionate. His brother spent the night with him and to him he told the story of his disappearance, that is, what he could tell.

T. W. Mabrey thinks his brother was temporarily insane, as he had been in bad health for several weeks, and the worry over the threatening letters he had received and the excitement incident to his approaching marriage had unhinged his mind somewhat, and in that condition he left the city. He does not know where he has been in his rounds. On Thursday of last week he applied for work at a town west of Winona, and the foreman noticed that he seemed in trouble and a little unbalanced, and did not give him work. On Saturday a circular about Mabrey's disappearance reached the office, and the foreman at once wrote to T. W. Mabrey at Doniphan of the circumstance and that the man who applied for work answered the description. Just previous to the receipt of the letter, T. W. Mabrey had received the Winona telegram stating that the man was there, and he at once started for that place with the result above stated.

R. L. Mabrey, when he realized what he had done in leaving the city, was too sensitive to let even his brother know of his whereabouts, because he did not know that his story would be believed, and he had started out to begin the battle of life over among strangers. When discovered he had about recovered his faculties and came part of the way home with his brother, who left him among friends. He expects to be home again in a few weeks. He disclaimed any idea of deserting the young lady of his choice and his affection for her is as great as ever.

THE STORY OF A MONTH.

Developing in St. Louis just one month ago to the day, the disappearance of Richard L. Mabrey was first heralded to the world in the POST-DISPATCH of Oct. 2, upon which date his elder brother, T. W. Mabrey, arrived in the city searching for the strangely missing man. The story throughout, owing to the intense climax caused by the disappearance of Richard Mabrey almost at the hour when his bridal party was gathering at the pretty home of Miss Effie Morgan, the bride-elect, at Rolla, was deeply interesting, and has remained more than the usual "nine days' wonder" in the public mind, every development being eagerly received and all possible clews followed to the farthest limit in the hope of clearing away the "great Mabrey mystery."

That mystery is now cleared, however, and the story of Richard L. Mabrey, rounded out to its full completion by the reappearance of Richard L. Mabrey will be found of absorbing interest.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MABREY.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 28 last, Richard L. Mabrey arrived in St. Louis from his home at Doniphan, Mo. He registered at Hurst's Hotel, and was assigned to room 204. The young man came to this city in the character of a prospective bridegroom preparing for his impending marriage, making some necessary purchases previous to taking the train that was to carry him to where a bride awaited him. Young, handsome, popular, a prominent attorney of Doniphan, part owner and associate editor of the *Prospect News*, and Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Ripley County, Mabrey was to have been married on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 1, to Miss Effie Morgan, daughter of L. C. Morgan of Rolla, Mo., a charming young lady whom Mabrey met while she was teaching school at Doniphan.

The wedding set for Oct. 1 has not yet taken place, and between that date and the present is held the whole strange story of Mabrey's disappearance and long silence. Spending Sunday, Monday and Tuesday with friends in St. Louis, on Tuesday night, Sept. 30, Richard Mabrey started to room 204 in Hurst's Hotel, carrying under his arm a package containing his wedding clothes.

From that hour until discovered in Winona, Miss., on Wednesday last, the whereabout of Richard L. Mabrey was as profound a mystery as though the earth had opened and swallowed him into its depths.

AN ELDER BROTHER'S SEARCH.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 1, T. W. Mabrey, the elder brother of the prospective bridegroom, alarmed by a letter which he had received from him, also arrived in St. Louis. He expected to have been met at the Union Depot by Richard Mabrey, to whom he had written announcing his coming, but was not, and hurrying to Hurst's Hotel was directed to room 204, where the brother was supposed to be. The room was found empty. The bed had not been slept in the previous night, and upon the floor was found only a little hand-satchel and a suit of clothes belonging to this missing man.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

The letter which had so alarmed the older brother had contained information which was certainly supported by this mysterious disappearance. Richard Mabrey had written that before leaving Doniphan he had received two threatening anonymous letters, hinting at intended violence which would either prevent his marriage or make his young bride a widow, and that a third similar letter had followed him to St. Louis. Believing that the letters had been written by a former suitor of Miss Morgan's, who still loved that young lady, Richard Mabrey had added that while he did not fear the man he should be glad when the wedding was an accomplished fact and his apprehensions of a jealous rival's violence could be put away. His disappearance followed immediately after the expression of this dread. How much the anonymous letters had to do with it, or what part they actually played in the mystery is indicated by the mental condition in which Richard Mabrey was found by his brother.

A BRIDAL PARTY BROKEN UP.

His marriage to Miss Morgan was to have taken place on the very night of the morning upon which his older brother found him missing from St. Louis. Without losing a moment, T. W. Mabrey hurried back from Hurst's Hotel to the Union Depot and took the train for Rolla, Mo., where Richard Mabrey's bride awaited him. Arriving there he found to his dismay that his brother had not preceded him, and then, fearing the worst, he again returned to St. Louis. The wedding party which gathered at the Morgan homestead Wednesday night broke up in consternation, and the bride waited with heart-breaking anxiety the result of the brother's renewed search for Richard Mabrey in St. Louis. Immediately upon his return to this city T. W. Mabrey notified the police of his brother's disappearance, and enlisting in his aid Mr. John A. Lee of the St. Louis *Interstate Grocer*, began a search for the missing brother. It was a search that developed absolutely no clews to the disappearance and which finally became almost hopeless. Detectives put upon the trail could find no trace of the missing man.

A CLOUD OF RUMORS.

Rumors of all sorts flew thick and fast, but ended in nothing. It was suggested by some that Richard Mabrey had got to drinking in St. Louis, and being on a spree, was ashamed to show up at Rolla. In following this story down it could not be found that the missing man had been seen to take a drink while in the city. It was then said that he had struck up an intimacy with a mysterious lady at Hurst's, who had left the hotel about the time of the "Mabrey disappearance." This story was also followed down without results, and was further refuted by a letter from the lady unjustly suspected of having lured Mabrey from the path of manly honor. Later on it was asserted that T. W. Mabrey and friends of the missing man "knew where he was," and that "Mabrey was all right," with an intimation that something discreditable was being concealed by inviolable secrecy. This was indignantly denied by the elder brother of Richard Mabrey, who was even then moving heaven and earth to find his younger brother. And so the rumors gathered, as only rumors can where a genuine mystery affords unlimited scope for the imagination.

MISS MORGAN IN ST. LOUIS.

In the prosecution of his search, T. W. Mabrey has been several times in St. Louis during the past few weeks, and Miss Effie Morgan, the fiancee of the missing man, also visited this city about ten days after the disappearance. To a POST-DISPATCH reporter Miss Morgan at that time expressed her unswerving faith in Richard Mabrey, and refused to entertain a doubt as to his loyalty and honor. The story of the missing man, it is safe to say, as now told following his reappearance, will be of peculiar and intense interest to the lady whom he was to have wedded just one month ago.

THE MABREY FAMILY.

The prominence of the Mabrey family in Missouri added greatly to the interest shown in the case, Richard Mabrey being a son of Pinckney Mabrey, who was well known throughout Southern Missouri as a former member of the Legislature and of the constitutional convention which framed the present State constitution. The elder brother, T. W. Mabrey, is at present a member of the Legislature from Ripley County and editor of the *Prospect News*. Richard Mabrey is between 24 and 26 years old, and is described as being about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing probably 150 pounds, and strikingly good-looking.

THEY are all good men, but John T. Field will do the best for the city and State in Congress.

ALTON, ILL.

New Opera-House Corner-Stone Laying—Items of Interest.

The corner stone of the new opera-house and Odd Fellows' Temple will be laid this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The building, which is to be one of the finest of the kind in this part of the State, is being erected on the corner of Second and Alton streets. Members of the order from a number of lodges in other cities and old charter members will take part in the exercises. The following persons will act as officers: Chaplain, William Flynn; Grand Master, James E. Starr; Deputy Grand Master, Thomas Finley; Marshal and Aides, H. Brueggemann and William H. Kipps; Grand Warden, Jos. Heil; Secretary, Antoine Kremer. The Odd Fellows will meet at their hall on Third street and march to the building. Grand Master James E. Starr will deliver the address of the day.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom spoke in the City Hall here this evening to a fair-sized crowd. He confined himself to the McKinley bill and a defense of the late Republican Congress. The meeting was tame compared to the Bynum tariff recently held in the same hall.

With the cutting down of the train service on the Bluff Line has come the cutting down of salaries. All its employes in this city received notice of the cut to-day.

Mrs. Emily Bancroft, nee Topping, is visiting Miss M. F. Topping on Eleventh street.

Hilel Hudnison, a poor laborer, to-day received $1,000 back pension. The money has been in the hands of 'Squire Brandewein for some time awaiting his appearance.

The political campaign just closing has been one of the hottest ever experienced in Alton and Madison County. The fight has been made on the McKinley bill and the obnoxious features of the State compulsory school law. All indications point to a Democratic victory.

Pittsburg, Kan., Electrified.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 1.—Great enthusiasm exists in the city to-day over the opening of the Electric Street Railway. The first regular trips were made this afternoon, and the first car was greeted with great enthusiasm. Thousands of people were carried on the cars during the afternoon.

FOR furnaces use Pittsburg coke. Devoy & Fennemore, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

GRAND FALL AND WINTER EXHIBIT

—OF—

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

—AT—

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST CREDIT HOUSE IN THE WORLD,

The STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,

Nos. 1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK:

Parlor Suits, in Hair Cloth	$20.00 to $38	Bedroom Suits, in Walnut	$30.00 to $100
Parlor Suits, in Plush	25.00 to 75	Bedroom Suits, in Oak	13.00 to 45
Parlor Suits, in Tapestry	40.00 to 100	Bedroom Suits, in XVI. Century	15.00 to 55
Folding Beds, in all woods	16.50 to 75	Brussels Carpets, latest designs	.45 to 90c
Wardrobes, in all woods	7.00 to 30	Ingrain Carpets, 100 patterns	.17 to 75c
Hat Racks, in all woods	4.50 to 25	Cooking Stoves, guaranteed	6.25 to 16
Chiffoniers, in all woods	5.00 to 18	Heating Stoves, guaranteed	4.50 to 18
Extension Tables, in all woods	2.10 to 12	Toilet Sets, 10 pieces	1.95 to 5
Sideboards, in all woods	7.00 to 50	Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	5.50 to 15
Fancy Rockers, in all coverings	2.75 to 10	Tea Sets, 56 pieces	4.25 to 8

OUR TERMS—So that everybody can buy, whether they have the ready cash or not, we will sell all these goods on time-payments without extra charge or interest. No security required.

$20 worth of goods for 50c per week or $2 a month. $100 worth of goods for $1.50 per week or $6 per month.
$30 worth of goods for 75c per week or $3 a month. $150 worth of goods for $1.75 per week or $7 a month.
$50 worth of goods for $1 per week or $4 a month. $175 worth of goods for $2 per week or $8 per month.
$75 worth of goods for $1.25 per week or $6 a month. $200 worth of goods for $2.50 per week or $10 a month.

Our Motto:

If the goods we sell you do not prove satisfactory, come to us and we will allow you all reasonable claims.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street.

OPEN EVENINGS Until 9 O'Clock.

Special Notice.

Those dealing with other Credit or Installment Houses, who may desire a change, will be benefited by calling and examining our full and complete stock in every department.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

J. R. LEWIS, PRESIDENT. FRANK LAWRENCE, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. W. SHARPE, SECY. AND TREAS.

LEWIS-SHARPE COMMISSION CO.,

ROOM 210, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consignments of All Kinds Solicited.

Grain, Hay, Flour, Grass Seed, Flax seed, Castor Beans, Etc. We make a specialty of Track and Sample Sales. Liberal advances mad. on c signments.

FINANCIAL.

Saml. A. Gaylord. John H. Blessing.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO

307 OLIVE ST.

DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS.

Suitable for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

We are connected by private wire with New York and Chicago, and are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds for cash or on margin; also grain and provisions. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO.,

307 Olive St.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,

Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

Monthly Quotation Circular mailed free.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.

$1,000 Laclede Building Co., first mortgage 5s.
$5,000 Leavenworth (Kan.) funding 4s.
$5,000 St. Joseph (Mo.) funding 4s.
$5,000 Merchants' Bridge first mortgage 6s.
$10,000 Kirkwood, St. Louis Co. (Mo.) 4½ per cent bonds.
$11,500 Grundy County (Mo.) 5 per cent funding bonds.
$15,000 Schuyler Co. (Mo.) 6 per cent funding bonds.
$8,000 Tupelo (Miss.) 6 per cent school bonds.
$35,000 Jackson (Tenn.) 5 per cent 30-year bonds.
$18,000 Helena (Ark.) 6 per cent funding bonds.
50 Shares American Brake Co. stock.
100 Shares United Elevator Co. Stock.
100 Shares Mississippi Valley Trust Co. stock.
For prices and full particulars apply to

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHAS. HODGMAN.

WHITAKER & HODGMAN,

Successors to

MATTHEWS & WHITAKER,

BOND & STOCK BROKERS,

300 N. FOURTH ST., - St. Louis.

L. A. COQUARD,

INVESTMENT BROKER

124 North Third Street.

Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission; mining stock handled on strict commission basis. Will be pleased to serve you.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

A. N. EATON. J. R. CRANDALL. J. B. M'CLELLAN.

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GENERAL COMMISSION.

Grain and Flour, Specialties.

No. 4 S. Commercial St. St. Louis, Mo.

Blaker & Corbin Grain Co.

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LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Grain, Field Seeds, Hay, &c. Correspondence Solicited.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Sale of Country Produce of all kinds.

807 N. 2d st. and 804 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Produce Commission Co.

Fruits and Vegetables.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

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OSCAR HEIL, Manager. St. Louis, Mo.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

WM. BRAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

226 MARKET STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Etc.

1022 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eggs a Specialty.

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Commission and Provision Merchants,

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ADAM ROTH GROCERY CO.

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Write us for special prices.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

D. S. IRONS, Prest. W. H. HINES, Vice-Prest. D. J. RILEY, Secy. and Treas.

D. S. IRONS COMMISSION CO.,

Incorporated. (Formerly D. S. Irons & Co.)

Commission Live Stock Merchants.

UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TO MEET GEN. WICKHAM.

First Regiment Officers Called Together for Next Friday Night.

Adjutant-General Wickham has at last taken up the troubles of the local militia, and will visit St. Louis next week for the purpose of conferring with the officers of the First Regiment upon the situation, with a view to averting the impending disbandment of State troops in St. Louis. The following communication was yesterday addressed to all the officers of the staff and line of the First Regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, N.G.M.,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1, 1890.

SIR—I am directed by the Adjutant-General to notify you and all other officers of the regiment to meet him at the Armory on Friday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m., without fail. Very respectfully,

EDWIN BATDORF,
Captain and Adjutant.

It is understood that Adjt.-Gen. Wickham is much wrought up over the probability of the First Regiment going to pieces, and as his visit to St. Louis is undertaken solely on account of the present crisis in local militia affairs, the meeting next Friday night is likely to have important results.

Union Stock Yards Notes.

Mr. Geo. Collins, the well-known weigher in the hog department, was on duty again last week.

The Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Co. will lay in a new switch next week to connect with the Union Yards.

Hog receipts were liberal last week, over 10,000 head, but everything found a ready market. There was a clearance made every day in the week.

Good butcher cattle of all kinds was 10c per 100 lbs stronger at the close of the week than at the opening, but arrivals were limited every day in the week.

There was a strong if not urgent demand last week for all kinds of good mutton, sheep and lambs. Prices remained steady. The receipts of common stuff was ample for the trade.

The Union Stock Yards branch at Venice closed last week, arrangements having been made to transfer all stock for the St. Louis yard by way of the Wiggins Ferry Co., to East St. Louis.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE SITUATION IN THE LEADING MARKETS OF THIS COUNTRY.

How Hard It Is to Bull Wheat—Corn and Oats Continue Strong and Advance—Dullness in Flour—Special Information From Other Speculative Centers—Latest News Bearing Upon Produce—Gossip From 'Change and From the Street.

Too much sentiment and too little speculation is what ailed wheat during the past week. There was an abundance of bull news and influences, but after comparatively slight and always fleeting effects, the bull news and influences would be lost sight of and their effects as speedily lost. Decreasing supplies on the ocean and abroad could not overcome increasing supplies in this country. Firm markets abroad, reports of expert purchases at New York and large export clearances from this country, as reported by Bradstreet's, were offset by the fact that Atlantic seaboard clearances did not come up to expectations and that the flour trade in winter wheat sections was stagnant. The bug racket was brought into play and reports of damage by the Hessian fly, so bad in some sections that whole fields were ploughed up, accompanied by samples of wheat infested by the fly, failed to work the market, when general reports from the fields told of an increase in the acreage larger than ever known before and the condition of the growing plant perfect. When Prime, that expert crop killer, in his latest statement said the conditions were very favorable, both as to condition of the plant and the acreage, even the bug stories faded from sight, for if Prime cannot find some damage, the crop is considered perfectly safe. The almost entire absence of outside speculation deadened the bull movement and made the market heavy as lead and hard to lift, or even sustain an advance. There was very little pounding by the bears and they usually let the market "gang its ain gait," satisfied the bulls would wear themselves out and the market, too. The result was a very narrow and generally stupid market, the extreme range for the week being 2c. Last Monday Dec. sold at 98c and May at $1.00⅛. Friday Dec. sold at $1.00⅛ and May at $1.07⅛ (latter paid yesterday also). On yesterday's curb Dec. sold at 99⅝c and May at $1.07, the former about where it closed the preceding Saturday and May 8c higher. As will be seen, May spread so that the difference between it and Dec. is now fully 7c, and it is probable the difference will be greater than that to enable the carriers of the stock to carry it from one month to another over from Dec. to May. The liberal receipts of winter wheat continue, and is one cause for the heavily dull tone in the local market. During the past week receipts amounted to 347,641 bu, against 325,823 bu the week before and 339,926 bu for corresponding week last year. The cash market has advanced about 1c, though there was no particular inquiry to buy at any time. Most of the No. 2 red was still taken by carriers and local millers purchased in small quantities. Yesterday, cash No. 2 red sold at 98½c this and 98⅞@99c East side, No. 3 red at 95c this and 96c East side; No. 4 at 88c; No. 2 hard at 93c.

If ever there was an overloaded market it is corn at the present time. The country is lugging big lines of long corn that has been sold to them by the city professionals, though some few of the latter gentry are carrying long stuff, too, but the country keeps on buying, and never seems to have enough. Reports from the city selling generally had enough to encourage them in their idea that corn must sell much higher, from most sections coming the same tale of the husking representing a poorer yield than even the most sanguine bulls thought possible. Along with these are the advices of high prices paid in the West for old corn. These reports not alone keep alive bull enthusiasm, but scare all except the boldest bears, and keep them from selling. The next Government report is confidently expected to reveal such a poor crop of corn that no difficulty will be realized in putting the price away up; and pile up the profits for the faithful believers in high-priced corn. If the Government should fool them as it did on Oct. 10, there will very likely be some lively dumping of the long stuff. Outside the probabilities, which are about all speculation based on them, there has been nothing particular or of interest in the marker. The price of May has been shoved up from 51½c last Monday to 52⅝c yesterday, selling on the afternoon curb at 52½c, which was about 1c over the preceding Saturday. Small receipts—298,295 bu for week, against 327,339 bu for week before and 316,353 bu for same week last year—a considerable portion of which went through, made spot offerings very scant and caused the local and order trade to pay higher figures to obtain supplies. The general demand was small, but one lot of 25,000 bu No. 2 was taken by F. H. Ryan & Son for shipment to New Orleans, a Southern distribution. Yesterday, rates were the highest for the week—51@52½c for No. 2, 52⅛@52½c for No. 2 white and 51½c bid for No. 3.

The advance in corn and the established fact that the crop is about the shortest crop there is in the country caused oats to sell higher and exhibit strength all through the week. Speculation was slack, as there was not much buying going on, but everybody was afraid to sell, unless they already had it bought, for that there was no pressure of offerings upon the market. May advanced from 45⅛c Monday to 46⅝c yesterday and was offered last evening at 46½c. Receipts for week were 159,745 bu, which was 23,300 bu less than the week before and 47,000 bu smaller than same week last year. The very light supply enabled receivers to demand and receive a wide up price for the spot stuff, though the demand, as a rule, was far from large. F. H. Ryan & Son did take 50,000 bu No. 2 that they loaded into the barges for New Orleans, but outside of that the buying was only in a car-lot way by the local and order trade. Sample No. 3 sold up to 45c, No. 2 to 46c, No. 3 white to 47c and No. 2 white to 47½c.

The receipts of flour for the week were 26,441 bbls against 26,570 bbls the week before, and shipments for the week 46,923 bbls against 50,002 bbls. The output of local mills for the week were 51,000 bbls against 54,050 bbls the preceding week. The week has been one of continued dullness with little life developed at any time. The receipts show a slight improvement. The interior mills, that have enjoyed a fairly active trade for some time past, have been doing little or nothing in direct shipments, and have therefore curtailed their output considerably and stopped their surplus in this market, the bulk of which has gone to store, as it was impossible for receivers to place their receipts at advantageous prices. The shipments show a slight falling off. The city millers were about the only shippers and they were unable to place their entire output, some going to store. The export inquiry was light and orders were only taken at very close figures, leaving little if any margin to the sellers. The East, as well as the South, contrary to expectations, are taking but little and the local buyers are all well filled up. There was a continued light demand all through the week for the best grades, the medium and low grades having the call generally. The local mills continue to run generally on half time and the interior mills are gradually closing down, owing to the dullness of trade.

Chat From 'Change.

An increase for week of 175,000 bu is expected in the local stock of wheat, and that corn will show little echange.

Autumn seeding of wheat has made good progress both in the United Kingdom and in France, late advices state.

In the tobacco market reported in Friday's POST-DISPATCH the words "good quality" should have read "poor quality."

Some one who saw the captain coming on the floor with one of his eyes in mourning perpetrated the following: "Who made that Hazard-ous hit?"

"Jumbo" More, after a critical examination of a Walla Walla wheat sample, declared that it would not make good flour, as it smelled too strong of "alcohol." It is supposed he meant alkali.

Estimates on the next visible report on wheat are for 1,250,000 to 1,560,000 bu increase. Minneapolis' stock is expected to increase 500,000 bu and New York's nearly that much. Last year for same week the visible increased 1,205,000.

Deliveries of home-grown wheat by English farmers during the past week amounted to 1,900,000 bu at an average price of 94c per bu. This was an increase of 200,000 bu and an advance of 6 per quarter or 1½c per bu.

A late Washington special said: "The census will be announced on Monday next, and will be about 62,450,000. As nearly all statisticians have figured from 63,000,000 to 65,000,000 for the past two years this may have some effect on wheat, as it makes a material difference in the amount left for export."

"Bradstreet's" says exports of flour and wheat from both coasts continue large, owing to a free movement from the Pacific coast ports. The total this week was 1,994,670 bu, against 1,782,885 bu last week and 1,593,352 bu for same week last year. From July 1 to date the exports were 32,750,918 bu, against 34,234,455 bu for the same time last year.

The new crop of corn is generally pronounced unusually poor in quality and condition, yet the first car of the new crop arriving here sold on its merits at 48c, only 1c below the price then of No. 2, and the second car came yesterday and graded No. 2. Both cars came from Howard, Ill., and were consigned to the John Mullally Commission Co.

Exports for past week from four Atlantic ports were 200,000 sks and bbls flour, 370,000 bu wheat, 500,000 bu corn, an increase over preceding week of 44,000 pkgs flour, 227,000 bu wheat and 115,000 bu corn. For same week last year the exports from same ports were 264,300 pkgs flour, 269,650 bu wheat, and 1,528,000 bu corn.

The total exports from Hungary Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 were 10,896,000 bu. The complete returns for last season's exports show they amounted to 4,464,000 qrs wheat and 1,000,000 sks flour, together equal to 11,400,000 bu, compared with 27,380,000 bu in the previous season, which was the biggest export of any recent cereal year.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News is authority for the following in reference to the sharp advance in Roumanian wheat and the reported panic among short sellers: Wheat crop by no means a failure, but satisfactory. Crisis there now very severe, owing to large forward sales at low prices, chiefly for shipment to Continent; also reckless speculative forward chartering.

"Bradstreet's" reports the available stocks of wheat east of the Rockies on Oct. 28 as about 35,000,000 bu, an increase of 7,200,000 bu in four weeks. The increase is more rapid now than during the first part of the month. Last week's increase was 2,639,000 bu and will probably be about 3,000,000 bu this week. This would make the total stock on Nov. 1 about 38,000,000 bu, or 8,000,000 bu less than same time last year. On Oct. 1 this year stocks were slightly in excess of stocks held at same time last year. There has been a decrease of wheat and flour as wheat on passage in four weeks of 4,000,000 bu.

President Perry of the Board of Flour Inspectors reports the stock of flour in store here Nov. 1 as 87,690 bbls against 78,295 bbls one month ago and 70,419 bbls one year ago. The flour inspections for Oct. were 45,787 bbls. That with such small inspections as less than 46,000 bbls the stock in store should increase 9,400 bbls last month is conclusive evidence how dull the flour trade has been. Last year during Oct. the inspections of flour were 70,696 bbls and the stock in store only increased 7,080 bbls.

H. C. Schoppe & Son received a car of hay last week that not alone was good for feeding but for medicinal purposes as well. The shipper of this hay stated in his letter of advice that several green balls would be found in the bales and these balls must not be removed as they were well-known herbs that would cure worms in horses and were good for their digestion. It is not often local feeders have a chance to buy medicated hay and there was great rivalry for this car.

As election day next Tuesday is a legal holiday all the principal markets will be closed, including St. Louis. The Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges will adjourn over that day, and it is probable the Commercial Board will hold no session, or at any rate it will only remain open for a short time in the forenoon. This will give the members a chance to tackle the Australian system of voting without being rushed for time.

Mr. James Unlack, the well-known provision dealer, was considerably exercised one day last week over what for a while he considered an unwarrantable interference in his business. Mr. Unlack was talking to Jeff McCormick and Charley Higgins, floor manager for the Western Union and the embryo Congressman from the Eighth District, applicants and advocates of Jeff for postmaster, when he could send his telegraph markets out. Mac gave "Hig" the information and after he had left Mr. Unlack, who had been listening intently, remarked to Jeff: "And is he a buyer?" "Buyer," exclaimed Mac, "well, I should say so! Why, he's one of the biggest buyers on the floor; isn't he, Mulf?" appealing to Mr. Muldoon, who was standing by.

"Indeed and he is," replied Mr. Muldoon, who caught on to the wink in Jeff's eye. "And just think of it Jimmy," went on Mr. M., "He's not alone a buyer, but that position Higgins holds in the Western Union enables him to read all your telegrams and he can crib under your prices and undersell you all the time."

"The divil fly away with him!" exclaimed Mr. Unlack. "I'll see about that. Read my telegram, will ye? Cut my prices! I'll put a step to that right away!" And Mr. Unlack walked off greatly excited. Since then the explanation of the little joke has cost Mr. Unlack several treats.

From the Street.

Choice apples are commanding good prices here. A big lot of strictly fancy Huntsman's Favorite sold a few days ago at $4 per bbl, while a car Willow Twigs, Belleflowers and Jonathans, fancy fruit, brought the same price. It will pay shippers west of St. Louis to patronize this market.

A glance at the Chicago price-current quotations show that St. Louis, all things considered, is now the better market of the two by far, for poultry, game, eggs, butter, dried fruits and products of this character for all shippers west of this city. Prices on the foregoing are about same here as in Chicago. In fact quotations are lower on game there than here.

The list of shipments of produce to Third street the past week were enlivened and enlarged by the addition of several coops live possums and turtles and other varieties of game character. Landauer & Sons and Henry Williams were favored by the shipments of live possums and P. M. Kiely & Co. found the turtles and terrapins among their shipments. A great variety of fish by the barrel also appeared. Henry Williams retains a bright, active little possum, who roams at large on his premises. Henry says he is death on rats, mice, and other "varmint," and besides, an A 1 mascot.

Pototoes have been stiff and in good request all week, and prices are a little firmer, if not higher. J. C. Smith & Co., not content with over 70 cars received so far this season, have two men out in search of the genuine and unique the travelers send in more of them within the next two weeks J. C. himself will go out on the war path.

The unkempt and grizzly old man who has been summering among the crates and lumber on the "Island" (Third, Fourth and Franklin avenue), has of late been driven from his airy quarters by the inclemency of the weather. He continues, however, to vibrate like the pendulum of a clock between his old haunts and the saloon with his beer on every hour in the day. He is becoming a noted character in that quarter. His life, it is said, is a sealed book to all who know him or come in contact with him. Who knows what his history is, and on which part of unusual interest! He is a picture of the modern hermit.

John Dwyer: "Forcing the weather for the benefit of the grape trade is not confined to any particular block on Third street. Paul Artz' subterfuge to distract from his notice is yet entirely in the charge of Beekman, H. M. Smith's fruit salesman. Here it is the coldest morning of the week and you see him coming down the street with a sparkling Sauterne, patrons it is good weather for selling grapes. All he needs to make the illusion complete is a straw hat."

D. B. Murphy: "Ben Butler's appearance on 'Change a few days ago recalls the famous speech he made one night in St. Louis during the war, and the unchecked applause it got in every time. I think it was in '62 or '63. He was talked more about at the time than any man in public life and at the same time was more thoroughly despised by a good portion of the community. His coming here at that time was fraught with danger and many predicted he never would delivery the speech he advertised. He was on time, however, and addressed the people from the west side of the Court-house, facing Fifth street. Some of the boys who had been loud and independent that they were responsible for the almost unbroken attention devoted to his speech. They were, "Men of Missouri!" If there is a man in this country who deserves a good cussing it is Ben Butler. He had better take his hat and make room for another. I never forgot them. His opening sentences virtually disarmed opposition."

Last Sunday morning while returning from church Frank Miller, James K. Hagerty, Billy Forman (Mrs. Marks' carriage driver, and somewhat famous as a marksman and crack shot) and a few other Third street watermelon operators, encountered a countryman driving up Third street with a load of watermelons. As soon as they discovered the melons they made a break for the wagon. The air was decidedly fresh and crisp, and a stiff breeze from the north forced the boys to button up overcoats. The engagement with which they grasped the melons and the apparent rivalry to secure the load led the granger to believe he had struck a regular bonanza. A private conversation between the operators found every one of them to be best established the fact that the market was absolutely bare. The melons were small enough for a museum, and the smart granger was willing to let them go for 10c each, although further down the street the figure was 3c. The anxiety of the buyers suddenly subsided—it was Sunday, and the transaction would not be legal—and the disgusted farmer drove off.

It is not often that an experienced potato dealer gets left in a deal over which he has entire control, but such a thing happened a few days ago. A leading operator had two cars on the East Side and sent his man over to examine the stock. The party soon returned with the surprising information that they looked like they were half rotten. The principal was too busy to investigate the matter himself, and so requested some peddlers and others to go and look at the stock and make an offer on it. One of them did later make an offer of $75 for the two cars. Finally another came and raised the bid to $100 for the lot. This man got the spuds. He dug down into the stock and saw what he was getting. He was willing to go $200 till he learned of the small bid preceding him. He admitted he could not be cleared just $200.50 on the deal—an awful loss that somebody had to pocket. A number of half decayed potatoes partly covered the surface and this led to the big blunder made by the inspector.

It is not generally known that Moses Kauffman of Frenchtown, knowsl to almost every commission house in the city as a buyer of poultry, game, fruits, etc., has a claim against the Mexican Government for $50,000 for false imprisonment. It came about in this way: Three years ago Moses was in Cuba figuring on an orange purchase for the New Orleans market in connection with another party. While so engaged he was arrested without a word of warning by Mexican officers, and Cuban authorities surrendering him without investigating the case. He was thrown into a Cuban prison, a desolate place, with the most villainous surroundings. He was kept there, sleeping at night on the stones—the floor, and only bed, long enough for the Mexicans to find out whether he was the man wanted. A slice party named Myers, resembling Kauffman somewhat, had fleeced the City of Mexico out of $30,000, selling tickets to a Patti concert which never came off. Kauffman says the Mexican government is so poor they are unable to pay such a claim, even had judgment been secured against them for that amount. He is going to Washington in a few weeks to the Mexican representative there on the subject and adds that if they are in a compromising mood in preference to engaging in a suit in which he is sure to beat them he will call it square for $10,000. He dwells at length on the great lack of comfort and convenience in the prison. It was doubtless such a place as Othello had in mind when he exclaimed in his jealous rage, "I would rather be a toad and live on prison vapor or the foetid air of the prison than have a corner, etc., etc."

McKenna Bros. review the situation in wool as follows:

The receipts of wool in St. Louis for the past week were 692,134 lbs; for the preceding week, 410,485 lbs; since Jan. 1, 19,428,196 lbs; same time last year, 10,817,065 lbs. The shipments for the past week were unusually large, amounting to 1,120,979 lbs; for the preceding week, 769,932 lbs; since Jan. 1, 19,819,166 lbs; same time last year, 14,597,294 lbs. Shipments last week were therefore 438,785 lbs in excess of receipts. Stocks on hand are 1,350,980 lbs less than on Jan. 1, 1890.

The tone of all the principal wool markets during the week was a little quieter, with a slight easiness in fine grades, particularly those of Territory growth. Newspaper reports gave little indication of this feeling, but private dispatches, based on actual transactions, showed it to be true. A lull was expected by every one after the enormous transactions of the past six weeks, but the decline of 10 to 15 per cent on Australian and South American wool at the Antwerp auction sales this week had some influence undoubtedly. If this decline is duplicated at the London sales opening on the 25th inst., as now seems certain, the advance in our wool duty will be entirely offset. It will be remembered that the duty on first-class wool, that is, on merino and clothing wool, was changed from 10c and 12c to 11c per lb unwashed. On wool of the second class, English and Canadian combing, it was changed from 10c and 12c to 12c per lb, either washed or unwashed. On wools of the third class, carpet stock, the new duty is 32 per cent ad valorem on wool worth 13c or under, and 50 per cent when worth over 13c, instead of, as formerly, 2½c and 5c per lb respectively. It will be seen that the increased duty on Australian wool, which comes under the first-class heading, is barely 1c per lb, while a decline of 10c to 15 per cent at London would amount to 3c or 4c per lb. The class of wool sold at Antwerp this week, however, was mainly inferior stock, very little of which is ever sent to this country, as our tariff shuts out nearly everything except the expensive varieties. Whether a decline will take place or not, it is difficult to foresee, but it seems certain that prices have touched top for the present. The average increase of 24 per cent in the duty on woolen goods relieves the American manufacturer of any anxiety regarding European competition for an indefinite period, while a decline in the price of domestic wool in consequence of a break abroad, will only add to his profits. Should he be generous enough to share them with the wool trade a prosperous business will continue for the rest of the season, but the chances are that lower prices for wool would force goods down to some extent. No anxiety is yet felt as a general thing, but such are the facts of the business situation and the influences at work on the wool markets of the country.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless stated otherwise. On orders higher.]

Potatoes to-day were steady, with a fair business transacted. Onions were better on yellow under an increased demand, and on red market firm. Cabbage quiet. Rutabagas were easier. No change in home-grown vegetables—in moderate demand. Butter showed no change, the dairy continuing scarce and firm, and creamery about steady, though supplies of late are large. Cheese quiet. Eggs firm. Poultry was in large receipt, and dealers showed an anxiety to sell, in order to carry no stock over Sunday; in order to effect sales, prices were again lowered on spring chickens, old hens and ducks. Choice straight lots were in best demand, the mixed lots being dead dull; turkeys were best maintained. Game—Grouse was in free receipt, and as the stocks or hand are large for the season of any other description they offering, but at best, yet of the condition of arrivals was generally good. Veals were easier and in only fair demand.

Fruit.

Apples—No particular change to note. Prices are steady generally, with the inquiry best for the choice and fancy varieties—those that are good-colored, sound, smooth and well-packed—suitable for shipping or eating. We quote: Common, small, spotted, worm-eaten or loosely packed at $1@1.25, fair to good at $1.75@2.25, choice at $2.25@2.50, fancy at $2.75@3.25. Sales: 12 bbls genuting at $1.75; 155 do. at $2; Winesap at $2; 12 do. mixed at $2.45, Ben Davis at $2.00; 22 genuting at $2.25, 10 do at $2.40; 14 Ben Davis and willow twig, 13 winesap and 25 mixed at $2.50, 10 fancy mixed at $2.75, 1 car fancy varieties at $3.

Grapes—The milder weather of this morning caused a freer movement under an increased demand, but we see no change in quotations. Prices are now entirely off the market. We quote New York Concords at 23@25c per 9-lb basket—former rate in lots and latter in a small way.

Cranberries—Selling steadily at $7.50@8 per bbl for Wisconsin bell and cherry—bell and bugle higher; Cape Cod at $8@9 per bbl and $2.75@3.25 per bu box.

Dried Fruit—Market steady under a fair demand; sun-dried quarter apples in best request. We quote: Sun-dried apples—Quarters at 2@2½c, chunks higher; peelings and cores at 3½@5c, chopped at 3½@4c. Evaporated apples—Rings at 10½@11½c, quarters at 9@10c, peelings and cores at 3½@4c, chopped at 3½@4c. Peaches—Sun-dried range from 8c to 9c. Sales: 68 sks sun-dried quarter apples at 8½c, 24 do do at 8½c, 50 sks skins at 3½c, 46 do chop at 4c. Evaporated apples—Small lots at 11@11½c, besides other lots at various quotations.

California Fruit—We quote: Grapes—Tokay at $3@3.50 and Muscat at $2.50@3 per 40-lb case; pears at $2.25@3 per case.

Malaga Grapes—Quote at $6@10 per keg.

Orange—We quote (repacked): Louisiana at $3.50 per box and $6.50 per bbl; Florida at $4 per box; Jamaica at $4.25 per box and $8.50 per bbl.

Lemons—Sales ranged (repacked): Malaga at $6@6.50; Florida at $5@5.50; choice at 4c.

Bananas—Choice bunches selling steadily on orders at $1.75@2.25 per bunch.

Cocoanuts—Sell at $45 per 1,000 or $5 per 100.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Holdings steady, and the demand is fair, although buyers show an inclination to hold off. Northern stock is quotable at from 75c to 85c per bu for choice to fancy, while extra fancy Northern or Eastern range higher. Home-grown receipts of dry rot and inferior Northern at 50@65c. Sales: Northern, delivered unless otherwise stated—1 car Wisconsin rose and 1 do Hebron at 75c (on track), 1 Michigan Hebron, 1 do burbank and 1 do mixed at 80c, 3 Michigan burbank and 1 Minnesota do at 85c, Western—1 car long Island white star at 65c. Near-grown—5 sks at 65c.

Onions—We note an improved demand, and a slightly higher market on yellow, which, for the past few days, have been very dull and weak, and of unusual interest! He is a picture of the modern hermit. We quote: Home-grown at 65@75c per bbl on orders. Choice Northern in bulk and delivered quotable at $2.25 per ton, and in crates or orders at $2.50@1.75 per crate. Sales: 1 car Northern in bulk and delivered at $10 per ton.

Tomatoes—Market quiet this morning and about unchanged. Choice ripe stock is worth from 40c to 45c per bu from first hands and small and inferior at 25@30c. On orders, former is billed out at 50@60c per bbl.

Sweet Potatoes—Selling steadily at 65@75c per bu for red and yellow Nansemond and 35@45c for red Bermuda from first hands. On orders, former for the Nansemond at $1.50@1.75 per bbl. Consignments of southern meet only a light demand. Quotable at 75@81 per bbl Queen and Bermuda, and $1@1.25 for yellow Nansemond of the same.

Celery—Being Saturday the demand showed an improvement, and is best for consigned stock at 20@30c per bunch; fancy large white plume at 50c. Home-grown range from 15c up to 40@50c, according to size and quality.

Cauliflower—Selling fairly at $1 to $2 per dozen from first hands, as to size and quality. On orders at $2.50@3 per dozen—to regoing Northern stock.

Rutabagas—Market easier under larger offerings and light demand. Quotable in car lots and delivered at 80@33c per bu. On orders at $1.25 per bbl and 40c per bu. Sale: 1 car bulk and del. at 30c.

Carrots—Selling only fairly at $1.25 per bu on orders for Northern stock.

Sauerkraut—Demand good at $2.10 for half bbls and 14 per bbl. On orders 25@50c higher.

Home-Grown Vegetables on Orders and in Shipping Condition.

Turnips—In fair demand, but liberal supply, with sales of washed stock at $1 per bbl and 25@30c per bu. Unwashed sells for less. Consigned lots selling slowly.

Parsnips—Demand fair at $1.25@1.50 per bbl.

String Beans—In light offering and good demand; green selling at 75@$1 per bu box.

Lettuce—In moderate request at 30@40c per bu box for choice fresh.

Spinach—Only a limited demand at 25@30c per bu box for fresh.

Horseradish—Meeting fair sale at $4.50 to $5.50 per bbl, as to quality.

Beets—In slow demand at $1.50 per bbl. Selling in a small way at 10@15c per bunch.

Bell Peppers—Season about over. Quotable at $1 per bu box.

Red Peppers—Selling quietly at $1.50 per bu box.

Pumpkins—Quotable at 50c per 100 lbs.

Preserving Tomatoes—Yellow selling quietly at 75@$1 per bu box.

Grass and Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc.

Grass Seeds—Not much offered, a car Hungarian arriving that sold some time ago at 40c, and 8 sks discolored clover selling at $4.05. Yesterday afternoon a car timothy sold at $1.20. Prime timothy range from at $1.35@1.40; clover, $4.30@4.35; German millet, 60c; red top, 40@45c; Hungarian, 45c.

Flax Seed—Lower, 3 cars selling at $1.38 and 14 sks at $1.37.

Hemp Seed—Native quotable at $1 per bu; imported at $2.90 per 100 lbs.

Castor Beans—Sale, 25 sks at $1.70, but car lots offered at that and $1.65 bid.

Hides, Furs, Etc.

Hides—Lower again. The enormous slaughter of cattle due to the scarcity of winter feed gives prospect of heavy receipts. Foreign hides have declined sharply for same reason.

Quotations are: Green salted—No. 1, 5½c; No. 2, 4½c; bull, 4c; Southern kip and uncured 1c less. Dry flint—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c. Salted skins weighing less than 10 lbs at 7c; bulls and stags, 6½c; dry salted at 7c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; glue at 2c for green, 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round at 7@8c for southern, 9@9½c for heavy Western, and dry salt at 6@6½c; green salted at 4½@5½c, latter for Missouri, etc.

Tallow—Quiet. Prime and strictly prime in oil bbls or cake, 4½@4¾c; in irregular pkgs, ¼c less; No. 2 at 4c.

Deer Skins—First, light sales at following quotations: Native skins, 20@30c for prime; mountain and Southern Texas, 24@25c; green, salted, damaged, heavy, etc., half price; antelope, 13c; goat, 10@20c.

Sheep Skins—Steady. Green—Large, full-wooled, $1@1.25; medium-sized or fairly-wooled, 60@80c; lambs, 35@50c; dry, 10@15c less shearlings—Green, 20@40c; dry, 5@10c; Texas pelts, 9@12½c per lb.

Feathers—Steady. Quotations: Prime live geese at 32@34c, top rate for head sacks; prime gray, guilty, surtipe, 35c; renovated, 37c; XX, 25c; XXX, 20c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken—dry-picked at 4c; duck at 2½c for dark to 25c for white; turkey—body, 2c; wing and tail, 5c; tare, 3@10 per cent.

Beeswax—Quiet. Prime at 25c; burnt, half price.

Poultry and Game.

As the season for shipping dressed poultry is about at hand, and as every season heretofore, large quantities of dressed poultry have been sold at a great sacrifice for the want of proper dressing, handling and shipping, we offer a few suggestions which should be followed by dressers and those shipping to this market: Poultry should be drawn, and should be kept from food for about twenty-four hours before killing, to allow the crop to become entirely empty, as full crops make a bad appearance and impression on the buyer, besides fermenting and tainting the flesh and injuring the sale of the fowl. The best mode of killing is to cut off the head with a sharp instrument, as a dull one may entirely close the veins and prevent bleeding. Scald as soon as dead, by dipping in boiling water only long enough to wet the feathers through, then swing the fowls in the cool air a few seconds to cool them and prevent the hot water in the feathers from cooking the skin. Never over scald as it greatly reduces the value of your poultry, causing it to discolor very quickly. The feathers should be picked off quickly, using care to get all the pin feathers off. After being picked clean, the legs should be cut off at the knee joint and the skin drawn nearly over the neck and tied. The fowl should then be dipped in boiling hot water, and allowed to remain long enough to draw the skin tight around the body of the fowl and give it a plump appearance, then throw into cold water, where it should be allowed to remain until thoroughly cold. When taken out it should be hung up in a dry place—not in the draft, else it will become bleached and unsalable. Care should be taken to not allow the fowl to freeze before being packed, as it is more presentable in market when free from frost. Dry picked turkeys also sell well in this market if dressed nicely. In picking ducks and geese they should be handled in the same way. A great mistake is often made in picking these fowl alive to save the feathers. If this is done the blood runs to the feather pores, and when dressed the fowl presents a red appearance, which always damages the sale much more than the value of feathers. Packages used should be clean and free of nails on inside. If not, use paper or clean straw for protection. In cold weather poultry could be wrapped in paper to good advantage, as it serves to keep them both clean and free from frost. If straw is used, commence by putting a layer of straw at the bottom of the package, then pack a layer of poultry, the legs well straightened out and not cramped under the body. Pack snugly as possible without pressing the poultry out of its natural shape until the package is full, when it should be snugly headed or closely sacked to prevent shifting of contents.

Live Poultry—The offerings were large, especially for all kinds of chickens, and quite light for every thing, excepting choice fat, dressing turkeys, which were wanted, while the poor were neglected and sold for 2@3c below quotations. Ducks, geese, of any kind showing any activity whatever outside of turkeys, were straight coops of spring chickens, receipts offerings of which were light. Everything else dull and slow to move.

	Per lb		Per lb
Hens	5½@6c	Young geese	5c
Roosters	3@3½c	Young turkeys	7½@8c
Spring chickens	6@6½c	Old turkeys	7½@8c
Young ducks	6c		

Game—All kinds in free request, especially grouse, and condition good. The demand for all kinds of game and quotations were readily obtained for all fresh receipts.

			Per doz.
Grouse, large black selected undrawn			$4.50
Grouse, large black drawn and small			4.00
Grouse, large Nebraska white undrawn			3.50
Grouse, large Nebraska white drawn and small			4.00
	Per doz		Per doz
Quail, undrawn	$1 25	Rabbits	$1@1 25
Quail, drawn	1 00	Squirrels	75
Snipe	1 00	Pigeons	1 00
Golden plover	1 00	Opossum	1 00
Woodcock	4 00	Frog legs	30@ 50
Mallard ducks	2 50	Venison, per lb—	
Teal ducks	1 50	Carcass	6@ 7
Teal	1 50	Saddles	11@12½
Mixed ducks	1 25	Wild Turkeys	70@ 85

GREATER SURPRISES

Promised on Election Day in Kansas Than in Any Other State.

Why the Farmers' Alliance Claims the Election of Willetts and Ingalls' Defeat.

They Look for Eighty-Five Out of 125 Members of the House—Eight Counties Reliably Democratic—Why Moonlight Is More Popular Than Broderick—The Edwards County Bank—United Workmen Anniversary—Farmers Beginning to Think for Themselves—Railroad Influence—The Ingalls Issue—Central Kansas Notes—Enterprise Normal College—General Kansas News.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—Kansas promises greater surprises on election day than any other State in the West. Two years ago its plurality for Harrison was the largest given by any State. This year the Republican party is for the first time in danger of defeat. The election of a Republican Governor in this stronghold of Republicanism is not assured by any means. The situation is a most peculiar one. There are three tickets in the field; it is the first time in the history of the State that the contest has not been a fair, square fight between Republicanism and Democracy. This year the Republicans are between two fires. On the one side is the new party—the Alliance—which has frightened the wits out of the politicians. In the short period of one year it became the most powerful agricultural organization this State has ever known. It has a membership of over 100,000 farmers and they have decided to take a hand in politics. They have a complete State, Congressional and Legislative ticket and have been whooping it up for their candidates in the past three months in a way that has astonished the political managers of both the old parties. The membership of this new party is not confined alone to farmers. An auxiliary known as the Citizens' Alliance has been organized with a membership of many thousand laborers in the cities and towns who are in sympathy with the demands of the farmers. This new

THIRD PARTY

has made great inroads upon the Republican ranks and threatens to bring defeat to the G. O. P. Three-fourths of the members of the Alliance are Republicans and thousands who have voted the Republican ticket for years will on next Tuesday vote the whole Alliance ticket. The Alliance leaders have made a thorough canvass of the State and claim to have drawn 60,000 votes from the Republican ranks. They have been especially active in Western Kansas, where the farmers have suffered from crop failures and other misfortunes, and attribute their hard luck to some extent to legislation which, they claim, has been antagonistic to their interests.

But it is not the grangers alone who are making it so uncomfortable for the Republicans this year in Kansas. Prohibition is figuring very conspicuously in the fight. Thirty thousand anti-Prohibitionists, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, have this year pledged themselves to support Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who was indorsed by the Resubmissionists at Wichita. They declare that prohibition has injured the State, that it has driven away immigration and ruined business. The time has come, they declare, to resubmit the question, and as the Republican party is committed in its platform to prohibition they have bolted by thousands.

The Republican candidate for Attorney-General is probably defeated. He is a radical Prohibitionist and has made himself.

VERY OFFENSIVE

to anti-Prohibitionists by his course during the past three years. The opposition have united on J. N. Ives, who has been nominated by the Alliance, the Democrats and the Resubmissionists. They claim his election by 10,000 majority.

AGAINST INGALLS.

The Alliance party are claiming the election of Willets for Governor by 8,000 plurality. They have had the State carefully polled and assert that the Republicans cannot carry more than ten out of 106 counties. They are making a big fight on Senator Ingalls and are making a desperate effort to capture the Legislature. They claim to have eighty-five out of 125 members of the House. If this is done they will undoubtedly have Mr. Ingalls defeated.

The Alliance has a good show of capturing two or three Congressmen. The withdrawal of Tully Scott, the Democratic candidate in the Sixth District, leaves the fight between McNall, Republican, and Rev. Baker, Alliance candidate. Baker has been indorsed by the Democrats and will receive the full support of the opposition. He will be elected by 1,200 plurality. The Alliance is quite likely also to elect a Congressman from the Seventh District. The fight there between Col. J. R. Hollowell, Republican and Jerry Simpson Alliance candidate, is the hottest hat has ever been known in that district. Simpson is and is making a farmer and a splendid canvass. The Democrats will probably elect Moonlight in the First District, and the Republicans will elect Funston in the Second, Perkins in the Third, Kelley in the Fourth and Phillips in the Fifth.

Eight Counties Democratic.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 1.—Among the Congressional districts of the county the Democrats expect to wrest from the Republicans next Tuesday one, strange as it may seem, is in Kansas—the First, comprising eight counties in the Northwestern corner of the State. This district has heretofore been reliably Republican. Two years ago it gave the Congressman (Morill) a plurality of 6,248. This year it will give Moonlight, Democrat, a plurality of 1,500 or 2,000. The First is the only district in the State in which the Farmers' Alliance is not the chief factor in the political revolution that will overwhelm the Republican party next Tuesday. In all the other districts the Alliance candidates are the ones that the Republicans fear. In the first, the Alliance candidate will be a bad third in the race.

Of the 32,000 votes that it is expected the district will cast, it is estimated that Moonlight will get 15,000, Broderick 12,000 and Clark 5,000. Alliance men estimate that the total vote of the district will be 35,000, but that Broderick will not get the benefit of much of the difference, most of it going to Moonlight and Clark counties. Of the 6,000 votes Leavenworth will poll Moonlight will get 3,750, Broderick 1,750, Clark (Alliance) 500. Leavenworth is Moonlight's home county, and he is very popular at home. Atchison will poll 5,200 votes, of which it is estimated that Moonlight will get 2,700, Broderick 2,200 and Clark 300. This is a conservative estimate of Moonlight's vote in the county. Many place his plurality over Broderick in the county at 1,000. He will make heavy gains also in the rest of the district. Two of the interior counties, Nemaha and Pottawatomie, he will probably carry.

Members of the Republican State Central Committee, while not giving the district up, privately admit that Broderick's defeat is more than probable. The only hope the Republican rank and file have is that the National Congressional Committee may send some boodle into Leavenworth and Atchison counties.

In 1888, when the Republicans, besides having the advantage of a presidential year, had nominated the most popular Republican in the district against an unknown young man, who was put up by the Democrats as a forlorn hope, Morrill received 20,179 votes out of a total of 37,012. The opposition vote was divided as follows: Democratic, 14,536; Union Labor, 1,293; Prohibition, 444. Morrill carried every county in the district, by majorities ranging from 8 in Leavenworth County, to 1,252 in Doniphan. Two years before that, in 1886, Leavenworth gave Brerer 425 plurality over Morrill. Atchison County also gave a Democratic majority, and the majorities for Morrill in the other counties were considerably below the figures of 1888. In the entire district Morrill's plurality was 3,515. It is the vote of 1886 upon which the politicians base their estimates of the probable vote of 1890.

MOONLIGHT'S VOTE SWELLED.

There are several causes which will combine to defeat Case Broderick, the Republican candidate:

1. The tariff question.
2. Republican disaffection on account of doubtful methods employed by the machine to bring about the nomination of Broderick and defeat more deserving candidate.
3. The loss of a large vote which will go to the Farmers' Alliance candidate.
4. The popularity of Moonlight and the unpopularity of Broderick.
5. Prohibition.

While Moonlight will get a strong vote in the rural counties of the district, he will get his heavy vote in Leavenworth and Atchison.

Just Before the Battle.

SALINA, Kan., Nov. 1.—Just before the battle the Republicans are quaking with a fear never before known among the valiant hosts of the 82,000 majority. It is safe to say that not ten Republicans in Central Kansas can be found who dare predict how the votes will turn out next Tuesday. The situation is mixed pickles with a vengeance, and the Republicans know it. With their 300 speakers in the field for a month they have, of course, accomplished something, but they dare not predict victory. If they win on the State ticket it will be because of the original package decision. For the last two weeks there has been no other issue forced by them, and many voters have been made to believe that the Republicans are the only ones who will do anything to help rid the State of the curse which all detest alike. No matter how much resubmission element there may be, no one wants the original packagehouse. It is an interloper and intruder, and is in no sense valuable to the State or the cities in which it is located. Yet the packagehouses are here in every town. Some of them are as luxurious as those of any mentropolitan saloon with Brussel gilt and plate-glass to made them attractive.

The people's party is taking no hand in the temperance or resubmission fight, but is

NAILING UP ITS FENCES

so strongly that they will hold nearly every Alliance member, no matter if quite unruly. The present scheme is to march the Alliance men to the polls in a body. The lodges will meet early on the morning of Tuesday, call to order, put on regalia, form into line and, with music, march to the polls, casting their ballots with a straight people's party ticket or as one man. Then they will disband and hustle for more votes. If the plan, which is well matured, can be carried out, it will hold every alliance vote, but there are difficulties in the way.

"I am afraid," said the Alliance lecturer for this district to the POST-DISPATCH representative to-day, "that we will find some opposition to this plan. The farmers like to

THINK FOR THEMSELVES,

and may not stand it to be handled in that way. Still, let me tell you that we are going to surprise the old party managers. They do not know how well we are organized and they laugh at our strength, but it is greater than they believe. There are over 130,000 Alliance members in the State, and if they all vote as we expect them to, it means a political revolution and the election of almost any candidate in the entire State. Whether they will do so or not cannot be told until the votes are counted. But we are certain of one Congressman, anyway—Wm. Baker, in the Sixth District. The withdrawal of Tully Scott, the Democratic nominee, in his favor, will be almost certain to defeat Webb McNall, especially when taken in connection with McNall's unpopularity with his own party."

Then, too, there is understood to be

RAILROAD INFLUENCE

backing Baker. The Northwest has always been considered the Union Pacific's particular territory, and the Congressman has always been chosen from along its line. But Baker is against the Union Pacific and is delivering his political harangues in a large tent, which it is rumored is furnished and handled by the Rock Island. The Rock Island has recently built through the Northwest, and is anxious to obtain recognition and is being all its influence in Baker's interest.

The Democrats are quite sanguine of State and Congressional success, unless it shall be through the division of the party's vote by the Alliance. There is a better chance for Robinson than for any candidate on the ticket for Governor in years. He is strong with the better class of farmers, who are disgusted with the vacillating political trickery of the present administration.

THE INGALLS ISSUE

is prominent in Central Kansas, and will, too, cut a figure. Democrats and Alliance men alike are pledged to his defeat. His speech here this week was a disappointment to all on account of its weak and temporizing tone. He is himself disgusted with the situation, as is evident from the half-heartedness with which he talks.

The last round-ups before the ballotings are taking place in all the cities of Central Kansas to-night. Every Alliance lodge is holding special nightly sessions "for the good of the order," and the anxiety as to the result has reached fever heat. It has been the most remarkable campaign that the Sunflower State ever knew, and one that probably will never be repeated.

Central Kansas Notes.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 1.—Politics have attracted so much attention as to completely overshadow all minor news happenings during the month. With a campaign which has enlisted an army of workers never before seen in the State, there has been excitement enough to remind old Indianians of times back East when a presidential contest was on hand. Meetings are held nightly in almost every school-house, and the blaze of torchlight processions lightens every town. There is no one rash enough to guess on the result with any confidence, and the counting of the votes will no doubt bring many surprises.

ENTERPRISE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Another college has suspended operations. The Enterprise Normal College, which for three years has had a leading place in Central Kansas education, closed its doors last night, and no more work will be done on its $8,000 building, almost completed. It had 75 pupils and a good corps of teachers but hard times made it impossible to continue work.

Original package houses are flourishing everywhere, and the result of their opening has been to increase the number of joints and even open saloons, as the authorities are disgusted at an attempt to enforce the law against joints when the original package houses are running in full blast.

An effort is being made by the people living along the line of the Union Pacific to compel it to relinquish part of its 400-foot right of way, which it possesses, along part of its line. The bluffs of the river make the highways come inside the right of way in places, and there is much feeling against the unnecessary holding of so much ground that might be utilized, especially as it is of the choicest quality. Petitions are being prepared for presentation to the Legislature.

Edwards County Bank.

KINSLEY, Kan., Nov. 1.—The Edwards County Bank, one of the oldest institutions in this part of the State, has closed its doors and made an assignment. The bank made reckless loans and indorsements during the boom period of 1887 and has been unable to collect the interest on the rediscounted paper which it guaranteed. It has made a desperate effort to carry the load through, but has only sunk deeper and now loses everything. The liabilities reach close to $100,000 while the assets are practically nothing. L. L. Boise, the cashier, is member of the Legislature and a leading politician. He has given too much attention to politics for the bank's good during the past six months.

United Workmen's Anniversary.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Nov. 1.—The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the A. O. U. W. for the Central Kansas District closed here last night after a successful and interesting session. Delegates from all parts of the district were present, and addresses were delivered on the usefulness of the organization. The meeting was attended by the Grand Lodge officers. The following officers were elected for the coming year: J. Ker, Hutchinson, President; Thomas B. Allen, Hays City, Vice-President; W. N. Wallace, Kingman, Secretary and Treasurer; A. W. McKinney and F. M. Chaplain, members of the Executive Committee.

THEY are all good men, but John T. Field will do the best for the city and State in Congress.

BY THE NORTHERN TRACK

THE OLD NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, A BRANCH OF THE WABASH SYSTEM.

Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook of Scenes and Incidents of a Tour Along the Line—The Many Evidences of Prosperity—The Growing Industrial Plants and Manufactories That Abound on Every Side—The Remarkably Unprecedented Growth of the Past Few Years—A Fine Showing.

"WHY don't some of you newspaper men stroll out along the North Missouri Railroad and write up the sights to be seen there?" queried a gentleman of a POST-DISPATCH reporter a few days ago. "You will find," continued the gentleman, "abundant material for one of the most interesting articles that has appeared for some time." Acting upon the hint given the reporter, armed with a note book and half a dozen well-sharpened lead pencils, set out upon the proposed tour. The first thing found worthy of noting was the office and factory of the St. Louis Screw Co., 715 North Second street. One of the most interesting sights witnessed here was the operation of the new automatic screw machine for the manufacture of screws. Mr. W. H. Haas, the President, reports business in a splendid condition, with prospects for an excellent winter's trade. The specialties of this firm are hog rings and ringers, set, cap and all kinds of special screws. They also carry a full and complete stock of steve bolts, machine screws and Norway rivets and burrs, etc.

A short call at the boiler works of Joseph F. Wangler, 1019 to 1025 North Main street, will amply repay anyone, and to those interested in boilers a visit to the above named place would prove not only interesting, but profitable as well. In addition to boilers, Mr. Wangler also does an extensive business in storage tanks for the cotton oil companies of the South, and ice machine tanks for artificial ice machine companies all over the country, as well as pans, coolers and kettles for every and all purposes. Special attention is also paid to repairing of boilers, etc.

The pencil pusher next called at the works of the Moran Bolt & Nut Manufacturing Co. at Main and Florida streets. This plant is most eligibly situated for facilities for shipping and railroad transportation, being situated directly across the street from the yards of the Merchants' Terminal Co. and in close juxtaposition to the tracks of the C., B. & Q. A walk through the establishment, which occupies a space of 130x170 and gives employment to sixty hands, showed strong evidence of prosperity. As Mr. Moran remarked: "This company was incorporated in 1881 and has been a paying venture from the first; we have recently been compelled to increase our capacity one-third to keep pace with the rush of trade, but apparently the more we increase the more we have to do." This firm makes a specialty of bolts and nuts for machinery, railroad bridges and buildings, and is thoroughly equipped with all the most approved machinery and every appliance requisite for the business. Every article made by this firm is warranted to be as represented, to which fact may to a great extent be attributed their success.

Extending from 1129 to 1140 North Main street is the John O'Brien Boiler Works Co. The deafening din of hammering on rivets, etc., on boilers indicates long before reaching the place the character of work that is being done. O'Brien's boilers enjoy a national reputation and are found in use in every section of the South and West. It will be remembered that Mr. O'Brien made a gallant but unsuccessful fight against the encroachment of the C., B. & Q. Railroad on his property at the time when taking advantage of Sunday the railroad company put a large force to work tearing up the granite pavement in front of his establishment, which had cost over $3,000, to have put down only a few months previous. Despite the stubborn resistance and the evident wrong the railroad company won, and as it now stands Mr. O'Brien will only be able to load and unload on Main street at the will of the C., B. & Q.

At Tyler and Main streets are located the office and factory of the Vornbrock Furniture Co., employing 100 hands. This firm was established in 1857, and its folding beds and other articles of furniture enjoy a reputation second to none. Although having in that time been wrecked by fire and cyclone it still stands at the front.

At the corner of Main and North Market streets stands the office of the William Druhe Hardwood & Lumber Co., one of the most important and flourishing branches of trade in the country. Mr. Druhe has been in the lumber trade for many years, and for a long time has paid especial attention to exporting hard woods and has built up an immense trade with Buenos Ayres and other points in South America in walnut and other high grades of lumber. A large amount of hard woods is also furnished to local furniture manufacturers and others.

From North Market street the next call was at the tannery of Hermann & Koenitzer, 4028 North Main street. This firm manufactures all the different grades of oak, harness and sole leather, oak sole being their specialty. They have recently increased their capacity to accommodate the largely increasing demand for their products.

One of the most interesting places along the entire line is the works of the Mississippi Glass Co., Main and Angelica streets. Through the courtesy of Mr. A. L. Rowe, the scribe was shown through the works, and in reply to the question "How is business?" Mr. Rowe replied: "As good as we could ask for. We have now in full blast four furnaces of ten pots each, producing 25,000 feet of skylight and ornamental glass per day, by a new process which greatly improves the quality, and notwithstanding the unprecedented rush of business we can now fill all orders with dispatch. We carry at all times a large stock on hand of the product of the factory."

This firm makes a specialty of patent Ondeyant, Venetian, Diaper, Muranese and pyramidical rolled plate in white and all colors, and other glasses for building and ornamental purposes.

JOHN T. FIELD will represent the independent voters in Congress.

The Ways of a Monopoly.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 1.—The proposition to buy the Nebraska City pontoon bridge and bring it to Atchison to compete with the iron bridge will probably fall on account of a counter proposition by the Iron Bridge Co. to pay S. N. Stewart, the owner of the pontoon, $800 a year to keep his bridge out. The project was about consummated when the Iron Bridge Co. suddenly reduced rates of highway tolls. This caused a loss of interest in the pontoon project and now Stewart is negotiating to sell out to the enemy. If Stewart sells the iron bridge will restore the former high rates. Retail merchants are very much exercised about the matter and an effort will be made to recapture Stewart.

Do You Need a Watch?

If you do, you should come to 217 North Sixth Street. We have them from

$4.00 TO $150.00!

Our prices, considering quality, are as low as were ever made.

Hess & Culbertson,

217 North Sixth Street.

WHAT A KNOCK-OUT BLOW IS.

The Workings of the Force of a Blow Delivered on the Vital Parts.

"How is a man knocked out?" is a question often asked. Good fighters know what portions of their anatomy they must defend in order to avoid being put to sleep, but few know the "inside" reasons why a blow on this or that point will send a man into the land of unconsciousness. It is a simple thing when you know it, like everything else, and to know it it isn't necessary to go through the operation with your own person; in fact, an experience of that kind alone will give you no more information than you have now. The cause and effect, as explained by Dr. Philip E. Donlin, Coroner's physician, says the New York *Sun*, who has made the study of shock one of rare interest, and who has delivered lectures on that and relative subjects before the Medico-Legal and other societies, are something like this:

There are two divisions of nerves that every man has concealed about his person. One is the cerebro spinal and the other is sympathetic. The first named is called that of animal life, because it influences the physical actions of man. It finds its harbor along the spine and in the brain, and influences one to make this, that, or the other action, such as a step forward or the lifting of a hand. It is the main division, because it directly compels the brain to act, and without the action of the brain there is no life worth talking about. The other is the ruler of the organs and blood vessels, and is known as the organic division. It has a close connection with the former division, through departments, or "little brains," that may be said to nest along the spine, and, upon due encouragement, communicate with the other, send the shock up along the spinal column and thus affect the brain.

In the animal life division, sleepfulness, or coma, is produced by a blow on or about the head. A "rap on the jaw" sends a shock to the brain which causes a rattling and a jumble that, for the time being, or possibly permanently, bring about lifelessness by concussion.

On the Point of the Jaw.

The blow to produce that effect may be delivered on the jawbone, whether near the chin, under or behind the ear, or anywhere near the base of the brain.

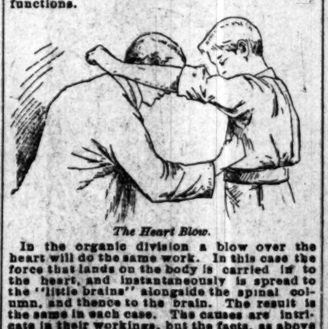
The Blow Behind the Ear.

It doesn't require a Hercules to deliver it, either, so long as it fetches up in the right spot. Neither are bare knuckles nor skin gloves essential. On the contrary, the man wearing boxing gloves can do the act more successfully, for the reason that when he lands he can cover a greater surface of vulnerable space with the comparatively broad expanse that the mitten presents than with the natural uncovered hand. This is easily shown by the record of John L. Sullivan, who went about the country knocking people out in three or four rounds, several a week, in public exhibition, where only the "pillows," or four-ounce gloves were permitted by the authorities.

Before Sullivan opened up his knocking-out career it was seldom that the putting of a man to sleep was heard of. This is doubtless due to the fact that in former years London prize ring rules governed most battles. In these wrestling is permitted, and rounds are often quickly ended by a throw of one of the contestants to the ground before there is much opportunity for stand-off, square hitting, as there is under Queensberry rules, under which John L. made his name.

On the Jugular Vein.

There is also the blow on the neck, or jugular vein, that will bring about coma. This blow is delivered on the arteries of the neck, and gives the blood up into the brain in such a way as to create a havoc equal to the effect of the communication by way of the jaw. It is more or less of a case of swamp, in which the brain is overpowered by the flood and jar, and drops out of the performance of its normal functions.



The Heart Blow.

In the organic division a blow over the heart will do the same work. In this case the force that lands on the body is carried in to the heart, and instantaneously is spread to the "little brains" alongside the spinal column, and thence to the brain. The result is the same in each case. The causes are instrucate in their workings, but the facts, as above stated, will give a general idea of how a man is knocked out.

The Henry Clay's Board of Directors held a special meeting last Thursday when three loans were approved aggregating $7,500, making a total since the organization of this association on Sept. 11 of ten loans for $18,900. There are still under consideration applications for four loans for a total of $9,600. Not yet two months in existence this association has disposed of and paid up all but about one hundred shares which now remain unsold, and which the secretary, Mr. Dunnerman, says will not last him a week.

On account of the increased demand for money to purchase and erect dwellings, a large number of the stockholders with surplus money on hand have adopted the policy of putting every dollar in the Henry Clay, considering this the safest and most remunerative method of placing their capital. This is proof of their confidence in this young association.

ASSOCIATION REPORTS.

PROSPEROUS FINANCIAL CONCERNS WHICH DO WELL AT ALL SEASONS.

Gossip From Secretaries of Leading Building Associations Which Provide Borrowers With Money to Improve the City—Series of Stock Closed and New Ones Opened for the Safe Investment of Surplus Funds.

THE building associations are meeting with a great deal of prosperity, their success apparently being limited only by their ability to furnish applicants with funds. In the following reports from secretaries of prominent associations it will be seen that there is a great demand for money in all of them, notwithstanding the fact that new members are joining all the time and that thousands of dollars are poured into these institutions monthly by rich and poor alike. With the first of the month the serial associations generally put a new batch of stock upon the market and it generally finds ready sale. Seasons appear to have no effect on the demand for money, winter and summer, and it keeps up all the same in these institutions and they go on adding to their earned and anticipated gains all the while, regardless of the elements of the weather.

* * *

The Artisan has opened a second series of $600,000 shares. The officers are: President, P. H. Degnan; Vice President, M. H. Phelan; Secretary, James B. McCormick, and Treasurer, Bernard Allison.

* * *

Oscar Zakrewiski, Secretary of the Shoe & Leather Trade, says that association loaned $4,080 at 25 per cent premium at its last meeting, and that borrowers are still quite plentiful.

* * *

Samuel Bowman, Secretary of the Mutual Benefit, says it will pass upon applications for loans amounting to $7,000 at its next meeting. A November series of 500 shares has been opened.

J. W. Bergfeld, Secretary of the Washington Irving, says a charter for that association has been applied for and will be on hand on Wednesday evening, at which time the first regular meeting takes place for the transaction of business and the loaning out of money.

To those having idle money the association will pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for sums of $500 and upwards, and 6 per cent for smaller amounts.

* * *

The Mutual Benefit Savings Fund, of which Samuel Bowman is Secretary, held its monthly meeting on Saturday last. There is many a party who is putting up a $10,000 residence on the north side of Washington avenue, between Vandeventer and Sarah avenues. The borrower is a director of this association.

Mr. C. Marquard Forster of the Finance Committee was absent at this meeting, owing to other business intervening.

* * *

W. J. Lewis, Secretary of the Tower Grove & Southwestern Building Association, says that association has made forty loans since its organization. This is the fourteenth month since the organization, and the loans amount to upwards of $86,000. There are now several applications for loans awaiting the action of the board, which if approved, will make the amount loaned above $100,000. The indications now are that the demand for money can not be supplied to the extent of the last meeting of the new directory elected for the ensuing year was held and comprised the following named gentlemen: A. L. Stocke, J. H. Roach, Peter Adair, W. J. Lewis, A. H. Kollas, Charles Roeder, J. T. Mooney, Jos. Naecker, R. W. Mepham, Charles Lewedag, Jas. Beck, F. Wegel and Louis Schoelch.

* * *

Secretary G. W. Davis of the Active Building & Loan Association says that the entire series of stock issued in September has been taken. At the last meeting of the Active a loan of $1,650 was granted to Daniel Farrell to purchase a five-room cottage on De Soto avenue. The Active has loaned out $70,000 in eleven months, all at 35 per cent premium, and still is unable to supply the demands for money.

Several meetings will be held by the Active during the month in the southern part of the city in order to dispose of the last remaining series of stock. The election of the new Board of Directors will occur on the 5th of November, when the new officers will be installed.

WALL STREET HAPPENINGS.

An English Holiday Makes Things Dull—Magnates Express Themselves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Post says to-day was a holiday in London, consequently there was no trading there to have an influence on this market, but so far as concerns the financial situation there, and the disposition to deal in American stocks there is a reason to believe there has been a marked improvement in the past week. A private cable from there this morning which is a fair mirror of the views of the majority of financial people in London market, says: "The condition of affairs is much better; weak accounts, we think, seem closed out of stocks; investors coming in at the decline; we look for higher prices." In considering all that happened yesterday the market exhibited more strength than at any time for some months past. There is an evident disposition to believe that the worst is regard to the money market and also in regard to the rates situation among the granger roads has been realized. If there is going to be any turn of money to this center from the interior this year—and there is no reason why there should not—it will be large by the 15th of the month.

* * *

This morning money on call was freely offered at 6 per cent, showing that the high rates yesterday afternoon were merely incidental to the holding back of large sums required for the 1st of November payments to-day. The market was very dull this forenoon, except in the increasing disposition to sell Reading and Sugar Trust. About two-thirds of the whole forenoon's business was on these two stocks. When the bank statement was announced at 10:40 this morning it showed an increase of $926,830 in the surplus reserve, which, however, was due to the decrease of $2,481,400 in the deposits which reduced the required amount for reserve by the sum of $620,250. This, however, was more favorable than might have been expected considering the large movements of money in the last few days. The decrease of $2,374,000 in the loans and $2,451,000 in the deposits nearly balance each other, and show that there has been a healthy liquidation of loans by their payment from deposits. This leaves the loans at a percentage of 100.88-100 of the deposit, against 100.85-100 per cent last week and 90½ per cent at the same time last year. After the bank statement the stock market was still very dull, but a little stronger, and prices advanced ¼ to ¾, which left the majority of stocks, except Reading and Sugar Trust, only very slightly changed from yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—There was nothing new in Wall street to affect the prices of stocks this morning. There was a disposition to wait for the bank figures, and after that to wait until the election contest is over. The opening prices were irregular as compared with last night's figures, but the changes were s[illegible] in all cases.

Pressure upo[illegible] ing and sugar made each of them active and [illegible] former rattled up per cent to 32⅝ and the [illegible] ¼ to 33¼. Even in those shares dully [illegible] a turn toward the end of the hour, [illegible] ock the market was dull and fairly st[illegible]

Belo[illegible] what better tone prevailed, though still lower figures were reached in the active stocks in the early portion of the hour.

The bank statement showed a material gain in surplus reserve, once more placing it above the 25 per cent rule, and more strength was shown in the general list, while Sugar rallied about 1 per cent and Reading a fraction. The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices:

THE LIST:

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing.
American Cotton Trust	18½	19½	19½
Chicago Gas Trust	41	41½	41½
Sugar Trust	67¼	67¼	64½
Lead Trust	19½	19½	19½
Atchison	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
C., B. & Q	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Northwestern common	108	108	108
Northwestern preferred	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	75⅝	76	75½
St. Paul com	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
Silver	10s	106½	106
Missouri Pacific	65½	65¼	65½
Union Pacific	46⅝	47	46½
Western Union	80⅝	81	80⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	34	34½	33⅝
Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Louisville & Nashville	77	77	76⅝
Erie	21½	21½	21½
Erie pfd	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	106⅝	107	106⅝
New York Central	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. & N. E.	41½	41½	41½
Manhattan	104½	104½	104½
North Pacific com	27½	27⅝	27½
North Pacific pfd	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝
Mich. & W. P. Term	15½	15½	15½
D., L. & W	143	143½	142½
Reading	35	35	33⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	.....	.....	.....

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The stock market was a great puzzle to the speculators during the past week. All the old reliable signs failed as the week closed with the market pretty evenly balanced and liable to go one way as the other. Against the fear of tight money and further trouble in London was the counteracting influence of a prospective settlement of the railroad troubles in the West and the restoration of rates.

Predictions as to the immediate future, it was generally admitted by operators, were pretty hard to make. Money ought to have relaxed by this time, but instead it was tightened somewhat. The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day on account of a holiday and the influence was felt in New York by the absence of arbitrage business.

* * *

"The trouble in London is all over," said H. K. Foss. "We may see some lower prices there, but there will be no further trouble. I would like to get an option on the man who can describe this market. People may dispose of 1890 as an unsatisfactory year. Next year will be better. There has been liquidation all over the world. The Panama failure did not wreck France and South American investments did not ruin England. This country is on a low basis of values and any change will be for the better. We have not through the tariff discussions, and the railroad situation has been about as bad as it can be. I am not a protectionist, but if people are right when they say that the new tariff will start up manufactories, what is lost to the railroads by poor crops will be made up to them in the higher grade of freights. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has contracted to take 110 carloads of machinery from New England to St. a cotton mill at Denison, Tex., in which $500,000 is to be invested. It is negotiating for a contract to transport 140 car-loads for another new cotton mill at Dallas. Waco is also working for a new cotton mill."

* * *

"The stock market is at low tide," said Deacon S. W. White.

"The stock market looks sick," said Addison Cammack, the great bear. "Money is tight all over the world. The tonnage of the railroads is going to be light. There is always talk of putting up rates when navigation closes, but they are never put up, or, which is the same thing, if they are put up they do not stay up."

"The market looks and acts better than it did," said Frank B. Savin. "It seems to have a little more stability."

"When the railroads in the West fix up rates so that they can make a profit on the business they carry," said Anson R. Flower, "then we shall have a bull market."

"It looks as if business activity throughout the world had outgrown the circulating medium," said Brayton Ives. "Demands come from all directions for money to carry on business. The important question seems to be a means of increasing the currency."

SEND John T. Field to Congress—he will not sell his principles.

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Lebanon, Missouri.

The Famous Magnetic Water and Bathing Resort on St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. 180 Miles from St. Louis.

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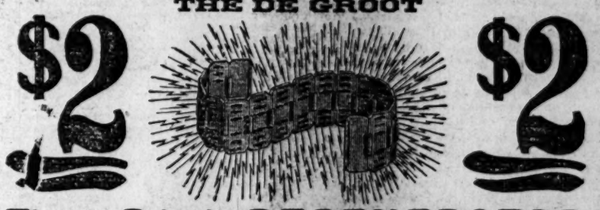
$2  $2

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is something absolutely new in medicine, a perfect little wonder, performing cures in the most obstinate cases of Lost or Failing Power, Nervous Debility, Atrophy of the parts, etc., without trouble or attention on the part of the person using it. It is so plain and simple in its construction that anyone can apply it. Its effects are almost instantaneous, and the good results go on increasing from day to day.

RELAPSES ARE NOT POSSIBLE because it retains its power for years, and anyone feeling the slightest weakness can at once apply it and quickly cut short any evil tendency and restore the parts to full health and strength.

IN LOST OR FAILING POWER For men, who feel that their virile strength is decreasing, this electrical marvel is unequaled. Reaching, as it does, the very fountain of manly vigor, it soon restores the local nerves and muscles to full power. No matter how many times you may have failed heretofore, you may employ this little instrument with the certainty of success.

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IN BLADDER DISEASES Persons having Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful Urination, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, and like Disorders, should never give up hope until they have tested the Regenerator. Its action in such complaints is marvelous, as the many testimonials in our possession very plainly show.

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THE DE GROOT ELECTRIC COMPANY, 68 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

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KING'S EVIL.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.:

I wish to bear my grateful testimony to the virtue of your magical cure for King's Evil.

My nephew, now 9 years old, born scrofulous and afflicted with swellings, sore eyes, etc., in spite of doctors and blood purifiers, kept growing worse; his health became broken, his neck was full of impacted glands, a running sore—and the case seemed hopeless. One month's use of the Cactus Cure, to the astonishment of everybody, drove away the lumps, healed the sores, and cured the eyes.

He has never felt or appeared so well in years, and we feel that his life-long troubles are under control of your wonderful medicine, for which we cannot be too thankful. Respectfully,

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Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price to any part of the United States. Price: Large size, $2.00; small, $1.00.

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TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A specialty for weak men. Address JAS. H. KENNEDY, M.D., 78 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A PROBLEM.

Is It Possible for a Politician to Be a Christian?

A Unique Question Answered by Some Famous Men of the Day.

Chauncey M. Depew Believes Good Politics Inseparable From Religion—Senator Ingalls' Pointed Answer—Theodore Roosevelt Believes Religion a Necessity in Politics—Cardinal Gibbons Thinks There is Room for More Christian Politicians—Dr. McCosh Champions a Harmony Between Religion and Politics—Gen. Howard Thinks It Depends Upon the Man—A Discussion Which Evokes Strong and Pointed Sentiments.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

THE frequent charges of corruption in politics, born of each election, has so served to remove politics from religion that many have come to doubt whether a political career can be united to a Christian life; hence, the question has arisen, "Can a politician be a Christian?" Not long ago this question was submitted to a number of men prominent in American politics and in the church. To the inquiries thus sent the following replies were received:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S ANSWER.

Can a politician be a Christian?

I believe that he can. The question is equivalent to saying that the administration of government is hostile to the teachings and precepts of Christianity. Then the only people who could hold office would be atheists and Pagans. If you admit that the politician cannot be a Christian, you at once destroy the whole foundation of our Government; you would lose it the support of the churches and of the Christian people of the country, and, as they constitute the vast majority of the people, they would adopt some government where Christians could consistently manage affairs. I do not see what there is in a politician advocating the claims of the party in which he believes, and working for its success in promulgating the doctrines which he thinks essential to good government, in seeking office and in exercising public functions, which are not in the direct line of Christian injunction and duty. If that is not so, then you must pass all public affairs, which means the enactment of laws and their administration, and that means public order, safety, morality, protection for life and property, and wise measures which are for the benefit of the business of the country, into the hands solely of the saloons and the Chinese. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NOT MUCH CHRISTIANITY VISIBLE IN POLITICS.

I should be very sorry to hurt the feelings of the politicians by replying in the negative, and I am unwilling to compromise Christianity by replying in the affirmative.

Perhaps I had better say, yes, the politician can be a Christian; but if he undertakes both jobs he has a terrible contract on hand. My impression is, that if he is very much of a politician with his right hand, and wants to be a good deal of a Christian with his left hand, he had better be mighty careful not to let that left hand know what the right hand finds it necessary to do.

To acquire office, a man in ninety-nine and three-quarters cases out of a hundred, must donate money, which he knows will be used for the purchase of votes. Politics are made that way and if he has conscientious scruples, his opponent, who probably got rid of his conscience long ago, will run ahead of him with a big majority.

I have not seen enough Christianity in the politics of the day to run an infant class in a Sunday-school. But then I am near-sighted.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

RELIGION A NECESSITY IN POLITICS.

Of course a politician can be a Christian; he will never do really creditable work in politics unless he applies the rules of morality and Christianity as rigidly in public as in private life. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROOM FOR MORE CHRISTIAN POLITICIANS.

As human affairs are constituted, there must needs be parties and politics. There being politics, there must needs be politicians. That in the true and larger and nobler sense of the words politics and politician, there is no hostility to the spirit of Christianity, but rather entire harmony with it; and that while there have been many noble Christians who were also great politicians, it is to be deplored that at present there seems to be so many politicians who are not Christians.

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

SENATOR INGALLS' POINTED ANSWER.

Can a politician be a Christian?
Everything is possible with God.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

POLITICIANS OF VARIOUS STRIPES.

A politician, Webster says, (1) is a man versed in the science of government, a person skilled in or devoted to politics; (2) a man of artifice or deep contrivance; (3) politic, cunning, artful. In common parlance, when the word politician is used it is never understood to apply to No. 1. We call such a man a statesman; and he may be, and such often are, honest men and Christians, as the world measures such people. But such men in our time, I fear, are very few, while politicians Nos. 2 and 3 swarm everywhere; men incapable of living by honest industry, and so are driven to live by their wits, and politics seems to afford the largest field for such people. Henry Ward Beecher classed this sort of politicians with the devil: "The devil and politicians," was his phrase, putting, as was fit, the teacher and master first. I have known some politicians of the first class whom I have honored as upright and noble men, who could never, for any temptation of party interest or any other, swerve one hair's breadth from the line of rectitude and honor. I have known a swarm of politicians of the class 2 and 3, who would not steal, or lie, or cheat in private life, but in any matter touching party advantage or party policy were thoroughly unscrupulous. Some of these men pass in society as honest, many of them are church members in good standing; but in party matters they will without scruple lie, cheat, perjure themselves, bribe voters, misconstrue votes, stuff ballot boxes, falsify voting lists, or do any other thing which they think advantageous to "the party." This sort of work is by no means confined to Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis or the South, but it may be found everywhere that men make a living by running ward caucuses and hoodwinking or befooling the people. This is so common everywhere that the standing of such men in society or the church is not in the least affected by being false to duty in any way or every way or to any extent, even to that of violating openly and notoriously their official oaths. What will be done about it? What can be done about it? Nothing, so long as such men find refuge in our churches and fit companionship there.

NEAL DOW.

POSSIBLE—BUT IS IT PROBABLE?

In the early history of a party, I believe a politician can be a christian, for he has contradiction, curses and contumely enough to throw him back upon a higher power. In the zenith of a party's fame, perhaps; for the momentum of tendencies just referred to holds over for a while; in the decadence of a party and humanly speaking, I should say, he cannot; for wealth, power, and preferment become a ball and chain to every high and sacred aspiration, and when professional partisans see their day of doom approaching, a desperation seizes upon them, and God is the last being in their thoughts. But with him all things are possible—even that a down grade politician may be arrested in his mad career and made a christian of.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

NEITHER IRRECONCILABLE NOR INCONSISTENT.

All the great preachers and divines discuss politics and political obligations in their sermons and writings. We have had in our legislative halls and now have preachers of the gospel, skilled, apt and dexterous politicians and if they are not always "Christian statesmen" they may be called Christian politicians. It would be a withering, an appalling reflection that in a business in which so many are engaged they have not the comfort and support of Christian teaching here, as well as its hopes in a future state, a belief in which, "if eradicated," in the language of the philosophic Buckle, "would drive most of us to despair." It may be a heavy demand and, in fact, a severe strain on the nerves and faculties for a politician at times to be a Christian. Yet the difficulty is one thing and the actual being is another; the difficulty is not insurmountable. Many people affect to believe there are no honest men in that time-honored profession, the law, and actually say but few of them get to heaven, and those few slip in sideways, as it were. Ridiculous! By this same mode of talking, not reasoning, the word demagogue has been brought down from its once high and most lofty place and set in the company of base, tricky, artful, and all that. Often words run away thus, and doubtless much of this now ails the word politician. But it is too broad and too important a word, and concerns too much that is vital for it to drift away and become a synonym for meanness in political management or party chicanery. In this light, I could not discuss the question, nor could you ask it. It cannot be admitted that the direction and control of these affairs, in which every person in this country is so deeply interested, and in which almost every one to some extent takes a part, are in the hands of outlaws, robbers and corsairs. Considering the words politician and Christian as defined by Webster, and as we practically know them, I do not think they are irreconcilable or even inconsistent, and the proposition submitted is answered in the affirmative.

A. H. GARLAND,
Ex-United States Attorney-General.

POLITICS AND THE CONSCIENCE.

I cannot see why a politician should not embrace the Christian religion. Politics ought always to be a matter of conscience. True, a politician has much to contend with, but with a firm adherence to his religious principles, he will triumph over every obstacle and his activity in politics will serve to show to the world by a consistent course that the most zealous politician can be a living representation of a Christian gentleman.

B. F. BRIGGS,
Governor of Delaware.

BLIND, BUT YET HE SEES.

It were, indeed, a sad case, if the men most deeply concerned in the affairs which affect the weal of cities, States, and the nation were taken out from the mercy and grace of our blessed Lord, and from membership in his body and church. Every public man has great and sore temptations, but so have all other men, whatever their sphere of life. Our Lord's help is promised to all who seek it, and I nowhere read that Christ puts a politician under the ban; although, from your propounding the query, it would seem some ignorant and narrow people do. I have known in the past, and still know, as devout and noble Christian men engaged in public business as in any other walk of life.

WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN.

THE IDEAL POLITICIAN.

Not only may a politician be a Christian, but I believe he should be. Indeed, one cannot be an ideal politician without being a Christian—namely, in the sense that he applies the morality of the Gospel in the conduct of government, and the relations of citizen to the government. For example, the fundamental precept of the Gospel, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," is as applicable and as operative in the relations of government as of individuals, and should interdict all war. So the other precept, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," should control the relations of governments. So the maxim, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," obliges the citizen to the faithful discharge of his duty to the government. These are mere illustrations of how obligations and precepts of Christ in public affairs would purify and exalt politics; so that the true politician is indeed a true Christian—in the sense we are using the word. Hence, in my judgment, it is a prime function and duty of clergymen to inculcate morality in all political relations, as well as in individual conduct. If by politician is meant, in the current sense of the term—namely, one who resorts to every sort of dishonest and nefarious art of climb into power, I answer that such a man cannot be a Christain. ROGER A. PRYOR.

WHEN POLITICS AND RELIGION CONFLICT.

If a politician cannot be a Christian, then good-by to honest government. Of course, a bad politician, a corrupt politician, a bribing politician, cannot be a Christian in any decent sense of the word, in any sense which makes a Christian anything else than a villain. But that there is a better meaning to the word politician. I trust it may connect with politics. I suppose the word to be derived from politics, and politics is the affairs of State, and no man in a free country can be an ideal Christian who is not interested in affairs of State, and who is not, to the extent of his opportunities, a politician. But if you corrupt the meaning of words, and make a Christian to be a man who is super refined above all human interests, and who cares nothing for his fellow-man, whose religion has lifted him above all claims of patriotism; or if you define a politician as one who has no interest in the welfare of his country, and in whom the instincts of patriotism have been crushed, whose only care is to fill his own pockets and subserve his selfish interest—then, a politician cannot be a Christian. But the word politician has not yet quite lost, like pagan and villain, its original and honorable sense.

WILLIAM HAYES WARD.

A GREAT THEOLOGIAN'S VIEW.

I believe a politician can be a Christian most certainly!—that is if he renders to Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and to God what is God's, and obeys God more than man.

PHILIP SCHAFF.

FROM VENERABLE DR. M'COSH.

Every politician should be a Christian, and he will thereby be a better politician, as actuated by moral principle, and every Christian should be a politician, watching over the moral welfare of the country, and saving us from abounding evils. JAMES M'COSH.

IT DEPENDS UPON THE MAN.

The question depends on two things: First, the definition of Christian, and, second, the definition of a politician. Supposing you mean by a Christian a consistent believer in and follower of our Lord, and by a politician one who devotes his life conscientiously to the solution of political problems, the answer is plainly, yes. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD,
Major General U. S. Army.

A NOTED WOMAN'S OPINION.

If a "politician" means what is sometimes called the "ward politician"—the man who trades in politics, and whose touch helps to corrupt them—the answer is easy—that such a man cannot be a Christian. His conduct is unworthy of a citizen of a free government, and the fewer we have of them the better for our country in every respect. But if by a politician is meant the man who feels a deep interest in politics, and carries into them a considerable share of his time and energies, then I say, not only that such a man may be a Christian, but that every Christian man ought to be, so far as he is able, just what this politician is. There can be no earthly subject more important than our politics, none to which every Christian citizen owes higher duties. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

MANHOOD IN MODERN POLITICS.

To my mind, a politician means a man who busies himself about the public affairs of the community in which he lives, and if he performs his duty properly, I would consider him a far higher type of Christian than one who makes a profession of religion, and yet who grumbles at the conduct of public affairs without doing anything to improve them. There can be no higher manhood than that of him who devotes his life to the efficient conduct of public affairs. The term is brought into discredit by those who abuse the power intrusted to them. JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Ex-Governor of Maryland.

POSSIBILITIES OF A POLITICIAN.

A politician can be a Christian, a Jew, a Mohammedan and an honest man. There are times in the history of all nations when a Christian not only can be a politician, but when every true Christian Jew, agnostic, or whatever be his creed, must be a politician and a patriot. We witnessed such times in 1861 to 1865. I can conceive of every good Christian being in favor of civil service reform; it is more difficult to conceive them as opposed thereto and in favor of the spoils system. Religion, in its higher sense, has to do with the relations of man with the God he worships, and politics, in its higher sense, has to do with the relations of man to the state. In the time of Christ it was commanded not to confound these relations, but render unto each what is due. The same command has, by the wisdom of statesmen and through the enlightenment of the people, been made practical in all constitutional governments by the separation of church and state. Shortly after the adoption of our constitution the Presbyterians of New Hampshire complained in a letter to Washington that religion, evidently meaning Christianity, had been omitted from the document; his answer was, "Because it belongs to the churches and not to the state."

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Ex-United States Minister to Turkey.

A RELIGIOUS TEACHER ASKS, WHY NOT?

Certainly, why cannot a politician be a Christian?—unless a politician is regarded as a mere cunning leader or party manager, a man without patriotism, or public spirit, or moral sentiment, or social principle. Such a person can have none but an outside connection with some popular church for the sake of respectability—a sort of Pharisee, who goes through the form of worship in order that he may be seen of men whom he wishes to deceive. But if by a politician we mean, as the term is coming more and more to mean, one who is practically interested in good government, and endeavors to promote it by using political machinery, no work seems to me to be more peculiarly that of an earnest Christian man. It requires the noblest Christian virtues, courage, hopefulness, perseverance, self-devotion, sympathy, unpartisanship. Some of the best Christians I have known engaged in politics, and some who will not call themselves Christians are in a fair way of becoming such through their manly devotion to the political issues of the day. All are agreed as to what constitutes a real Christian. The term is about identical with the highest standard of manhood. Of course, there is no question here about doctrinal or ecclesiastical Christianity. Such differences are impertinent to this discussion, and if the higher manhood alone is considered an engagement in political activity would seem to be imperative, for politics is simply humanity applied to the State.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

THE POLITICIAN AS A TEACHER.

We hear of practical politics. When will we learn that man's practice comes always and forever out of the faith that is in him, that what is strong and fruitful and prosperous in his doing, be it handicraft or statecraft, must first be strong, and clear, and righteous in his will; that nothing "works well" which is not in agreement with the Master Workman of all man's work? A civilization made by material and even intellectual politics, without the balance of moral and spiritual support, when the winds blow and the floods rise, as they blew and rose around the Bastile when the National Guard joined hands with the mob, brain conspiring with passion, the walls will go to pieces, and revolution begin. The most impractical politics that ever deluded a nation or beguiled its rulers was a political dexterity without principle, without conscience, without fear of everlasting justice, without obedience to the law of Christ. Who shall lead us into the strong city? Only He who "makes officers peace and exactors righteousness," who "teaches Senators wisdom" and Christian prophets fearlessness. F. D. HUNTINGTON,
Bishop.

AN EDITOR'S PRACTICAL VIEW.

A man may be destitute of all faith in the Christian religion, and still be an honest patriot and able statesman. The Hebrews give us some noble examples of this truth, and there are pagans who have been illustrious as able rulers or advisers of the State. So far we may go with assurance of safety, but on the other side we meet an insurmountable difficulty. A tricky, unscrupulous politician, given to artifices, without our regard to their moral character, can never rank as one whose life is conformed to the doctrines of Christ. He is thoroughly selfish, ready at any time to surrender principle for party advantage, and these stand in bold and pronounced opposition to the essentials of a true Christian life. That kind of a politician is not a true man of any creed. He lacks moral honesty, without which all pretense of virtue or piety is like the whitewash on a sepulcher that is full of rottenness and corruption. DAVID M. STONE.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress and honor the man who would not be bulldozed.

THE PRICE OF GLASS.

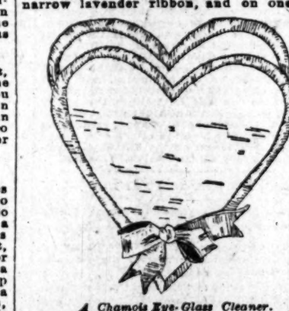
Another of the Results of Mr. McKinley's Tariff Bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Indications are not wanting at present to convince the most skeptical that the majority of the importing houses engaged in the fine cut glass trade will have to go to the wall before many months have passed. The McKinley bill has virtually closed all outlets for their goods. Two of the most prominent firms in Barclay street have determined to wind up their business on Jan. 1, and their example will be followed by others. The importers of Bohemian and Viennese glass were slow to realize that the section of the McKinley bill affecting their wares would pass without amendment. Their orders to foreign houses to discount the effect on the new tariff were, therefore, comparatively small and the American manufacturers now feel eager to reap a rich harvest from their oversight. Conferences have already been held by representatives of the Pennsylvania factories with their agents in New York and a gradual advance in price has been agreed upon to keep pace with the depletion of the stock of foreign goods. The manufacturers of druggists' supplies are to take the initiative and when the present plan of action is carried out in all its detail, foreign imports will be virtually abolished. Mr. Charles A. Tatum of Wilson, Tatum & Co., talking upon the subject the other day, said: "The idea is to mark up the price 1 per cent every thirty days, beginning with the cheaper grade of goods. Up to October 1 there will be no appreciable profit to the importer of 5 per cent if cheap freight was secured. In other words the importer could undersell the American manufacturer 5 per cent in the same lines of cut glass, but the suggestion has been made, and will probably be carried out, to reduce that margin to less than 1 per cent."

LITHIA-POTASH WATER is especially adapted for the use of clubs and hotels Telephone 779.

Chamois Eye-Glass Cleaner.

Cut a piece of writing paper in the form of a heart, and from this pattern make two hearts of soft, smooth chamois, bind each with narrow lavender ribbon, and on one heart



A Chamois Eye-Glass Cleaner.

draw a pair of eye-glasses in outline with a fine pen and ink, after first sketching them in pencil, says the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Overhand the two hearts together, forming a bag, with the opening at the top of the hearts; finish by ornamenting the point at the bottom with a bow of the narrow lavender ribbon. The chamois is excellent for rubbing the glasses free from all dust.

Lowest Priced House in America for Fine

DIAMONDS.

Diamond finger rings	$18 to	$500
Diamond ear-rings	20 to	3,000
Diamond lace pins	15 to	1,200
Diamond bracelets	25 to	900
Diamond studs	10 to	600
Diamond collar buttons	5 to	150

Finest qualities, imported direct. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Catalogue, 2000 engravings, mailed free.

The Buyer Must Pay Charges.

A new rule in relation to buying goods stored in warehouses went into effect yesterday. It provides that the storage charges shall be paid by the buyer, and not by the seller, as has heretofore been the practice. There was some dissatisfaction expressed, but no serious controversy has arisen.

THE A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co. of this city are the largest dealers in gas and electric fixtures in the West and one of the largest in the world. There is no article in these lines which is not to be found in the extensive stock carried by them.

New Firemen Appointed.

Col. J. O. Churchill, Collector of Customs, appointed the following firemen yesterday for the Custom-house for the six months ending April 30: Wm. H. Atkinson, Alex Blair, Edw. Breckenridge, Augustus Lamoreaux, Henry Spilker and Henry Dennis.

EVENING DRESS FOR MEN

BE CORRECT STYLES FOR THE COMING WINTER SEASON.

A Thousand and One Variations in the Character of the Full-Dress Suit—The Tuxedo Coat a Popular Favorite—What to Wear in Shirts, Collars and Cravats—White Vests the Rage.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Inverness.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There is one respect in which American fashions stand out pre-eminent, and that is in the realm of evening dress for men. London is hardly abreast with New York in this particular, while the productions of Paris, Vienna and Berlin are quite unworthy of comparison. It has been claimed that a tasteful American in full dress is the best dressed man in the world. The reason for this claim is ascribed in part to the perfection of the tailor's art on this side of the ocean and partly to the greater adaptability of the American physique to the searching exactions of the swallow-tail. Every angle of the body and every defect of form are brought into full relief by the claw-hammer coat. Englishmen are inclined to be too stout to show off well in it, and Frenchmen have too narrow shoulders.

The dress suit of fashion this season is in its general features practically unchanged from that in vogue during several seasons past, but in the thousand and one little details of cut and finish, which really constitute the variations of style, it is virtually a new creation. For instance, the coat lapels are considerably narrower than those worn last season, and the trousers are a trifle closer fitting and show the hint of a spring at the bottom. Both the peaked lapel and the shawl-roll collar are in form, and the difference between them, in so far as fashion is concerned, is merely one of preference. In a

Full Dress Suit, With White Vest.

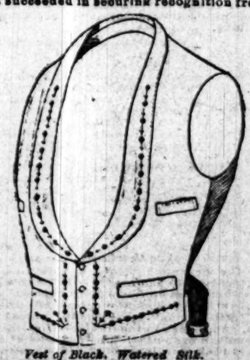
general way, however, it may be said that the shawl collar is considered preferable for young men and gay dressers, while the peaked effect is more in keeping with the quiet dignity of professional and men past forty.

The shawl collar should be silk or satin-faced to the bottom of the roll, which ought to extend to a point half way between the top button of the vest and the one next below it. When the coat lapel is peaked it is also partially faced with satin. To harmonize with the curved effect of the shawl collar, fashion requires that the corners of the coat at the hips and at the bottom of the skirts be more round than usual. As a rule the dress coat is finished at the edges with fine silken cord and the sleeves have full cuffs, although many swell dressers are already manifesting a preference for a single row of plain stitching instead.

THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS

for evening dress are fine diagonal worsteds and soft cheviots. A cloth known as undressed worsted, however, is in favor, and will be extensively worn, especially by the younger set, on account of its gayer appearance. Broadcloth and doeskin have quite gone out of fashion, except among elderly men and those who make no pretense of keeping pace with the times. It is correct thing to have a cord or braid down the outside seams of the trousers, or, what is more fashionable still, a stripe woven in the cloth.

In the face of strong opposition for two or three seasons, the Tuxedo, or dress sack coat, has been fighting its way upwards, and it has at last succeeded in securing recognition from



Vest of Black. Watered Silk.

the fashionable world. It is made of soft worsteds and cheviots, with a silk-faced shawl collar extending to within eight inches of the bottom. It has no buttons. The original purpose of the Tuxedo was for a demi-dress garment to be worn at informal hops, card and billiard parties and stag reunions, but this season it will be seen at the theaters on all except full dress occasions. Strictly speaking, however, it is held to be wrong to appear in a Tuxedo at any gathering where ladies are present in evening dress. The only exception to this rule that is at all permissible, according to the arbiters of style, is at home dinners when none but immediate members of the family or intimate friends are in attendance.

Notwithstanding a wide range of opinion regarding the correct topcoat to wear with evening dress

THE INVERNESS

holds its own and appears to be by long odds the most popular. The Inverness this season is sleeveless of course. It is very loose in the back, hanging straight from the shoulders, and should have ample drapery so as to resemble a cloak as much as may be. There is no law regarding its length except that the medium rule is the best. When too short it is lacking in dignity, and if carried too far below the knee it becomes an ulster. The frontis are looser than usual and the collar is of velvet and rather deep. The lapels are faced with silk. The most suitable material for a heavy-weight Inverness is rough cheviot. For the lighter weights kerseys are good form.

Perhaps the most notable innovation in evening dress is to be seen in vests. In this regard individual taste may display itself without stint or hindrance. While it is imperative to have a vest to match coat and

The Tuxedo Jacket.

trousers, it is by no means obligatory to wear it; in fact, dark vests, except in silk, are the exception. The ultra-fashionable is a double-breasted white silk waist coat with embroidered lapels and fronts. It is considered vulgar to have the embroidery too pronounced, and the best dressers will be content with a single row of plain stitching or vine-like tracery. But silk is not the only fabric used, pique and Marseilles cloth being quite as popular. On all formal dress occasions the white vest is prescribed. If it is perfectly plain no fault can be found, as many consider that the correct mode. A tendency towards ornamentation is showing itself, however, in particular among young men.

The double-breasted white vest closes with three buttons and the opening is V-shaped, to harmonize with the opening of the coat. The single-breasted vest, which may be worn with either three or four buttons, as fancy elects, has a narrow opening, displaying the shirt front lengthwise rather than across the bosom. When a double-breasted vest in black or watered silk is worn

FOUR BUTTONS

are the regulation.

An edict has gone forth this season against the embroidered shirt front. Last season elaborate shirt bosoms were more or less affected, but it soon became evident that the result was offensive to good taste. The proper thing to wear during the coming winter will be either a plain linen front, or one displaying the least amount of embroidery. If there is any choice among fashionable men it is in the direction of the hemmed-stitched front, which, while allowing a reasonable amount of ornamentation, is neither loud nor questionable. London dress studs are worn in the shirt for full dress, and in exclusive sets in this country the same rule holds good. Generally speaking, however, two studs will be worn.

As ruffs, the plain variety is the favorite, although no binding reason can be given against the style which overlaps. The latter is considered more in harmony with the character of evening dress prescribed for elderly men. The

STRAIGHT STANDING COLLAR

is again favored as against the turned point, which was in favor last season.

For over three years the opera hat has been a dead letter, but this season a silent tendency has been shown towards its revival. The silk hat, which replaced it, is deemed unsuitable for the opera and other public occasions on account of its frailty and liability to become soiled. Many of the leaders of fashion have already appeared

FULL DRESS CRAVAT,

in the opera crush hat and have excited no adverse comment.

For all strictly formal occasions the only cravat to wear is the plain white, to be adjusted by hand. At the theater, however, as well as stag parties black bows are admissible although not strictly in good form. If laid as

Full Dress Cravat.

in full dress are present a black bow can not be worn without exciting criticism. The same rule holds good with regard to embroidered and tinted cravats.

In this country black is the only color for full dress coat and trousers, but of late a disposition has been shown to imitate Paris dudes, who affect brighter color in neutral tints, such as vague blue and wine color. American taste will hardly tolerate this innovation.

READ John T. Field's address to voters in the Ninth Congressional District and vote for him.

NO CHANGE AT ALL.

The Old Way Still to Be Followed Under Secretary Windom's New Instructions.

"The instructions of the Treasury Department regarding the course I should pursue when applied to for assistance in making out entries for imports will not change the old way of doing things one bit," said Col. J. O. Churchill, Collector of Customs, yesterday afternoon. "You remember Chas. H. Wyman & Co. wrote to Secretary Windom, complaining that a great deal of the time of my clerks was taken up in making out entries for people receiving foreign goods through this office. Mr. Wyman showed me the letter before sending it and I said yes, that he was stating only the truth and advised him to send it on, or at least told him that I had no objection. He forwarded his letter, and in due course of time it was sent to me for my opinion and I sent it, indorsing substantially what Mr. Wyman had said. Then came the instructions of the Treasury Department," and Col. Churchill pointed out the main paragraph of the letter he had received from Washington, which read as follows. "While the Department perceives no objection to affording immigrants and others who are not regularly engaged in the importing business, all proper information and facilities concerning their entries, it is of the opinion that all entries of regular importations of merchandise should be prepared by the importers or their agents and not by Custom-house officers or employes."

"That," said the Colonel, "is just what we have always been doing, making out the entries for immigrants and St. Louisans returning from Europe and other people who occasionally receive something dutiable from a foreign country, and requiring regular importers to make their own entries. Blanks for the purpose can be had at several stationery stores, we not being allowed to keep them, and the merchants generally fill them out themselves, or get some broker to do it for them. Wyman & Co. are brokers and that is why they wanted the Government to compel all importers without exception to make out their own entries or employ some one else to do it."

CHEAPER than anthracite—Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

RING RULE IN ROME.

POLITICAL BOSSISM NOT AN INVENTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Men Who Could Give Pointers to Quay, Dudley & Co.—The Greatest Politician the World Has Known—Cato Versus Wanamaker, Blaine Versus Cicero—The Bulldozer Pompey—A Lesson for Republics.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

A NEWSPAPER man once speaking of King Solomon, described him as a "party who had a handy knack of writing paragraphs which fit no end of cases." Among the many excellent paragraphs which have come down to us from his sapient pen few are more fitting than the one in which the israelitish monarch states that "there is no new thing under the sun." One is often reminded of this truth in seeing men, self-made and worshipping their own creator, putting forward their two-by-six ideas as new and original. Especially in these days, when boodlers and "practical politicians," large and small, national and local, the Reeds, the Quays, the Wanamakers, and our local bosses think that they have evolved new and daring and altogher original ways for transferring political power and "pap" from the people to themselves; one wishes that they knew enough Latin to read the original sources of the history of the last century of the Roman Republic. Then they could learn that every trick they practice now was wrought out to a far higher degree of perfection, as the handiwork of an artist surpasses the product of a machine. They could see that the uses of boodle and Wanamaker, of bulldozing and Quaying, of colonizing and Porterizing were better understood in the last century B. C. than they are in the nineteenth A. D. Twenty centuries of evolution and progress in so many other directions has not made the

Cicero.

"practical politician" any more able; on the contrary, the boodlers and ward heelers of to-day, together with their respectable moneyed backers, are as pigmies compared to the giants of rascality who whirled the once honest and virtuous Roman commonwealth through the wild dance of political corruption which ended in its complete downfall. The greatness of their achievements, villainous though they were, has gilded their names, and they are handed down to us in the ordinary popular histories as rather worthy men, the greatness of whose virtues (detailed in full) far outweighed a few peccadilloes (hinted at in a sentence). It is just as well that our "practical politicians" have so profound a contempt for history; for were they to study thoroughly the careers of the great Roman rascals they might be able in the future to do us more damage than at present, when they wander history as only fit for idle theorists or "littery fellers."

Our own Wanamaker and his Sunday-school and his pure post-office uncontaminated by the works of Tolstoi and Longfellow isn't a patch on that of the glorious Cato was—that pattern of the ancient Roman, that sanctimonious old stoic, always prating of virtue and honesty—who nevertheless indorsed the scheme which furnished Bibulus with money to endeavor to bribe the dreaded Cæsar in the elections, "admitting," as Suetonius says, "that bribery under such circumstances was for the public good;" and who, still prating of morality, divorced his wife Marcia to oblige his wealthy friend, Hortensius, and carrying her when she was left a rich widow. Remember that Cato was a model to all the virtuous folks of Rome, just as Wanamaker is to the "goody-goodies" of to-day.

Jury Gould, with all his fine financial and political work, being a Democrat in Democratic States and a Republican in Republican States, but an evil man everywhere, would have been like a Wall street "lamb" in his own clutches, had he tried a deal on Marcus Crassus, who had fat financial jobs in all the provinces—which included almost all the civilized world—who could put about $4,000,000 into backing Julius Cæsar in his political career, and who had pretty nearly every prominent man under financial obligations to him, and consequently bound to "whitewash" him whenever any of his

Pompey.

little deals got too well known and too odoriferous for even Roman corruption. The following little extract from "Sallust" will show how it was managed:

"The day after one L. Tarquinius was brought before the Senate, who was going to join Catiline, as was reported, and had been apprehended on the way. This man, offering to give a particular account of the conspiracy on the security of the public faith for his pardon, was ordered by the Consul (Cicero) to declare what he knew. He then gave the Senate almost the same account Nolturcius had done; of the design to fire the city; of the intended massacre of the best citizens, and of the march of the army to Rome, adding that he was sent by Crassus to tell Catiline not to be discouraged by the apprehending of Lentulus, Cethegus and others of the conspirators, but to make the greater haste to the city to rescue them from danger and revive the ardor of the rest."

Now mark what followed: "When Tarquinius named Crassus, a man of high quality, great riches and vast credit in the State, the Senators all called out that he was a false witness, and desired that it might be debated. Some thought it quite incredible; others, though they believed the charge to be true, yet thought that a person of so great influence ought at such a juncture rather be counted than exasperated. Besides, most of the Senators were under private obligations to Crassus. Accordingly it was agreed in a full Senate, at the motion of Cicero, that Tarquinius' evidence appeared to be false, that he should be ordered to prison, and confined till he discovered by whose advice he had framed so impudent a falsehood."

That surpasses any job in the way of whitewashing our proud Yankees of this enlightened nineteenth century have yet been able to accomplish. Still, from the way in which Quay and Dudley are flourishing we may yet see some tolerable imitations of the glorious days of Cicero and Catiline. It may be said of our country at some future time what Juvenal said of Rome: "Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem inverevit" (Venal city, and soon to perish if only it can find a purchaser), a thing which happened, when at last the purchaser came in the person of Caius Julius Cæsar. But as Rudyard Kipling is so fond of saying: "That is another story."

In the matter of building legislative assemblies Tommy Reed, our corpulent despot from Maine, is a mere baby compared with Marius or Sylla, let alone the famous Pompey the Great, who bossed Rome for nearly ten years, who forced a decree banishing Cicero, then, changing his mind, obtained his recall, then had a special law passed to crush his opponent, Milo, and finally in the year 52 B. C., made the Senate name him sole consul without the formality of a popular election—a matter in which the virtuous Cato found it expedient to temporarily forget that constitution which he was always glorifying.

Then, too, our "magnetic statesman," our "Plumed Knight," our glorious Blaine of Maine, who prides himself upon catching the varying breezes of public opinion and trims his sails accordingly, is hardly to be mentioned in the same breath with the magnetic orator and weathercock statesman, the incomparable Marcus Tullius Cicero, whose truly magnificent

Cæsar.

literary achievements have cast into the shade his utter shallowness and childish vanity. Jim Blaine can learn many a lesson from him in the way of inventing catchy popular phrases and making the most of them. Consistency was not a jewel with Cicero any more than it is with our Secretary of State. Cicero could advocate the placing of unheard-of powers in the hands of Pompey, and then later on use all his influence to do him up; he could offer to defend Catiline when accused, knowing his guilt, as he himself admitted, and then the next year circumvent Catiline's famous conspiracy and annihilate him in the eyes of posterity by his famous orations. "Contra Catilinam;" he could unseat the popular party and knuckle down to the plutocratic Senate; he could manage the legal business of the infamous tax-gatherers, who plundered the provinces, and plead, with tears in his eyes, the cause of the poor people of the Sicilian Province in his marvelous oration against Verres; he could entertain Cæsar and abuse him behind his back, advocate his cause in public and spend money secretly to beat him; he could deliver magnificent sentences in praise of public honesty, and make a princely fortune by defending the robbers of the Empire. All things considered, it would take the magnetic Jas. G. Blaine at least twenty centuries to equal his illustrious Roman prototype.

But all our political bosses, Republican or Democrat, National or local, rolled into one gigantic compound of shrewdness and knavery, daring and turpitude, could not hold a candle to Caius Julius Cæsar, the greatest specimen of the practical politician the world has ever seen or is likely to see. Most people who know anything of history are acquainted with the great military reputation which Cæsar built up in his eight marvelous campaigns in Gaul and in the five years of the civil war, so admirably related in his commentaries; but few are fully aware of the means by which he reached the lofty position which enabled him to overthrow the Republic, for in the eyes of a world which still bows down in the dust before the glory obtained by the wholesale slaughter of mankind the magnitude of his generalship has altogether obscured the villainy of his political methods.

Early in his career "He knew no opportunity of gaining universal favor by acts of liberality to individuals, both in public and private. With money raised from the spoils of war he began to construct a new forum, the ground plot of which cost him more than a hundred millions of 'sesterces.' He promised to the people a public entertainment of gladiators, and a feast in memory of his daughter, such as no one before him had ever given. * * Every person about him, and a great part likewise of the Senate, he engaged by loans of money at low interest, or none at all; and to all others who came to wait upon him, either by invitation or of their own accord, he made liberal presents, not neglecting those even of doubtful fame and slaves, favorites with their masters and patrons. He offered also singular and ready aid to all who were under prosecution or in debt, and to prodigal youths, excluding from his bounty those only who were deeply plunged in guilt, poverty, or luxury, that it was impossible effectually to relieve them. These, he openly declared, could derive no benefit from any other means than a civil war. He endeavored with equal assiduity to engage in his interest princes and provinces in every part of the world, presenting some with thousands of captives, and sending to others the assistance of troops, at whatever time and place they desired, without any authority from either the Senate or people of Rome." * * * And again later on: "To the people of Rome, besides ten modii of corn, and as many pounds of oil, he gave three hundred sesterces a man, which he had formerly promised them, and a hundred more to each for the delay in fulfilling the engagement. He likewise remit

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HAPPY WORKERS.

The English Mechanic and His Condition Practically Investigated.

"Free Trade" Not Such a Wrecker of His Life After All.

His Condition Is Far Better Than His American Brother Has Been Taught to Believe—The Wages That Are Paid Carpenters, Bricklayers and Workingmen Generally—Their Homes and the Manner in Which They Live—Times Good for English Workingmen—Some Fallacies Exploded.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CLAPHAM JUNCTION, London, Oct. 23.—"No mechanic need be without a job if he is willing to work, and fit for his screw," said a brawny mechanic to me yesterday evening down at Clapham Junction, that queer locality in the British Capital, where so many of its laboring men live.

"The fact is," he continued, "that business of all kinds see me pushing, and he who is right and has got an arm on him can earn good wages. Why, I'll come near taking my £3 ($15) this week, and I have taken £2 10s for a good while. No, we have nothing to complain of, and I've taken care of my family in a prime way."

"Let me see," I said, "you are a carpenter, and take from $10 to $15 dollars a week for nine hours work a day, and extra for over time."

"I do not know anything about dollars, but I get nine pence an hour for time work, and can make more than a shilling an hour by the piece, and its a nasty week when I do not take two £2 ($10) or more."

"Are you not an exception to the rule?"

"Not at all. Bricklayers, masons and other mechanics make fully as much, because the price per hour is regulated by the trades societies, but when it is possible all classes of work is let out by the piece, and then it depends upon a man's skill and industry how much he makes, but there are very few mechanics worth having that cannot take from £2 up if they choose to."

After much careful inquiry I had already ascertained the facts which this strong workman put so clearly. There is a wonderful improvement in the condition of all classes of working people here, and the demand for skilled labor can hardly be satisfied, even in what most people would call this overcrowded metropolis.

You no longer see the hundreds of poor wretches sleeping at night in Trafalgar Square, and in the day time in the park. Only three years ago when I spent six weeks poring over the mysteries of this wonderful town, that was one of the saddest sights I encountered. It is no longer there, and there are more bright faces on the street and general testimony that those who are willing to work can get good wages for it. Perhaps the most powerful evidence of that fact is that it is next to impossible now to get a young man to enlist in the army, and the Government is at this moment making frantic appeals for recruits with very few responses. It has reduced the term of enlistment to three years, and is constantly making regulations calculated to attract the young men of the land to the service. If they were in distress it is quite likely that handsome clothes and a life of comparative ease would attract them. But they are getting work at good wages now, and the army is next to their last thought.

I have taken my

CARPENTER FRIENDS

as an example of the wages paid to mechanics in London because I found them so perfectly fair, and such a perfect type of eighteen other workers among stonemasons, bricklayers, cabinetmakers and building trades of that character that I had conversed with upon the subject. A common laborer of the roustabout sort can command his pound ($5) or more a week, for ordinary enough rough work, and very many get 30 shillings ($7.50). Drivers and men of that class from $7.50 to $8 for six days' labor. When you come to take into consideration the purchasing power of a dollar to the English artisan or laborer, this means a very excellent rate of wages. Indeed much less is paid to a similar class of workers in New York City, when the difference in the price of living is for one moment considered, and of course the only fair comparison as to living and rates of wages is between London and Manhattan Island, the metropolis of the new world as this is of the old.

"Do you live near here?" I asked when our chat about wages lagged.

"Five minutes' walk around the corner. Come along and get a glass of bitter. My Missus got a new keg in last night."

Together we walked several squares and finally stopped before a very cosy two-story brick house, with a very pretty little garden in front and all the windows laughing with flowers. Inside the good housewife brought us some beer and a bit of bread and cheese. She was tidy and the house neatness itself. It was such a home as any man in ordinary circumstances might be proud of.

"What does such a house as this cost?" I asked over our bitter.

"I am a tenant and pay 6 and 6 ($1.62) a week, but I have several rooms and a bit of a garden in the back. Lots of men do not pay but 4 and 6 ($1.12) a week. They do not get quite as good a house, of course, but big enough for a small family."

As I looked around the nice little home I wondered what a New York working man would think if he could rent a house and garden within five minutes' walk of half the railroads leading towards his work and within a not excessive walk of it, if he preferred to foot it, rather than take the cars. Then if he could keep a small family on $5 a week and buy a good suit of clothes for another $5, whenever he needed them, no would not think himself badly off. That is what the English artisan or laborer can and does do, including beer to

DRINK AT EVERY MEAL.

Of course, a large number of workmen, who are obliged to live over in the old city of London or within easy reach of the Strand, that they may be able to get at their work readily in the morning, are obliged to live in quarters something on the order of small flats, but even their rent charges do not reach more than 25 or 50 cents a week more than the mechanic, who has the little house within a one or two-penny 'bus ride from the great traffic thoroughfare. In fact, a very large class of the bone and sinew of London life live in the houses, for the natural tendency of a provident Englishman is to have a home rather than apartments.

Over in the East End of London, in such rough districts as Whitechapel, Mile End, Houndsditch and other familiar localities, many mechanics of the lower order live and are employed in making cheap furniture and doing all classes of rough mechanical work where cheapness and not quality is the consideration. Even here the rate of wages is good compared with the class of work done, and the men earn from twenty to thirty shillings ($5 to $7.50) and the women from 10 to 16 shillings ($2.50 to $4) a week. The better class of workers in the various trades will reach from 40 to 50 shillings ($10 to $12.50) for six days' work. While the lodgings in this quarter are by no means as good as many other places, they are very cheap, are kept clean, and people can live very comfortably on what they earn, unless they leave their wages at the rum shop before they get home, which is too often the case. In fact, the greatest draft on an English laborer's wages is the money he demands for beer, no matter how cramped the family store, but there is considerable improvement noted even in this phase of life here. Much less dissipation is reported in past years.

This week I visited a large cabinet manufactory and chatted with several of the workingmen, all of whom bore the same testimony to good wages and general contentment. I asked the manager to what he attributed the marked improvement in the working classes during the past few years. He said:

"The fact is masters who employ men and people in the higher walks of life generally have been paying more attention to the laboring classes within the last two or three years. The men also themselves have been looking more to themselves. Their trade unions have been well managed, and when they have asked for an increase in their pay, they have usually gotten it. In fact, for two years past business has been so pushing that the men have had it pretty much all their own way. The employer was so busy with orders that he could not afford to have a controversy with his workingmen. It is a very easy thing to put wages up, but very difficult to get them down again. But just now, no one has any cause for complaint, and the relations between capital and labor are quite friendly. Both have too much to do to quarrel. This condition of affairs is of two-fold benefit to our workingmen. It makes them contented, and to a very great extent keeps them out of the rum shop. Consequently there is a great decrease in intemperance since laboring men began to assert themselves, and our people began to treat them better. I have been in business twenty-four years, and have never known our mechanics to be

SO WELL TO DO,

and I hope no era of depression will come upon us to unsettle them."

"Are other trades as well off as your own?"

"Yes, some of them even more pushed. Plumbers, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, and all that class are in demand, and although the average rate of wages is 9 pence (18 cents) per hour, the work is let out by the piece that good mechanics make much more than the standard price which the unions fix. In fact, wherever it is possible in this country work is always let out by the piece, and it is better for both employer and employed. But the wages question is a very important one, and it will probably never be solved to the satisfaction of those who have and those who want."

The London 'bus driver is a great character, and is in sharp contrast with men employed in the same pursuits in the United States. No class of workingmen anywhere of that grade are so bright, well dressed and cockney as the men who guide omnibuses through the busy thoroughfares of London. Many of them, with their tall hats, kid gloves and buttonhole bouquets and cigars or pipe, look more like a passenger than like drivers. Then if a stranger wants half an hour of pleasure and good information he can find it better nowhere in this country than in climbing to a box seat by the side of a Jehu and engaging him in conversation while he is traveling on his route. Almost universally they are good talkers, entertaining and instructive. Indeed they seem to study for all this, and they get many a shilling that would never fall into their hands were they surly. They quite understand that, and make the best possible use of their talents to increase their revenue. These 'bus drivers receive from the great companies who employ them 6 shillings ($1.50) a day, and there is no day during good weather when they do not add something to it through their politeness to the passengers who travel with them. They work fourteen hours, getting rests between each trip, and time for meals. Most of them live within easy reach of the stables, where their work begins, and they live in a manner quite in keeping with their appearance on the box. For instance, a man who has a fair-sized family will join some friend equally fixed and take a nice nine or ten-roomed house, for which they pay 12 or 14 shillings ($3 or $3.50) a week and divide the rooms and rent between them. Those who rent floors or live in apartments only pay from 4 to 6 shillings ($1 to $1.50) a week rent, but whether in houses or rooms they have attractive homes to go to when their work is over, because dirt and uncleanliness seems to be an unknown quantity in those grades of English life. Even the poor, besotted devil who neglects his work, and is wretched beyond compare from his own misdeeds will brush up a bit two or three times a week and try to have a sprig of grass or an English rose on the window sill.

HORSE CARS

cut a very small figure in the life of London except in the outlying districts and the prices paid to both conductors and drivers are less than given to those who drive the 'buses, but the drivers in either case are the best paid of the two, as the conductors receive only four shillings ($1 a day, but as they have the handling of all the money, there is very little check on their taking what they want, it is probable that they at least even matters up with the driver if not a little more before the day's settlement is made. But wherever you go, and which way you investigate, the wide difference between the methods in this country and our own are apparent and it is quite difficult to draw comparisons between the conditions here and in the United States even if that was my purpose. But after a careful search into so many of the cracks and crevices of industrial life both high and low I have not been able to discover that the people who labor here are down trodden and oppressed. There are many, very many dark phases of life and of poverty dire and deep, just we find them in New York City. Some grinding employers in the lower grades of manufacturing give out their work at starvation wages, and some men and women labor for a pittance just as they do in the American metropolis, which is but a reflex of this, except that New York is a city of tenements and this is to a great extent a city of homes. "Sweating" is practiced here now and then, just as it is with us, but the law watches it quite as closely as in our country, and public sentiment is thoroughly aroused against this class of wrong, and that means a great deal where, as it does here, public sentiment is the mighty factor and practically controls all political life. Parliament heeds a strong impression of public opinion in a flash and the voice of no community in England can be raised in protest without a hearing. Therefore, the humblest has an equal chance with the highest, to ventilate his wrongs before the highest tribunal in the land and to get as fair a judgment.

An inquiry into and a study of this "life among the lowly" has been most interesting because it has given me an opportunity of watching phases of human nature never to be found in my own country, and it also teaches some valuable lessons of the difference between a new land like ours, where there is no national habit, no leisure class, and no fixed condition that may not be changed by an accident. Think how strange it must seem to an American to see a workingman go to his labor without his breakfast. Perhaps a cup of coffee, or a glass of beer is taken before the work is begun, then two or three hours of the day's toil is over and about 9 o'clock all hands knock off and a half hour is taken for the first meal of the day. This only because the rich man does not eat until late, and the less fortunate one wants to follow as nearly as possible his example. That is also why the entire English nation is mad about all sorts of field sports and talks of little else, no matter how little they know of it in reality. It is an old adage that "habit is our master." This is especially true in this country, where habit seems to be cultivated for the purpose of mastery. FRANK A. BURR.

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PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors and Business Men During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon (Washington associate), late examiner United States Patent Office twelve years) solicitors of United States and foreign patents, having offices in St. Louis, rooms 218 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Car-buffer—Seeley W. Ashmead, assignor of two-thirds, to J. M. O'Shea and T. B. Crews, St. Louis, Mo.

Portable-fence—Jackson W. Bruton, Guthrie, Mo.

Steam-water heater and purifier—John Bryden, Moberly, Mo.

Metal folding-rule—William Honnstein, St. Louis, Mo.

Cutter-bar—Luther W. Holland, assignor of one-half, to J. McGwin, Fulton, Mo.

Sacramental case—James J. Kennedy, Kansas City, Mo.

Air-brake—Frank Lansberg, assignor, to Lansberg Brake Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Type-writing machine—Godfrey H. Lasar, St. Louis, Mo.

Automatic winding attachment for cording machines—John F. McAfee and J. H. Loback, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Means for regulating the elasticity of car springs and means for storing air—Hugh M. Minton, St. Louis, Mo.

Stalk cutting attachment—John Morrison, assignor of one-half to A. Lohman, Kansas City, Mo.

Road cart—Otto L. Muench, Washington, assignor, to W. T. Haydock, St. Louis, Mo.

Vehicle tongue—Daniel W. Raidt, New Madrid, Mo.

Car coupling—Serene H. Rathburn, Stanberry, Mo.

Buckle—Jay Reed, Freeman, Mo.

Horse-cleaner—Merrison Renshaw, assignor, to Swift-Renshaw Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Gun-carrier—Wm. C. Richards, St. Louis.

Adjustable display frame—Wm. Standing and A. J. Honny, St. Louis.

Firman's ladder—John H. Stupp, assignor to C. C. Loos, St. Louis.

Valve for basins, tanks or tubs—Peter White, St. Louis.

ARKANSAS.

Electric railway motor car—Edmund Wagemann, assignor of six-sevenths to J. D. and D. Adams and O. and J. W. Davis, H. C. Allis and J. B. Jones, Little Rock.

TEXAS.

Gate—Thomas J. Austin, assignor of one-half to E. A. and R. B. Hearn, Belle Plain.

Washing machine—Reuben P. Baugh, Midland.

Bandcutter and feeder—William H. Izard, Belton.

Mattress sewing machine—Edwin N. Stephenson, Waco.

Combination plow—Jacob G. Walton, Daville.

Advertising banner—Luther L. Higby, Fort Worth.

DESIGNS.

20,241. Advertising banner—Luther L. Higby, Fort Worth, Tex.; application filed Sept. 12, 1890; serial No. 364,791; term of patent, fourteen years.

DISSATISFIED Republicans! vote for John T. Field, the people's candidate for Congress.

A Crank in the Toils.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Intelligence is received here of the death at Connaught, of Gilbert Hazeltine of Jamestown, N. Y., a crank whose mania appeared to be the slaying of females. He came to this city in the early part of March last and registered at Cassidy's Hotel under the name of W. W. Hilton, a druggist from St. Louis. His peculiar habits were those of a man who was affected by some mental trouble. He was not sociable with any man and could not be drawn into conversation. He, however, had an ample supply of ready cash and came here recommended to a prominent law firm in this city, who were instructed to look out for his interests. He sought the companionship of the most elegant strumpets in the gilded brothels, spending much money for suppers and champagne. He always confidentially imparted to the fairest of the frail, the partners of his pleasures, the information that he intend ed to kill her while she was asleep, which statement had the effect to cause the entire household to pass their nights in sleepless vigil. He was finally arrested for carrying concealed weapons and refusing to pay his wine bill, and his attorneys paid his fine. He was afterwards arrested for disorderly conduct on different occasions and was found to be a confirmed opium-eater. After making himself generally notorious for two or three weeks and being kept under police surveillance he departed hence for Cincinnati.

Pittsburg's Zinc and Coal Output.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 1.—The zinc spelter output for the week ending Nov. 1 was as follows:

B. Lanyon & Co., 145,000 pounds; S. H. Lanyon & Co., 96,700 pounds; Granby Mining & Smelting Co., 95,800 pounds; W. & J. Lanyon, 96,000 pounds; Weir City Zinc Co., 73,000 pounds. The coal output for the same period was 925 cars, aggregating 18,500 tons.

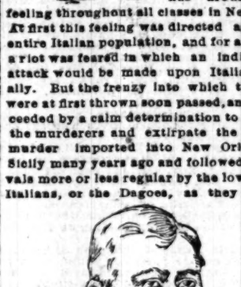
JOHN F. FIELD has been tried and not found wanting. Vote for him for Congress.

THE MAFIA'S CRUSADE.

TWENTY-NINE MURDERS CHARGED TO ITS ACCOUNT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Only One Case Where the Criminal Was Brought to Justice—Domination of Assassination—The Italians Overawed by a Band of Ruffians, Who Exacted Tribute From Merchants.

THE recent assassination of Supt. D. C. Hennessy, the head of the New Orleans police force, and the fact that all the testimony thus far secured goes to show that it was committed by a band of hired Italian murderers, has aroused a deep feeling throughout all classes in New Orleans. At first this feeling was directed against the entire Italian population, and for a day or two a riot was feared in which an indiscriminate attack would be made upon Italians generally. But the frenzy into which the people were at first thrown soon passed, and was succeeded by a calm determination to hunt down the murderers and extirpate the system of murder imported into New Orleans from Sicily many years ago and followed at intervals more or less regular by the lower class of Italians, or the Dagoes, as they are more popularly called, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*.



David C. Hennessy.

Before entering upon the consideration of the monstrous record of crime for which La Mafia is held responsible, a word about the Italian population. New Orleans has a larger proportion of Italians in her population than any other city in the United States. The first Italian immigrants came to this city, and a steady stream has been pouring in ever since. According to the census of 1880 there were then living in New Orleans 20,000 people with Italian fathers, and nearly all of these had Italian mothers as well. Since that time the immigration has been largely Italian, perhaps 5,000 Italians having landed at the levee during the decade. Nearly all of these remained in the city. There are probably twenty-five thousand people of Italian parentage now resident in New Orleans, and not less than half of this number are natives of Italy, the majority being from the lower classes of the Sicilies. Many of them were the very dregs of the population, and no inconsiderable number belonged to the criminal classes. There has been little care exercised in enforcing the immigration laws, and pauper and criminal alike have been landed without question. Small wonder, therefore, that the peculiar meshods of the Sicilian vendettist and the practices of La Mafia early found lodgement here.

NOT ALL BAD.

Many of the Italians who have come to New Orleans have proved themselves to be honest, sober, industrious citizens. Many of them are prosperous merchants and not a few prominent in the professions. In fact they are found in all the higher walks of life. In certain lines of business they are without rivals. They practically control the fruit trade, and by their energy and enterprise have made it one of the most flourishing branches of the city's commerce. Two or three Italian firms have twenty-one steamships plying between New Orleans and Central America. Hundreds of their race find employment in loading and discharging these vessels. Others control the fish and oyster business, and other hundreds are employed in gathering, packing and shipping the products of the industry. Hundreds more own the small fruit stands scattered throughout the city. During the fall and winter many of the poorer class gain a livelihood by working on the sugar plantations during the sugar making seasons. In the three lines mentioned the Italians have virtually crowded out everybody else, either as capitalists, small dealers or laborers.

Loreto Comitis, Charged With the Murder of Hennessy.

RIVAL BANDS OF RUFFIANS.

A reminiscent detective, in talking with me to-day, said that the information gathered by him in many years of service led him to the conclusion, which his fellow detectives shared, that there were two secret organizations among the Italians here—one among the natives of Palermo and the other among the natives of Messina. He had invariably observed that when a Palermist had been murdered a Messina man soon followed him. In no case had the police been able to secure testimony to convict. Eye witnesses of the crime suddenly became dumb in the presence of officers of the law and when placed on the stand they would swear that they knew nothing about the matter.

The old detective noted one case of this kind that had peculiarly impressed itself upon him. In 1883 two young Italians became involved in a difficulty in the French Market. One of them whipped out his knife and completely disembeweled the other, killing him instantly. The wife of the murdered man, beside herself with grief, pointed out the murderer to the detective and he was arrested. Two days afterward the case came up for preliminary examination, and the wife took the stand and calmly testified that she did not know who killed her husband. A dozen Italians who witnessed the murder testified that they did not know anything about it, and the prisoner was discharged for want of evidence against him. The old detective told me that I would find this to be the rule in all cases in which Italians were concerned, and an examination of the records fully sustained him in the statement.

THE DEADLY TRIBUNE.

The associations which mark out the victims for assassination or blackmail are controlled by councils of three, according to the detectives. They have no regular place of meeting, but are called together by the councils whenever an emergency arises. As far as the detectives have been able to discover they never meet twice in the same place. The reason for this is obvious. It would not take the detectives long to locate the den, as the place of meeting is called, and arrest the members.

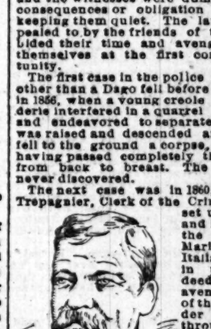
As a rule the victims of the association have been Italians. In a period of thirty-five years only four persons of any other nationality have been murdered by Italians, and Supt. Hennessy is included in the number. Not all of these have fallen victims to the vendetta or the Mafia, and but one was unavenged. In

One of the Homes of the Mafia.

nearly every case in which an Italian was the victim the silent stiletto was employed. It made no noise, the victim raised no outcry and the witnesses were dumb, terror of the consequences or obligation to their fellows keeping them quiet. The law was never appealed to by the friends of the slain. They bided their time and avenged the murder themselves at the first convenient opportunity.

The first case in the police records in which other than a Dago fell before the stiletto was in 1866, when a young creole named Sufferandorie interfered in a quarrel between Italians and endeavored to separate them. An arm was raised and descended and Sufferandorie fell to the ground a corpse, the cruel steel having passed completely through his body, from back to breast. The assailants were never discovered.

The next case was in 1860, when Norbert Trepagnier, Clerk of the Criminal Court, was set upon by Italians and left for dead in the vicinity of the Marine Hotel, the Italian headquarters in that day. The deed was terribly avenged. The news of the supposed murder spread rapidly throughout the city and caused intense excitement. A mob rapidly gathered around the Italian quarter and assaulted the Dagos gathered there. Several were killed and many were driven into the river to drown. Between twenty and twenty-five were slain. The exact number was never ascertained. Trepagnier recovered from his wound, was recently a member of the Legislature and is now engaged in planting. The fearful lesson taught the Italians on this occasion was not without its effect. For twenty years the stiletto and blunderbuss were used on Italians alone. Then Salvador Rocco, a brother of Gaetono Rocco, who finished his career of crime not long ago in New York, murdered Commissary Wells in the Poydras Market. Rocco was arrested for the crime and died in prison while awaiting trial.



Joseph C. Macheca.

MAFIA'S BLOODY RECORD.

The record of secret assassination due to the vendetta and the Mafia is a long one. Twenty-nine persons have been murdered in this city during the past thirty-five years, and in not a single instance, except in the case of Trapegnier, when the mob took the matter in hand, was the murderer brought to justice. In many the murderer was arrested, but witnesses could not be found at the trial to testify against him. Nearly all these murders are attributed by the detectives to the Mafia, although some of them are unquestionably actuated by motives of private revenge. No evidence could be produced in any of the cases. But let the record speak for itself:

On Jan. 4, 1855, Francisco Domingo was stabbed to death by Guillermo Borellerio. The murder was the result of an old grudge. Domingo went scot free.

On Oct. 29, 1855, an Italian was found in the swamp in the rear of the city with nineteen stab wounds in the body. The murderer or murderers were never discovered.

On May 31, 1860, John Williams, a native of Sicily, was stabbed to death by Angelo Bandito. Bandito was not punished for the crime.

On July 9, 1860, Agostino Felero, 50 years of age, was stabbed to death by unknown Italians.

On Nov. 22, 1861, Francisco Saparena died from the effects of a gunshot wound. Alexandre Mariono was arrested for the crime, but never convicted.

At night, on July 9, 1863, a fight took place

Alley in Italian Quarters.

between a number of Italians, during the progress of which A. Navarreau was stabbed to death by Alfred Copis. The crime was the outcome of a vendetta. No conviction.

On July 19, 1873, an Italian youth 19 years old was found dead in the outskirts of the city with his body and head riddled with bullets. There was no ascertained motive for the crime and no arrests were made. It was believed that the youth had been "removed" as the result of a vendetta.

At 1 a. m. Dec. 24, 1873, Gouisono Carona was shot down while passing along an unfrequented part of the levee. Carona had incurred the displeasure of some of his countrymen at the fruit wharf a few days before and is supposed to have been assassinated in consequence. No convictions.

On June 1, 1873, at 9 p. m., Diego Conlis was shot twice in the abdomen by Sam Boretti. The cause of the shooting is recorded as an "Italian feud," but there is no record of the conviction of Boretti.

On April 17, 1873, Auguste Gaslone was shot in the breast and killed by Charles Tasseo.

On Jan. 5, 1874, Joseph Sansoni was shot in the back and instantly killed by Joseph Florda. The homicide was the result of some words over a matter discussed at an "Italian meeting" a few days before.

On Oct. 23, 1874, Pedro Groges was shot and killed by unknown parties, supposed to have been Italians. No evidence could be procured.

On Dec. 16, 1874, Salvador Ciacela was shot to death by Matteo Jerolio, who escaped arrest.

On Nov. 21, 1874, the dead body of Colone Nicola was found in the swamp in the rear of the city, where it had been carried by the murderers and buried under the leaves. The man had been stabbed to death. His assassins were never discovered.

On Oct. 10, 1864, at 8 p. m., Luca Giacona was shot in the abdomen and killed. His murderer was never prosecuted for want of evidence.

About the same time Pietrano Vitrono died from the effects of a fractured skull. No one was ever arrested for the murder.

On July 12, 1874, Guiseppe Calabro received a load of buckshot in the abdomen while passing through murderer's alley, which is inhabited by Italians. His murderers remain unknown. He is believed to have been the victim of the vendetta.

On the night of June 4, 1875, Andreas Boretto was found lying on the floor of No. 30 Hospital street in a dying condition, the result of a bullet in his abdomen and several minor wounds. Near him was a chair also riddled with buckshot. In an adjoining room Jose Battala was found and confessed. Mrs. Battala was discovered in the act of concealing the pistol with which the bloody deed had been done. Borretto and Battala had been engaged with others in a general row some months before, in which both were wounded. The offence with which Borretto was charged was the killing of a relative of Battala; hence the vendetta.

On Aug. 31, 1877, Francis Calea had his skull fractured by Antonia Georgia, who fled the country and escaped punishment for the murder.

On March 2, 1879, Joseph L. Matfatore was found dead on Paris avenue, with a gunshot wound in the neck and back. The cause of the murder was never ascertained and no arrests were made. The public charge the assassination up to the account of the Mafia.

AN ITALIAN WITNESS.

On the night of July 15, 1881, Antonio Labrousa was stabbed and assassinated by a number of men. The murder was in a public place and was committed by unusually bold ruffians. Giatono Ardatto was charged with the crime, assisted by Verginee Vassio and one Anonio. Before Ardatto was arrested a counter attack was made upon him, in which he was severely wounded. Ardatto was tried for the crime and convicted, the material witness in the case being an Italian cabman. The motive of the crime was shown to be the result of the capture of Epsinto, the famous bandit, by the detective, D. C. Hennessy. Labroussa was suspected of having given information upon which the capture of Epsinto was made, and it was determined to "remove" him, Ardotto, Vassio and Anneco being selected for the work. Ardotto secured a new trial. In the meanwhile the cabman who had testified at the first trial repented of his action and disappeared. There thus being no evidence against him Ardotto escaped. Ardotto was taken to the hospital after the shooting of Labroussa and the attack upon himself. He thought he was about to die and offer Tony Matrango, Matrango is one of the men whom Supt. Hennessy accused of belonging to the Mafia.

On Feb. 5, 1881, Natile Benfonti died from strychnine administered to him according to the Coroner's inquest. Tony Comitez, the murderer escaped arrest and is still at large.

On Oct. 1, 1884, Paulo Vitrano was shot through the head and body while sitting in front of his residence. The murderer was never discovered.

On the night of Dec. 12, 1886, Vincent Raffo was murdered at his residence. His assassin was never discovered. In July last Rocco Geraci, who had been a material witness for the prosecution in the Provenzano trial, was arrested as he was leaving the court room,

Interior of Resort in Italian Quarter.

charged with being the murderer of Raffo. The witnesses against him were friends of the Provenzano party. They testified that they saw the murder committed and said their long silence was due to fear of the consequences of disclosure. The Grand-jury refused to credit the testimony of such slow witnesses. Geraci is now in jail charged with the murder of Supt. Hennessy.

A CONVICTION SECURED.

On July 29, 1887, Resonia Sorima was stabbed to death by Giocevrio Foresterio, twelve wounds being found on the victim's body. Foresterio made no attempt to escape or to deny the crime, but justified it on the ground that it was in defense of his daughter's honor. He was convicted of manslaughter. In all the long list of crime above narrated this is the only case in which a conviction was secured, and in this case the defendant appealed to the sympathies of the jury and not to his compatriots.

On January 5, 1887, Antonio Bonard was found dead from the effects of a gunshot wound. His murderers were never arrested, no evidence against them being discovered.

On March 19, 1887, the body of a dead Italian was found in the swamp covered with brush. The man had been stabbed to death and his remains taken to the swamp for concealment. No trace of the murderers was ever discovered.

On March 26, 1887, Antonio Reverca was shot in the head by unknown parties.

On Feb. 24, 1889, a crime exceeding all the others in the horror of its details was discovered at the home of Giuseppi Maitonio. The body of Maitonio was found with the throat cut from ear to ear. The corpse had been taken to the fire-place, where the head and limbs and the clothing had been burned to a crisp. Little was left but the trunk. The crime was supposed to have been committed by the wife of Maitonio and her lover. The latter escaped, while the woman was tried for the crime. As it was impossible to recognize the charred corpse as the body of Maitonio the woman was released. The police are not disposed to regard the killing of Maitonio as a mere vulgar crime. The detectives think it was really a case of vendetta.

THE ORIGIN OF HENNESSY'S MURDER.

The next crime on the list is believed to have been the cause of the assassination of Supt. Hennessy. It was the most remarkable of the series, inasmuch as it was a deliberate attempt at wholesale assassination. It is likewise notable from the fact that it is likely to put an end to Mafia methods in New Orleans. For several years there had existed in New Orleans two rival stevedoring firms—the Provenzanos and the Metrangos—which were in competition for the business of discharging and loading the vessels engaged in the Central American trade. The Provenzanos controlled the business for some time, but their services proving unsatisfactory for some reason it was transferred to their rivals. Then the trouble began. The Provebzanos charged that their services were dispensed with because the ship-owners were held in terror by the Matrangos, who had threatened them with the Mafia. The Matrangos responded that the other side had themselves used threats to coerce the ship-owners, and that they had lost the business simply because they did not attend to it properly.

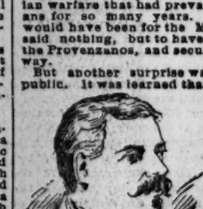
Both factions had many partisans, and serious trouble was feared. Supt. Hennessy, who was a friend of the leaders, called them together, and told them that there must be no trouble or he would interfere and vigorously prosecute the party found in fault. This was early in the month of May of the present year. A few nights after peace was declared between the factions Tony Matrango, Vincent Corusc, S. Sunzeri and three others were returning home at midnight from work on the levee. They were singing as they rode along the streets in a large wagon. As they reached the intersection of Claiborne and Esplanade streets a voice was heard to shout: "Now, let them have it!" and a party of men concealed in the shadow of the trees that line both thoroughfares rose up and fired at close range a volley of buckshot, slugs and bullets into the wagon.

Forty or fifty shots were fired altogether, one or two of the men in the wagon responding to the assault. When the police reached the scene the assailing party had run off. It was discovered that one of the slugs had shattered the right leg of Antonio Matrango, another had performed a similar service for Vincent Corusc and Sunzeri had received injuries about the body. Why the volley fired into the wagon did no more execution is a marvel. The wounded men were taken to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg of Matrango. Corusc's leg was saved, but he will be a cripple for life. Sunzeri was not dangerously wounded.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

As soon as it was announced that the Matrango party had given the names of their assailants to the police it was recognized at once as a new departure in the system of Italian warfare that had prevailed in New Orleans for so many years. The usual course would have been for the Matrangos to have said nothing, but to have laid in wait for the Provenzanos, and secured revenge in this way.

But another surprise was in store for the public. It was learned that a number of the merchants who had submitted for years to be blackmailed had decided that the time had come to put a stop to the practice of which they had been the victims. They decided that the proper course to pursue would be to secure the vigorous prosecution of the prisoner. To this end they subscribed a large sum of money, said to be $20,000.



A. Matrango.

Detectives were employed, a mass of testimony collected and the best criminal lawyers secured to assist the District Attorney. The case came to trial in July. For once there was no trouble in securing witnesses. Nearly one hundred were subpoenaed altogether and some valuable information obtained that did not bear directly upon the question at issue, but gave an insight into the methods that had been pursued for many years by the bulldozers of the Mafia. Witnesses from the Italian merchants. Documents containing Mafia threats were produced by the defense to show that they were the victims of the Mafia rather than its beneficiaries. The prosecution furnished counter evidence.

The jury had little difficulty in reaching a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment, and the whole city rejoiced that at last secret assassination had received a check and the law was to be vindicated. But, alas! as thought had been given to the quirks of the law, which now stepped in to save the prisoners whom the usual methods had failed to protect. They were granted a new trial on a legal point set up by a sharp attorney. The case was to have been tried over again on Oct. 29, but a postponement was granted owing to the prevailing sentiment against the Italians, which is regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the prisoners.

PREVENTING TESTIMONY BY A BULLET.

In connection with this case a murder was committed last June. On the 19th of the month Camilla Victoria entered a wine room with three other Italians and sat down at a table to play cards. The room opened on an alley. While the game of cards was progressing a gun was thrust into the doorway leading to the alley and a loud report was heard. Victoria gave a slight shudder and settled down in his chair stone dead. He scarcely moved his eyelids after the expiring. The ball had entered his brain. Victoria was to have been a witness for the Provenzanos. The theory is that he was killed to prevent his testimony from being taken. However this may be, his murderer has not yet been apprehended.

REBUKE corporation dictation and vote for John T. Field for Congress.

IT COST A LIFE.

Joseph Kern of St. Louis Kills His Friend by Mistake While Hunting.

Joseph Kern, a well-known young wagon manufacturer of this city, whose factory is located at 801 South Broadway, while hunting wild turkeys near Union, Mo., on Friday shot and instantly killed his companion, Wm. Altemoeller, who lived about eight miles west of Union. The shooting was accidental. The hunters had run a flock of turkeys out of a field and were creeping upon them through the underbrush. Altemoeller sat down behind a tree and young Kern, advancing towards him, mistook his hat for a turkey, firing a charge of buckshot into Altemoeller's face and head. Death was instantaneous and the body of the young man was conveyed to the home of his parents. Altemoeller had just returned from Texas, arriving in St. Louis last Wednesday, and persuaded Kern to go home with him Thursday for a few days' hunting. The two were great friends. Jacob Kern, the father of the young man who did the shooting, had not heard from his son since the tragedy, and was greatly startled and agitated when told of it yesterday by a POST-DISPATCH reporter.

SILK UMBRELLAS $2.50 TO $15.00.

The best silks, handsomest handles and best made are the Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. *See them before buying.*

To Widen Delmar Avenue.

The City of St. Louis yesterday sued Frank Koors, Isaac Kauz, Frederick Hirsch and others to widen Delmar avenue, between King's highway and Taylor avenue, in accordance with city ordinance 15,723.

CITIZENS who love fair play vote for John T. Field for Congress.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

CHAPTER III.

A RUN OF LUCK.

Russell held the half-dollar up to the light and made a pretense of examining the spot of baser metal in it. In reality he was considering the advisability of making a rush for the door. He decided to remain. It was bad enough to have such a supper on his stomach without having it on his conscience also. Evidently he must postpone payment. He did not like the idea. Borrowing dinners in this way had formed no part of his original scheme. He removed his eyes from the plugged coin and turned them upon the cashier.

"Pretty work," said he; "I took it for a good one."

"Thirty cents, please," said the cashier in a tone calculated to discourage conversation.

"I regret to say that I haven't that amount with me," Russell began, apologetically.

"You ought to have thought of that before," was the response.

"Your remark bristles with wisdom," said Russell, "but it does not contain a suggestion as to a course of action."

"Settle up," said the cashier, by way of supplying the deficiency. A fat man in a white jacket and a traditional cook's cap, who had been engaged in the manufacture of griddle-

Put Him On the Griddle.

cakes by the window as a temptation to the passersby, overheard the controversy and strolled up to the desk armed with the spade which he used to turn his cakes. A half dozen newsboys from the sidewalk and some waiters and customers joined the group.

"Put him on the griddle, Shorty," called one of the urchins to the cook, and the suggestion was received with applause. The situation was becoming embarrassing, but just then a young man connected with the press, whom Russell knew, stepped into the restaurant to see whether anything worthy of record was transpiring.

"What's the matter, Mr. Russell?" inquired this young man.

"I have just feasted upon the biceps of a dried ostrich and a cup of strange fluid called 'draw one,'" replied Russell, "and the only coin in my pocket happened to be plugged. If I understand the situation correctly the gentleman with the little shovel intends to make a griddle-cake of me."

"I thought somebody was getting killed," said the reporter, looking disappointed, "but if that's all the trouble, I can lend you a dollar easily enough."

"Thank you," said Russell, taking the dollar. "I will leave it at your office at 4 o'clock to-morrow." Then he made out an I. O. U. on a leaf of the reporter's note-book, paid the check and went out upon the street. He walked slowly along thinking of the queer incident. It was nothing in itself, and yet he found a new sensation in it. Three months ago it would have annoyed him. The thought that he had been unable to pay for so poor a meal would have oppressed him with a sense of poverty. But he had escaped that feeling altogether, and he wondered why.

The reason was plain enough, though he could not see it. Living as he had done, wholly in a monotonous routine, such small mishaps had always assumed exaggerated proportions. Trifling embarrassments and the necessary self-denials of economy had given a false and somber color to his life be-

I Know You Through and Through.

cause he had never had the tact to counterbalance them with the small pleasures which are within the reach of everybody. But he viewed life differently now. This preposterous idea of money-getting had taken him out of the present and a false hope offset a false despondency.

"Hello! Russell," said a voice at his elbow; "come and play a game of billiards."

"How are you, Lane!" and Russell shook the young man warmly by the hand. "I'd like to play with you, but to tell the truth I couldn's afford to pay if I lost. I've less than a dollar to carry me through to-morrow."

"Never mind that," was the cheerful response. "I'll lend you a couple of dollars if I beat you."

"I think you'll do it," said Russell, as he followed Lane in the direction of a billiard saloon. "Indeed," he added, mentally, "if that's the condition of the game I feel pretty sure you will."

Is had been about five years since Russell had handled a billiard cue, and he had never been an expert. However, being out of practice did not worry him any, for it appeared to be a case where defeat was preferable to victory. But he wished to avoid the appearance of throwing the game away, and therefore tried to miss all the shots by a narrow margin. In this way he executed some of the most brilliant "runs" of his life, and was half a dozen points ahead when the game was near its end. Then the interest of the sport got the better of him; he played his level best, missed almost every shot, and was defeated by two points in a hundred.

"Tight game, that," said Lane, as he extracted a $5 bill from his vest pocket. "I had no idea you could play so well. If you hadn't shot carelessly at the last you'd have won."

The game cost 60 cents, which was rather a high percentage to pay for the loan of $5, but Russell reflected that the rate of interest is always highest to the man who can least afford to pay. He parted from Lane at the door of the billiard hall and took his solitary way up-town. He had decided to walk home. It is a hard necessity which compels a man to call a city lodging house by such a hallowed name. The inmates are of fate's choosing, and they usually maintain as cordial relations with each other as do those strange and uncongenial animals which the keepers of menageries drive into the "Happy Family" cage. Grizzly suspicion born of hard experience usurps the place of kindly mutual interest, and the preservation of an armed neutrality is the sole condition of peace. But a man may sleep there if he has a willing conscience and a quiet neighbor.

It was a beautiful evening—so much of it as could struggle down between the tall buildings. The lane of stars over Russell's head shone bright, but it was very narrow. Space is so valuable in the city that one can not have enough even of the sky. But the influences of the night may be felt in the city if a man has a sensitive soul.

At 9 o'clock many of the down town streets recognize the fact that the day is done. They give to the solitary wanderer a powerful impression of rest, but is is very different from that of sleeping woods and fields. The slumbers of the city is oppressed. The air is heavy like that of a close room; and the grumble of traffic in streets that are only half asleep resembles the groans of an uneasy dreamer whom the cares of the day pursue beyond the setting of the sun.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OFFER OF A FRIEND.

An hour's walk brought Russell to his own door—or, to be exact, to the door which his landlady hired of the lawyer who managed the estate of the man who in life had owned the building. He was surprised to see that a light was burning in his room, and to find upon entering that his return had been anxiously awaited by almost the only person in the world to whom he knew that he was really something more than a face and a name. That the current of friendly feeling between the two men did not pass with equal force each way was Russell's fault alone. His gloomy and mechanical way of life had shut out friendship from his heart. He had been too self-centered, too despondent, too distrustful of the value of such sentiments.

But Walter Brown was a man of another sort a litogether. He trusted everybody, including himself. He had the warmest possible regard for Russell, and it was visible in his earnest, kindly and handsome face. Russell was glad to see him—would have been glad to see almost anybody, because he did not feel in a mood for sleep, and dreaded his own thoughts lest they should be too logical. He shook Brown's hand with a hearty pressure, and then got out a couple of "church warden" pipes and a box of tobacco with a manner full of genuine hospitality.

"I worry if I have kept you waiting long," said he, while the pipes were being filled.

"I have been here only half an hour," Brown replied, "but I would gladly have waited much longer rather than have missed seeing you. I do not expect to have that pleasure during the next two years."

"You are going away? I'm sorry, indeed to hear it," said Russell, but as for seeing

A Good Loser.

me you haven't had that pleasure, if it can be so designated, very often in the last two years. I wish it had been much oftener."

"So do I," replied the other, heartily, "but our lives have run in channels wholly different, though so near in actual distance. We have both been hard workers. It has always been a pleasure to me to know that you were in the same city, but I have called upon you rarely because my time and yours have been so fully occupied. And then, do you know, I have always felt that you were way up above me intellectually, and that except in ordinary matters I was hardly a companion for you."

"Intellectually?" cried Russell in amazement. "Why, man, you might as well talk of the intellect of a plug of tobacco. I have read a few good books and a world of trash. And I have sat here in this room to do it when I should have been learning what was going on around me."

Brown shook his head and smiled incredulously.

"You always underrated yourself," said he, "but I know you through and through. You have a mind that I have always envied you the possession of—keenly philosophical, but healthy and well balanced."

Russell wondered what Brown would think if he knew the absurd scheme which had been evolved by the "healthy and well-balanced" mind, but he was sufficiently philosophical to realize that every man's character is a sealed book to his friend no less than to a stranger.

"I have always admired you as a contented man," continued Brown. "You are one of those who know how to live. You are never led away by chimerical hopes. The noise of the struggle for wealth never disturbs your meditations. You will progress soberly to a moderate success in the affairs of this world, and every step of your way will be in the line of the strictest rectitude."

"You knew that I had lost my position with Annett & Co.?" said Russell.

"No; I hadn't heard of it, but I do not regard it as a serious matter. A man of your ability and character will not fail to secure something better very soon—something with greater chance of advancement. I can see that the loss of the position has not depressed you. It will be rather to your advantage, I think."

"Perhaps," said Russell. "Who can prophesy the consequences of trifles?"

"I was telling you what a good fellow you are," continued Brown. "It is a favorite subject with me. If you have a fault it is a lack of sentiment. I can hardly imagine your falling in love. But," he added with a smile, "this only makes me the more certain that you are the man to whom I can look for help in an unusual need."

"There is a reason, then, for all this," said Russell. "You have not drawn up this catalogue of virtues merely to set my conscience working?"

"There is a reason, my dear boy. I am going away for two years. A chance has been offered me to go as civil engineer to superintend a great work in the heart of Africa. The duties, the responsibilities and the promised rewards of this undertaking are far beyond anything I deserve or could have asked for. But the opportunity has come, and I have no choice but to accept it thankfully. I sail to-morrow."

"Do you propose that I go with you?" asked Russell.

"No, indeed," said Brown; "you will be better off here. I have known man who needed to be taken out of this center of all temptations into the wilderness for the safety of their souls, but you are not one of them. The glitter of the almighty dollar does not dazzle you."

"I am to execute some commission for you here; you are to leave something in my care?"

"That will seem a strange way of phrasing it when you know what it is," said Brown, "but perhaps the expression is accurate enough. Do you know what I most deeply regret to leave behind me?"

"A decent climate and the comforts of civilization, I should suppose."

"My dear boy, I leave my heart behind me; I am in love."

An amused smile crept over Russell's face.

"Well," said he at length, "if there is any matter on earth or elsewhere, which is wholly beyond my possibilities of usefulness I think you have named it."

"You are mistaken," said his friend, earnestly; "for this is not wholly an affair of the heart. It is not money either; though I saw the suspicion in your face. Let me state the case. The girl I love is Alice Ray. She is the daughter of a lumber-trust king. I made her acquaintance through her brother George, now dead. He was my classmate in college. I have told you of it before, no doubt."

"I knew of your calling there, of course," said Russell, "but you never said much about Miss Ray. I used to think it unwise for a poor man to attempt the preservation of social relations with the very rich."

"The Rays are plain people," replied Brown; "they do not go into society. I have thought it unfortunate for Miss Ray, though I have sometimes selfishly blessed the chance which kept her so secluded. I don't believe that there are half a dozen girls in the city who speak with fewer people in the course of a week than she does. She lives in her home. A few school friends visit her, but they come from out of town, and stay only a short time. Her father and mother and two younger sisters are her only intimate associates. Now Gilbert Ray is a shrewd enough man, in business, and his wife is an estimable woman, but I don't believe that either of them has read a book in the last six years. They do not impress you as ignorant people, and yet they have no intellectual life. The consequence of their deficiencies and the queer isolation of the family is that Alice has a strangely undeveloped mind. She has been to school and has learned a large number of facts but she makes no use of them. I am sure that she has a good mind but it doesn't get any exercise. Do I make myself clear?"

"You do," replied Russell, promptly, "but I am afraid there is nothing unique about Miss Ray's position. Too many girls in this city are similarly situated."

"Perhaps so, but Miss Ray has my love while the others have only my sympathy. She doesn't know it yet, unless by intuition. She is only 18, you know, and I have a fortune to make yet before I can hope to win her father's consent. As for her own innocent heart, Heaven forgive my presumption in thinking that I might ever be worthy of its love; but I have cared to hope so and I cannot banish the thought.

"What I want to ask of you, Russell," he continued, even more earnestly, "it would be impossible for me to speak of if I did not regard you as a friend and brother worthy of all confidence. I want you to know Miss Ray; to be her friend when I am gone. It will be greatly to the advantage of both. You will tell her what to read and what to think; she will dispel your misanthropic notions; and when I return I shall find her a past master in logic and philosophy, and you married, very likely, to one of her pretty school friends, with the honeymoon shining over your right shoulder."

"I am afraid that all this is planned for my good more than for her," said Russell. "You know what a lonely life I led, and you thought that some influence to draw me out of it a little would be the best thing in the world for me. You are right, and I thank you. Shall I call there with you to-morrow before you sail?"

"Impossible; the hour is 9 o'clock. But she already knows you. I have spoken of you so often. This evening when I called to say good bye I very readily obtained permission to extend this invitation to you."

"If she had known your object—"

"She might not have been flattered," Brown said as Russell hesitated, "but she would have wished to see you all the same. She always agrees with me; I'm afraid she does with everybody. It is the fault of her training. I expect, however, that she will differ with you on many questions, and that is one of the reasons why your company will be intellectually valuable. I blush to say it in this connection, but I cannot imagine anything more wretched than to marry a woman whose views were always shaped after my own."

"Theoretically, it would be exceedingly monotonous," said Russell, "but in real life it never occurs so far as I have been able to observe. But to return to the subject. I thank you again for wishing to put this good influence into my life, and for the faith in me which it implies. If I am fortunate enough to win Miss Ray's friendship, I shall value it doubly, and two years hence I will render an account."

They smoked awhile in silence. Russell's thoughts wandered confusedly over the affairs of the day—the series of petty loans, and the strange trust which had just been reposed in him.

Brown rose to go.

"You will call, then, to-morrow?" he said. "What is this paper? An I. O. U.? Why, old man, you owe me nothing."

"True," said Russell, "I scribbled it off without thinking what I was doing."

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

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A Tailor-Made Gown.

and the buttons are all covered with the same. These gowns and the other Redfern creations will not be any higher in price than in former seasons, as the materials passed through the custom-house before the McKinley bill took effect.

JOHN T. FIELD has been tried and not found wanting. Vote for him for Congress.

IN THE SWIM.

EVENTS OF A WEEK IN THE CURRENT OF SOCIETY.

What the Four Hundred of St. Louis Have Been Doing—Visitors From Out of the City—Weddings, Engagements, Entertainments and Gossip Concerning the Gay Participants.

THE beautiful reception given by Mrs. Ben Gray on Friday afternoon in compliment to her cousin, Miss Saunders of Virginia, who is spending the winter with her, closed rather a gay week. Her lovely new home in Clemens place was all abloom with chrysanthemums of every hue, interspersed among the palms, and upon the second floor was stationed the orchestra, which kept time to the merry hum of conversation with a choice selection of music. From 3 to 6 o'clock her pretty parlors, reception hall and dining room were thronged with guests from the city, as well as the suburbs. The hostess and her guest were assisted by Mrs. Ashley Cabell and Misses Cynthiana Yeatman and Jeanette January. Mrs. Gray wore a lovely gown of pale blue brocade, en traine, the tablier covered with four deep flounces of duchess lace, the pompadour corsage filled with the same lace.

Miss Saunders wore a pretty toilette of pale lavender silk, covered with white tulle, richly embroidered with crystals, the V-shaped bodice and sleeves covered with crystal embroidery.

Mrs. Ashley Cabell was very handsome in rose pink faille, with pardessus of fine black chantilly lace and garniture of pink ribbons.

Miss Yeatman wore pearl gray china crepe draped artistically over white, the bodice slightly open at the throat, about which was a boa of white feathers.

Miss January wore white satin brocade combined with pink, made empire fashion, with long points, decollete and sleeveless with garniture of lace. Among the guests were: Mrs. Peter L. Foy, Mrs. Eliza Curtis, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. James V. L. Barrett, Mrs. Huntington Smith, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. C. A. Berthoud, Mrs. D'Arcy Bolton, Mrs. Mary Hunton McCune, Miss Mamie Tutt, Mrs. Archer Anderson, Miss Darless, Mrs. J. A. Liggett, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Dr. Porter, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. H. W. Chandler, Mrs. Charles Grimes, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. Frank Clark, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Mamie Wilkinson, Miss Mamie Webb and others.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Miss Lillie Kurtzeborn gives a soire dansante next Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Loader will celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary on Saturday evening, Nov. 8, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McElroy will give a dinner party Nov. 5, in compliment to their guest, Miss Batchelor of Pennsylvania.

Miss Lizzie Reed will entertain the Rubinstein Club at the opening meeting on Tuesday evening.

Miss Clyntie Evans of Compton Hill gave a progressive euchre party for young ladies on Thursday evening in compliment to her guests, Miss Atwood and Miss Cramer of Leavenworth.

Mrs. Asbury D. Scott entertained her euchre club on Friday afternoon.

Miss Luna Garison gave a Hallowe'en party Friday evening to a number of young people.

The Christy Church will give a handsome ball soon in compliment to her sister, Miss Mildred Myers.

The Misses Kehlor of Vandeventer place will have a soiree dansante on Tuesday evening; Miss Emma Bailey's card is inclosed.

Misses Elizabeth and Mary Slattery give a large reception on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 6, at their residence on Pine street.

Mrs. Joseph Gettys has issued cards for an "at home" on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 6; Mrs. Stillman Lovejoy's card is enclosed.

Mrs. Charles Dormitzer gave a Hallowe'en party on Friday evening in compliment to her daughter, Miss Olga Dormitzer; games and dancing were the features of the evening.

Miss Lida Sells gave a progressive euchre party Wednesday evening in compliment to Miss Minerva Primm.

A pretty form of entertainment has just been introduced with pleasing effect, one eminently suited to the season. It is called a "Chrysanthemum Matinee." The house is, of course, decorated with this lovely fall flower, and posies of the different colored chrysanthemums are provided for the guests. A prize is offered to the lady who can construct the greatest number of words from the letters forming the name of the flower, and another prize is offered for the best sentence constructed from the words so formed. A third prize is offered to the lady who makes the nearest guess to the number of petals in the largest flower of her corsage bouquet.

MATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Dr. John F. Bryan to Miss Susie Turner will be celebrated on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at the house of the bride, "The Shelter," near Normandy.

The marriage of Miss Laura Green, daughter of Mrs. James Green of Washington avenue, to Lieut. Littlebrant, U. S. A., will take place Nov. 5.

The marriage of Miss Emma Cannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cannon, to Mr. Reuben Beardslee, will take place Wednesday evening, Nov. 5.

Miss Guy Hammett's marriage day has been fixed for Nov. 25.

The engagement of Miss Florence Franklin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Franklin, to Mr. Rhodus, has been announced to their circle of friends.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Block, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Block, to Mr. Julius Gates was celebrated on Monday evening at the family residence on Mississippi avenue. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums, and the bridal pair stood beneath a canopy of smilax under a horseshoe of roses. The bridemaids, Misses Vivian Long and Fannie Gates, wore pretty gowns of white China silk and carried pink roses. The bride wore white faille Francaise en traine, draped with white chantilly lace and carried bride roses, her veil of tulle worn without flowers. After the ceremony and reception which followed the happy pair left for Chicago, where they will spend a couple of weeks. When they return they will be located at the Belvedere Hotel for the winter.

VISITORS.

Col. J. C. Bates of the United States Army arrived last week and was quartered at the Southern Hotel.

Col. and Mrs. Foster are again quartered at the Lindell Hotel for the winter.

Mrs. Hunt Dyer arrived last week with her infant from Springfield, Mo., to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gregg, at their home on Pine street.

Mrs. Dr. Laidley is entertaining his sister, Miss Talmage.

Mr. James Bothwell of Seattle, Wash., is spending a fortnight in the city with friends.

Mr. Lee Merriwether has been spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Minor Merriwether of Delmar avenue. Mrs. Lee Merriwether with her baby girl is visiting her mother, Mrs. Nigh, in San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Edith Phelps of Springfield, daughter of Hon. John J. Phelps, is visiting friends at Nevada on route for home.

Mrs. Charles E. Goodwin is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Adams of Washington avenue, near Vandeventer. She will return to Maryland about the middle of November.

Miss Myra Atwood and Miss Julia Crancer of Leavenworth have been visiting during the past week Miss Clyntie Evans of Compton Hill.

Mrs. Walter C. Carr, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mason, left yesterday to return to New York.

Miss Mattie Chenoweth of Covington, Ky., is making a visit to relatives on Missouri avenue and expects to return to Kentucky about the middle of November.

Mrs. McClelland of Bergin Point, N. Y., who has been spending the past week with the family of her brother, Mr. Wm. S. Humphrey of Morgan street, has returned to her home in the East.

Mrs. Dr. Garnett of St. Augustine, Fla., is making a visit to St. Louis relatives.

Miss Maggie McIrew of Lexington, Mo., is visiting her cousin, Miss Noble Evans of No. 4017 Delmar avenue.

Miss Mary Darby is visiting Miss Page at her home at Cabanne place.

Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Mrs. Harry J. Graham of Peoria, Ill., are making a visit to Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg.

Mrs. Faith Baird and infant of Nashville, Tenn., are visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Houts.

Mrs. Conant has arrived from St. Paul to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Foote, who resides on Olive street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wyatt of New York city are visiting St. Louis.

Mrs. B. M. Beall is entertaining her sister, Mrs. T. B. Francis, and her husband.

Mrs. B. F. Hobart of Vandeventer place is entertaining Mrs. D. H. Smith of Springfield.

Mrs. Walter Haldeman, the wife of the proprietor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Haldeman, of Pine street.

Mr. George Gray of Chicago spent a few days with friends in the city en route for the South.

Miss Nettie Webb of Springfield is here on a visit to friends.

Miss Lulu Redmond of St. Charles is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Newton of Olive street.

Mrs. Louis Phillippi of Crystal City is spending a few days with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. E. J. Westerfield and daughter, Mrs. B. Rivaz of New York City, are in this city, the guests of Mrs. Westerfield's daughter, Mrs. Francke of 3848 Windsor place.

Mrs. David Pierson of Carrollton, Ill., with her niece, Miss Mamie Gregory of White Hall, are the guests of friends in this city.

Miss Carrie Davidson has just returned from Denver, Colo., where she has been visiting her brother.

Mr. H. R. L. Jones has just returned from a short trip South.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slaughter, who have returned from the West and have taken a house, No. 3523 Bell avenue, have been entertaining Mr. Farnham and bride of Rochester, N. Y., the latter a cousin of Mr. Slaughter.

Mrs. Charles C. Draper of Lebanon Springs is in the city to spend several weeks.

Mrs. W. S. Larimer, who has been visiting Mrs. L. S. Hite, has returned home.

Mrs. D. H. Smith of Sedalia, who has been visiting Mrs. James Scullin, left last night to return home.

Miss Minerva Primm of Belleville has been making a visit during the past week to St. Louis friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson and their little daughter, Genevieve, have arrived from Fort Douglas to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilkinson.

Miss Graham of Leavenworth is still the guest of the Misses Rex.

Mrs. C. B. Mortland, formerly Miss Aggie Harris, is making a visit to her parents.

Miss Katie Kutz, who has been visiting Miss Virginia Crowly, returned home on Thursday.

Miss Lou Osborne, who has been the guest for a week of Mrs. Frank Rothschild, returned home on Friday.

Miss Sallie Wings is entertaining Miss Susie Humphrey of Fulton, Mo.

DEPARTURES.

Miss Lizzie Elliott has gone to New York to spend the winter with her brother.

Mrs. Chouteau Truitt has gone to Louisville, Ky., to visit relatives and attend the marriage of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hart McLean have gone to Colorado Springs, where they will reside. They were accompanied by her mother and younger sister.

Mrs. A. McGuire of Gamble street has gone to St. Charles to make a short visit to relatives.

Miss Cecil Shorb has gone to Louisville, Ky., to attend the marriage of a friend.

Mrs. Minard Bowman, who has been making a visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her country home near Patterson, Ill.

Miss Fannie Kurtz of Columbia, Mo., has gone home after a visit to Miss Edith Brown of Terry place.

Mrs. F. P. King has gone to St. Paul to make a visit of several weeks to relatives. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Maguire.

Miss Mamie Clark of Montgomery City, who has been spending a few days with Mrs. Frank Lane of Delmar avenue, has gone to Louisville to visit her relatives.

Mr. Stillwell of Kentucky has returned home after a visit to his daughter, Mrs. George Green.

Mrs. J. F. Davis has gone to Las Vegas, N. M., to make a visit of several months.

Miss Luna Garrison is entertaining two young ladies from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ladd have gone South to spend several weeks for the benefit of Mr. Ladd's health.

Mrs. Rolla Billingsly has gone to Kansas City to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Bunton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman will leave this month for the Pacific Coast, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Alice Feehan went to Chicago last week to join her relatives and attend the silver jubilee of her uncle, Right Rev. Father Feehan, Bishop of Chicago, which was celebrated with high festivities.

Mrs. Gov. Francis has returned to Jefferson City after a visit to her father's family.

Miss Minnie Churchill of Godfrey, Ill., who has been visiting Mrs. H. A. Somers, has returned home.

Mrs. R. P. Spalding leaves soon to join her husband at Old Point Comfort.

Miss Leslie Merry, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Sedalia.

Mrs. Thomas Caldwell and children left Wednesday for a short visit to her sisters in Sedalia. She will return about the 1st of December, as she expects to go to housekeeping in her new home, 4364 Morgan street, about that time.

Misses Mabel Peters and Maude Dolen of Lindenwood, who have been visiting Miss Beatrice Branch, left last week to return to the college.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Chambers and family will go to California to spend the winter.

Mrs. J. W. Allen of Sedalia, who has been spending the season with St. Louis relatives, returned to her home in Southwest Missouri last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rowe left for home last week, after a visit to their parents on Clark avenue.

Mrs. Raymond Penfield of Willoughby, O., left this week for Hot Springs, Ark., where she will remain some time before returning home.

Mrs. S. F. Jewell and daughters of Chicago, who have been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mermod at Kirkwood, have returned home.

Miss Lillie Cleary of Jacksonville, Ill., left for home on Saturday after a visit of three weeks to her friend, Miss Lynch of Olive street.

Mr. George Edwards left Monday to spend several weeks in Colorado on a hunting expedition.

Misses Annie Conroy and Vie Jewett of Keokuk, who have been spending the fall with friends in St. Louis, returned home this week.

Miss Louise Hamill of Keokuk, who has been the guest of Miss Grace Leavenworth for several weeks, leaves in a few days to spend the winter in Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Jos. Ricque of Detroit returned home this week after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. Strebeck of this city.

Mrs. Sarah W. McPherson, who has been visiting the family of her brother, Judge Withrow, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Miss May Wallace, after a pleasant visit of two or three weeks to relatives, returned on Thursday to her home at Sedalia.

Mrs. Power Ray, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Samuel T. Glover, has returned home.

Dr. Francis Murphy of Omaha, who has been visiting his cousin, Mr. A. M. Baker, has returned home.

Misses Lillian Dix and Fannie Nisbet have gone to Jefferson City to visit Mrs. M. A. Fanning.

Mrs. L. B. Carstphan left last week to visit Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Miss Mittie Ellis, who has been spending a month with St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Mrs. Joseph Gazzom goes soon to Montreal to visit her sister, Mrs. Dixon.

Miss Addie Mansfield of Lynn, Mass., who has been visiting Mrs. J. F. Wertin, left on Tuesday evening to return home.

Miss Jennie Farrar, who has been spending the past month with her relatives, left last Wednesday to return to her home at Lebanon, Mo.

Miss Anna Burnet, after a delightful visit to Mr. and Mrs. Halsted Burnet, has returned to her home at Chicago.

Miss Mary A. Black left last week for the interior of the State, where she will visit relatives at various points.

Mrs. Jacqueline Parker, daughter of Hon. L. F. Parker, has returned home after a visit of a week to friends in the country.

RETURNS.

Mr. A. B. Goodbar, President of the Goodbar Shoe Co., has returned home after spending two or three weeks in the East.

Mrs. Eleanor Lewis and Miss Annie Lewis arrived yesterday from New York, where they have been visiting Mrs. L. D. Dozier in her new home.

Mrs. Laughlin, wife of Judge Laughlin, and her pretty young daughter, Dot, are at home again from their European tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Kersler have returned from their bridal tour.

Miss Estelle Parmer has returned from Cincinnati, where she has been spending a year in the Art School.

Miss Nellie Strong, who has been spending the vacation season in European travel, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Allen have arrived in New York from their European trip, and are expected soon in St. Louis.

Dots Kirkpatrick of Brilliante has returned from Colorado, where she spent the summer.

The popularity of Spanish Court Cream increases as the season advances. Its merits demand attention.

Mrs. D. B. Gould and her daughter, Miss Grace Gould, and the younger children returned last week from their cottage at Oconomowoc, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. Julian Vietts of Lindell boulevard, who has been making a summer tour of Europe, returned home with a party of friends on Thursday.

Mrs. Joseph Bogy and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Bogy, have returned home after a long visit to California.

Capt. and Mrs. John Scudder and family have returned from Oconomowoc, where they spent the summer at their cottage. Mrs. Merseman was also with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Grinwold are home again from the East. Mr. Griswold having spent the summer in Europe.

Mrs. John Gates and little son returned last week from Europe, where they have spent the season.

Miss Nellie Ripley returned last week from Europe, where she spent the past six months in travel.

Mrs. B. F. Hammett and her daughter, Miss Guy Hammett, who have been spending the past fortnight in New York City, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch and family returned on Tuesday from Europe, where they spent four months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young have just returned from a visit to New York and the Eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. McGrew returned on Tuesday morning from a trip to Dallas, Tex., where they went to attend the Fair.

Mrs. Louis Nichols of Vandeventer avenue is making a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Foy have returned from their European trip, having been gone three months.

Miss Mamie Leeds has returned home from a visit to Miss Violet Church and other friends in Topeka.

Miss Babe Tompkins is at home again after spending a week with friends in the country.

Mrs. Thomas H. Whitehill is spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Southwest Missouri.

Miss Virginia Carpenter has returned from a delightful trip through the East and a visit to her aunt at Keokuk.

Mr. Roger Hayne of the South Side returned home on Thursday, after an absence of three weeks spent in the Eastern cities.

Miss Pauline Heyman has returned home after a visit of a month to Kansas friends.

The Old Orchard Amusement Club organized last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ghiselin. They will give their first entertainment on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at the residence of Mrs. Ghiselin, at which there will be quite an attractive and varied programme presented, consisting of dancing, music, recitations and theatricals. The President of the club is Mr. Livingstone, the Secretary Miss Lena Hospus, a young lady who is quite well known to the public, the winner of the prize offered by the Old Orchard *Herald* last spring as the most popular young lady in Old Orchard. Among the most prominent members of the club are Miss Margaret Bryant, Miss Shands, Miss Emes, Miss Turner and Miss McInnagle. Some of the gentlemen are Messrs. A. C. Bryant, Wm. Lacey, H. Smith, Messrs. Ferry and S. Selby.

Lieut and Mrs. Kauffmann of Webster Groves gave a progressive euchre party last week in honor of Miss Maud Baggett, who is visiting them from Washington. There were present among the ladies Misses Earle, Linsey, Simmons, McGahon, Annie Belle, Lucy Middlebrook, Metcalf, Percival, Kauffmann and Mamie Woods. The prizes were numerous and handsome.

Quite an enjoyable party took place at Vandeventer Hall in the West End on Thursday evening. The entertainment was given by Mr. Krone to the following young ladies and gentlemen, who all attended in full evening dress and danced until the wee sma' hours: Miss Jennie McGee, Miss Moces, Miss Moore, Misses Mamie and Annie Chew, Miss Daisy Brown, Miss May Murphy, Miss Alice Dutcher, Miss Jennie Temple, Miss Flesh, Miss Pilcher, Miss Maxie McGrew of Lexington, Mo., Miss Blanch Wilkins, Miss Mollie Baker, Miss McClannahan, Miss Bessie Davenport, Miss Harkins, Miss Irma Nelson, Miss Hattie Warden. The gentlemen included Messrs. Krance and Weber the hosts, Messrs. Perry Selby of Old Orchard, Lou Moore, Joe Wigonhorn, Frank Rice, Steve Price, Tom Fletcher, Murphy, Wirt Farriss, Eugene Wright, Hill, Luther Handy, Dick Uhray, Harry Price, Torrist Hammett, Bent Shorp, Tom Palfrey and George Powell.

Dr. Henry Mudd and family have taken possession of their new home, 3742 Washington avenue.

Mrs. Fleming Wirt Farriss of Pine street is quite seriously ill and her physician fears that she may have typhoid-pneumonia, the result of a neglected cold.

The "Magic Mirror," which will be given for the benefit of the Woman's Training School, Nov. 6, in the evening and Saturday matinee, is a pretty little fairy play written by Miss Millicent McDonald, and the cast will be filled with talented St. Louis children, which will make of the performance an interesting event.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scullen are now occupying the house opposite Lafayette Park formerly occupied by the Episcopal Sisters of the Good Shepherd, while their own handsome house on Carondelet Bluff is undergoing repairs. They have with them this winter their son, Mr. Harry Scullen.

Mr. and Mrs. William Turner have closed their country home and have come to town for the winter.

Mrs. C. L. Smith, who has been visiting St. Louis friends, has been confined to the house by illness since her return to her home at Kirkwood.

The new novel, "Alfrieda," by Mrs. Joseph Sprague, came out last Saturday.

Mrs. Caroline Vaugan and her daughter, Mrs. Lipscombe, are arranging to spend the winter at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Dunbar will spend the winter with her cousin, Mrs. Whittaker.

Spanish Court Face Powder sold everywhere.

Mrs. Van Studdiford is building a handsome new house on West Pine street, which will be ready for occupancy by early spring. She and her daughter have just returned from Canada, where they have spent the past six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther B. Smith have closed their country home near Ferguson and have taken a house on Sarah street.

Tiny bits of pasteboard have been received announcing the arrival of Master Edgar Lucius Fleming, Oct. 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fleming.

Mrs. Thomas Shirley is expected home from a visit to Mrs. J. K. McDavid, at Hillsboro, Ill.

Miss Stella McMillan, who is spending the winter with her father, Mr. Emmerson McMillan, President of the Laclede Gas Co., has recently returned from Europe, where she has been studying music, and is the possessor of a wonderful voice, which has been highly cultivated.

Miss Lillie Stumpf is making a visit to friends at Hannibal, Mo.

Miss Virginia Beall is expected home from a visit to the Misses Walker at St. Charles.

Mrs. J. M. McKeage is making a visit to friends in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Murry French, who has been visiting friends in Alabama, has returned home and is located on Washington avenue for the winter, No. 2922.

A Hallowe'en party was given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Walls, 4483 Berlin avenue, in honor of their niece, Miss Fannie Poindexter, of Dillon, Mont., who has been in the city for several weeks visiting relatives and friends. The host and

FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS.

BITS OF INFORMATION GATHERED IN MANY DIFFERENT QUARTERS.

A Lecture on Women by Judge Normile—The Ladies and Politics—Patti's Brother's Grave in Calvary—The "Book Cover" and Its Use—Table Decorations—The Fashionable Flower—Archbishop Feehan's Photograph.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

WHAT a number of notable people have visited St. Louis lately, and all of them open their eyes at the progress and beauty of this Western city. I was talking with a number of people the other evening when Judge Normile disclosed inadvertently a literary treat that is in store for St. Louis that is certainly to be appreciated. He is to lecture in the near future on the subject of "Women," and that is always an interesting subject, especially when delivered by a handsome bachelor. Judge Normile, as everybody knows, has written a most effective treatise on Lucretia Borgia, but everybody doesn't know that he is before long to bring out a comprehensive and entire volume in the defense of the famous Borgia. He has been to Rome and made every arrangement for the work, has original manuscripts and other reliable records on the subject, and before the world grows much older is to produce the result of his work. He is also to lecture on the subject, locally first. It seems antipodal to associate the bachelor judge with lovely women, because he is classed among the pronounced and always-to-be bachelors, but it is even so. But a more chivalrous cavalier when in the society of women is not to be found and the ladies are enthusiastic over his coming book and lecture.

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Don't think the men have all the politics to themselves in this campaign, for it is not so by a large majority. The women, not the suffragists alone, but lots of the society girls and women, are deeply interested in local affairs. One young lady who is a Democrat has secured over 200 Republican votes for a Democratic nominee by her own earnest canvassing. She has gone into the canvass with true political energy, and has not objected to stooping to conquer, for from the cavalier in the ball-room to the coal carrier at home she applied for votes and always got them promised too. It's a shame that both the candidates for the Criminal Court Judgeship should be two handsome and chivalrous bachelors, for whilst one lady says "Judge Normile is just too lovely," another one will purr softly, "but then Ashley Clover is just splendid," "Judge Normile's the sweetest," one will continue, "but Mr. Clover's the cutest," still another will supplement, and so it goes.

Speaking of suffragists if a gentle, lovely little woman ever existed under the sun it is Mrs. Virginia L. Miner. She is one of the most modest looking and most intellectually gifted women I have ever met, and I have met many of the kind. Even those who are opposed to her in views cannot but admire her perfect womanliness and mental superiority. She, by the way, is deeply interested in the present local campaign.

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Veni, vidi, vici, is what Strauss can say as regards his visit to St. Louis. Everybody is saying his music is simply perfect. For once people were not disappointed in their expectations. They expected music but not such perfect music as Strauss gave them. His personal magnetism was immense too. Everybody watched that waltzing motion of his as he clasped his violin and kept time with it with his feet. "He is a human waltz nothing more or less," said one feminine enthusiast, and everybody seemed to accord with this verdict. The critics told of his music and its perfection, but they didn't tell how all over the house, everybody, man, woman and child, kept beating time and following the leader's motions with heads, hands or feet. It really was amusing to see. One lady, who occupied a box, and, as a rule, is not devoted especially to music, quite forgot everybody and all her surroundings and nodded her head away at a great rate in sympathy with the music. People were expecting her to get up and waltz the next thing, but she only nodded and swayed her head, thoroughly unconscious that she was not sitting quietly and in imperial dignity in her seat. But Strauss would make anybody forget anything but that his waltz music filled the air.

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Now that it is the fad for girls to be intellectual and read only intellectual books, those who are inclined to follow only the flippant novels of light authors are anxious to hide their frivolous reading proclivities, even while indulging them. Women, however, know how to cover their little delinquencies, and the novel-reading girls have taken up the "book-cover" fashion most eagerly. Of course, one cover serves for a variety of books, as it is transferable, and the satin, silk or velvet affair can be changed at the will of the owner. Covers of old brocade and bullion braid are the handsomest novelties in this line, whilst those of pale tinted satin with flounces painted on them are equally in favor.

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Bye the bye, that reminds me how costly and unique are the little accessories of the toilette or personal portables this year. Everything new is studied, so that even the tiniest details are uniquely executed in everything. For instance, no clasps of handsome leather pocket-books horses' heads, gally caparisoned in silver, are used, or a couple of dogs in silver serve the same purpose. More elegant designs, too, are small orchids with diamond dewdrops in their center. The little coin pockets of fine leather open and fold out in easy convenience and are snaped similar in form to those used for the same purpose by the people of rural districts.

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But personal accessories are not to be compared to the novelties of house decorations. Some of the very latest decorative beauties have just made their appearance. For table decoration there are the floral candle rings. These are plain and colored glass saucers which encircle the socket of the candle. They can be filled with water or with sand and moss and in these natural flowers can be arranged. The shaded light falling on the flowers produces a very pretty and artistic effect.

Another decorative fad are the polished ram's horns, with brass rams' heads for the base, and the tips holding brass receptacles for candles. Other fads are hall vases in colored faience blue and red, which are in the form of trumpets, cut off in such manner as to give sufficient base. These are fully three feet high, and have a wreathed decoration in relief. They are intended to hold a few stalks of spiky flowers, such as fleur de lis, gladioli, sunflowers or hollyhocks. For small cut flowers, fan-shaped vases in colored glass are mounted in spreading vases. The fans are decorated in relief with Wattean figures and landscapes. Tall cylindrical lamps are made entirely of cut glass. A new china wall-pocket simulates a straw hat turned up and tied with yellow ribbons. Then clocks are set in cut glass plaques and in octagonal blocks of onyx to hang on the wall. Another curious clock is in the shape of a round temple of brass. The pendulum swings in the center, and the hours and minutes are shown through the openings in the base as they pass. A quiet and effective bit of decoration is the bronzed air-twig with canes in a china vase with bronzed handles.

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To turn from artificial decorations to the natural. What a craze chrysanthemums are this year! There never before was quite such a craze for them as now. Every reception-room, dining salon, drawing-room, boudoir or bedroom has this favored flower for adornment. At every entertainment they rule Flora, for not only are the decorations of them, but ladies carry these flowers almost exclusively. They are to reign about three weeks longer and then the violets will creep again into favor modest looking as they are expensive. A new rose has come into flower popularity with a giant step that is remarkable, and certainly disastrous to the one favorite "American Beauty." This rose is the "Duchess of Albany," sed is quite as large and full blown and developed a rose as the "American Beauty." It is more graceful in formation, and the stems of the American Beauty, which were the impediment in wearing that brilliant flower, are in the "Duchess of Albany" slighter, smaller and more graceful and adaptable.

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Speaking of flowers reminds me that the smallest and youngest business woman in St. Louis makes her appearance in that role this week. She is a remarkably bright and pretty little girl of 14 years of age who takes entire possession of a floral house in the West End, which is being especially fitted up for her. Her story is a strange one. Her parents were interested in flowers, and, although her father was in a profitable and enterprising business, his wife opened a flower store in the West End. Pretty little May, her daughter, two years ago developed a marvelous business talent, and much to her parents' astonishment conceived the most unique ways of selling flowers. She would buy the exclusive right of selling flowers at public balls and entertainments, and would herself sell the flowers. The child would easily sell $25 worth each night. This week she goes, on her own individual responsibility and savings, into a business of her own, being the entire manager of the place, and yet she is not 15 and doesn't look 12. Isn't that American enterprise for you?

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Now that Chicago is aglow with excitement over the jubilee ceremonies of Archbishop Feehan there is much interest manifested here over the event because Archbishop Feehan was formerly one of the most popular of St. Louis priests, and one whom our own Archbishop Kenrick always refers to as that "admirable gentleman." Admirable he certainly is in every way, and as a most elegant gentleman he is simply unsurpassed by any one. His manners, his carriage and his conversation are beyond comparison. But it is not of Archbishop Feehan's grandeur of character I write to-day, but to tell how it was through the influence of a St. Louis lady that the first picture of Bishop Feehan was ever obtained. Father Feehan he was a most popular priest, as was said, and everybody was most anxious that the much-beloved priest would have his picture taken for in appearance he is superb-looking. He is tall, dignified and his face is strikingly handsome one. However, he does not know the meaning of vanity and always steadily refused to sit for a picture. One lady, the wife of one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, his determined to secure one, and womanlike, soon found a ruse by which to have him sit for one. She knew the distinguished clergyman was devoted to his mother who was in very poor health, so that every day except Saturday and Sunday, when constant religious duties claimed him, he went to see her. When the offer came to make him Bishop of Nashville his mother said: "My son, you will not leave me?" The answer came as prompt: "No, mother, I never will;" and he did not. The offer of the Bishopric was refused, and the devoted son remained in the city with his mother until her death. But the story of the picture was this: The lady who knew his mother well called on her one day and begged her to ask Dr. Feehan to promise to have a photograph taken, knowing the priest would refuse his invalid mother nothing. The mother promised to obtain the request, and the next time he came she did receive her son's promise to sit for a picture for the lady who so desired it. Soon after this the much loved mother died, and shortly after that again the Bishopric of Nashville was offered him, which he accepted. Years passed and no picture came, when, as Bishop of Nashville, he to the St. Louis lady and her husband at Saratoga one summer, the lady reminded the bishop of his promise and he at once sat for the photograph at a photographer's at Saratoga, not wishing to return to his home to redeem his promise. When the picture was taken and finished he gave the entire dozen to the lady. He would not retain one; he had conquered his antipathy to the photograph on account of his promise to his mother, but the one for whom he had made this promise received the whole dozen. So you see how St. Louis won his first picture. The Archbishop is very fond of St. Louis, where his only brother, Dr. Edward L. Feehan, resides with his family in a handsome house on Garrison avenue.

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That McKinley bill, now the women are warring against it, for it is the meanest exhibit of tariff autocracy—that has yet been shown. Every lady is inveighing against it more than the men who will find their champagne dearer on account of it. I made a tour with a friend the other day of the big shops and watched her countenance as everywhere she made her circle across. She was an autocratic woman herself, always accustomed to her own. We first went in one store and she set about purchasing a favorite adornment of hers. A price was named when she frowned, severely, "Why I always got this for so much," "Yes, madame," replied the shop girl, "but the tariff makes them higher." The article was purchased at its price and the stocking counter was sought. "Give me a half dozen of those black and colored silk stockings I always use," ordered the lady. The stockings were produced and the check made out. "But that is away beyond the usual price," murmured "my Queen." "You forget the tariff," replied the man in charge. My lady sailed to the glove counter. "Mademoiselle," she said with firmness, "I would like those heliotrope gloves I ordered; I need them for a new gown. Please let me have them at once." "Gladly," replied the glove seller. It is possible the heliotrope gloves were ordered, arrived and are now detained in the Custom-house, on account of the tariff, you know. My lady's face grew stormy, but she smothered her wrath in a cultivated smile. When we stepped in the carriage again, however, she remarked with determined face: "If I do not have my revenge on the McKinley bill, no one will, and all the women are determined to score their disappointment against that law. It's the meanest law that ever was passed, especially to annoy us women."

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The cozy corners of the homes of St. Louis are to have for ornamentation much of the crochet work which has been so long out of fashion and is one of the greatest fads of this season. Crochet has just come very much to the fore and many of the most costly dress trimmings are so worked. It is now being applied to hyacinth glasses which are enveloped in silk first and then covered with a crochet network with tiny picots in light tawa tints, the ribbons matching the tone of the flowers. This is the new idea for a flower table just as the latest work basket is a child's wheelbarrow in enamelled wood. These stand by a fire place or in a window nook and hold such a wealth of wool and such large pieces of work that they are a boon and blessing to those who love work.

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How cleverly the theaters have been renovated and decorated this year? The Grand Opera-house and Olympic both come in for a share of praise in the estimation of everybody. Someone who was admiring the arrangement of the Grand Opera-house the other day, was speaking of Patti's new bijou opera-house at Craig-y-Nos, which, of course, is essentially a private one, for as the golden-throated diva ever generous in anything except in her prices and that generosity always in her own time, on the principle of charity begins at home. However, in this little gem of an opera-house Mme. Patti, whose gray hairs, under a thin dash of auburn dye, possibly remind her of the days to come when charity may place her a step nearer the great hereafter, where even golden throated divas must yield their laurels and enter, will occasionally give charitable entertainments. Bravo, Mme. Patti-Nicolini, it is well some charitable impulse in you has taken root. It would be a blank in Wales the thought ever comes to you of that poor brother's grave in Calvary Cemetery, in this far-away St. Louis. If ever a flash of remembrance of the neglected, lonely grave in the cemetery of the city where Father Ozario died more lonely and neglected than his grave now is. It would have been sweet if a flower were occasionally laid on that graves, sweeter still if a flower or benediction and remembrance had cheered his dying hours, but the lonely grave is in St. Louis and the Opera-house in Wales. We blow the chill of the death thought away, and step from its almost forgotten loneliness, from the somber past to the present brightness. We come again to the Opera-house, the interior is a thing of beauty; the floor slants towards the stage, but is easily raised to a level of the stage so that a charming ball room is thus arranged. The act drop is a portrait of Mme. Patti in the character of Semiramide, driving a chariot and pair of horses. There are electric footlights, rows of batten lights in the wings, and ground lights with colored lamps for giving colored effects, and every modern appliance necessary for opera and pantomime. Could anything be prettier than this perfect little opera-house? At any rate Patti's taste, as well as her voice, mounts to the highest range of perfection.

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"One thing that you St. Louisans lack," said an Eastern lady the other day, "is a really swell dressmaking establishment. Something on the principle of the one to be established by Wilson Barrett's daughter, or like some of those in New York or Paris. Your modistes are good, but they seem not to have an ambition to have grand dressmaking rooms. Why, in Paris and in New York the establishments of modistes are beyond words elegant, and the attendants in elegant uniforms. A feature of these places is the scattering about of books and prints to amuse the waiting customers, as if anything could distract or amuse a woman when she is impatient to view her form in a new dress and in a full length mirror."

What visions of dresses there are this year! never was fashion so prolific or so exquisite before. Here is one dress for example that a prominent society woman has just ordered, to wear at a wedding in midwinter. Isn't it very odd and beautiful, and won't she scold when she sees her dress in print before it is yet made! It is really a carriage dress but is going to do service at the wedding on account of the oddity and beauty. The material is of stone gray satin of a brocaded design representing winter, in snowflakes nowdering leafless trees. The skirt is made with small panniers and plaits at the back, and is bordered at the foot with small, curling gray ostrich tips. The waist is pointed with plaiting, front and back, and has a double box plaiting around the bottom and the full sleeves are of brown velvet overlaid with checkerwork of passementerie of gray silk and gold tinsel and finished with deep cuffs and epaulettes of rich passementerie of arabesque designs. An Elizabethan ruff filled in with ostrich tips finishes the neck. The gown is to be made by a New York modiste. Another pretty gown destined for the daughter of the wearer of the last toilette is that of the palest moss green shading on the apple green tinted satin over a pale pink underskirt, embroidered on the edges of the train and bodice in different colors, the fulness caught with a quaintly plaited cordon in green or pink, the high collar lined with soft pink or green feathers, for feathers, like fur, are on everything.

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Wraps are particularly elegant this year, and the variety is an endless one. There is a wrap which is called a carriage wrap, but of course can be used for any occasion. It is of soft black wool with Japanese circle design in gold and black, trimmed to the waist line with gold embroidery on black velvet, lined with yellow brocade and edged with cog feathers. A walking coat of black pouis de soie, with full sleeves and collar of amber give an "egg plant" brocade lined with silk and finished with glittering passementerie. Opera wraps are beautiful too. There are white and gold ones, and others composed of plush and feathers. The long opera wraps in darker colors are also fashionable.

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WILL CARRY THE STATE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF ILLINOIS CONFIDENT OF WINNING THE ELECTION.

Long Jones and Dan Sheppard at Republican Headquarters—Gen. Raum's Dissatisfaction—What the Farmers of the State Demand—The Impending Strike Among the Miners—Illinois Capital Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—If the Democrats carry the State of Illinois at the election next Tuesday, the Republicans may charge up their loss to their State Central Committee. "Long" Jones of Chicago, who had to ride into the committee on the back of a negro and then schemed himself into the position of chairman, is making a nauseating record. He and Dan Sheppard, the secretary, occupy the elegant quarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and play the high-rolling statesmen. Jones, in his Peek-a-boo hat, is usually off in some side room in the hotel talking nonsense and delighting to make business men and politicians wait an hour when they call to see him. When he finally condescends to go to his office, where he belongs, he is found to be utterly and entirely without any information, and is positively ignorant of anything connected with the campaign. There is a whole lot of healthy dissatisfaction about it among the party workers all over the State. Last week Green B. Raum, United States Pension Commissioner, came out from Washington and wanted to make some speeches down in his old district. He notified the State Central Committee, and the first thing Jones did was to stick him down just six miles from where old Dick Oglesby was to make a speech the same night. This made Raum mad. He sent the list of appointments back to Jones and said he would run his part of the campaign without any more suggestions from a pack of mullet-heads that don't know anything about what is going on. Dan Sheppard doesn't do anything, and isn't expected to do anything but cough. No documents or campaign literature of any kind to speak of is furnished nor information of any kind. The party seems to have got enough of Long Jones at last. The complaints are loud and bitter, and it will be a fine day when they allow him to sneak in under the canvas again.

SCOTT WIKE.

Congressman Scott Wike of Pike County was here this week. He is making a splendid canvass for re-election. When the question of locating the World's Fair came up in Congress Mr. Wike took particular pains to get a full expression on the subject from the people of his district. They were decidedly favorable to St. Louis. The people of the Twelfth Congressional District have always been partial to St. Louis, and it may be said without perhaps mere prejudiced against Chicago than in any other section of the State. Mr. Wike represented his constituents when he voted to locate the Fair at St. Louis, but for this grave offense and unpardonable sin, Chicago papers have abused him like a pickpocket. His district is usually from five to six thousand Democratic, and the prediction is that Mr. Wike will be re-elected this time by an increased majority, all of which will go to prove the "infloonce" of a Chicago newspaper.

FORMAN AND LINDLEY.

The contest for Congress in the Eighteen th District, between Forman and Lindley, it is conceded, will be close. If the Republicans were united, Lindley might stand a chance, but they are not. And Judge Joe Messick of East St. Louis suffers by the discord. Messick was always a strong supporter of John Baker, and claimed that he was the strongest Republican in the district by fifteen thousand. After John got shelved he some way thought Messick the cause of it and he won't speak to Joe on the street. Joe could have had the nomination instead of Lindley, but he was afraid of Jerry. It is a bleak day to notice the fact that while the Belleville *Post* prints Lindly's name in the ticket, it never refers to him in its editorial or local columns. Its editor is Gen. Kuefner, who is John Baker's most intimate friend. John is sour and he won't speak a good word for Lindley nor take any hand in politics whatever.

FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The farmers' movement is better organized than ever before in this State and undoubtedly they would send several members to the Legislature but for the fact that Gen. John M. Palmer is a candidate for United States Senator, and no man with Democratic symptoms will run the risk of voting for a candidate for the Legislature who is not pledged to the support of Gen. Palmer, and the result is that the Democratic candidates will be put the full strength of the party.

Coppinger is making a good canvass in Madison County for the State Senate. Hadly refused renomination by the Republicans and it was given to Culp, who was born with an itch for office and has never even been scratched before. He stands an excellent chance to be beaten, and this will give the Democrats a gain of one in that district.

There will also be a gain of a Senator from Scott County. Mr. Allen, who served two terms in the House, is nominated for the Senate and has a walk away, as also has Jack Neville in Crawford County.

In the Thirty-third District ex-Speaker Cochran of the last House is a Republican candidate in a district that is 2,700 Democratic. There is a regular Democrat, and a Farmer candidate who is also a Democrat, and Cochran hopes to run in between them, but the chance is very slim.

It may be predicted that Guest will be defeated for Congress by Cable in the Rock Island district, and if Morris does not beat Smith in the Cairo district the Republican majority will be cut down astonishingly. Notwithstanding the large Republican majorities in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congressional Districts, Rowell and Cannon have a desperate efforts, but if the majority continues to evaporate at the present rate, those two districts will hereafter be represented by Democrats.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

Following the Mutual Benefit Association of last week came the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which held its annual session here this week. The old officers were nearly all elected, M. L. Crum of Tylerville, President, and F. G. Blood of Mount Vernon is secretary. This body also adopted a resolution strongly opposing the Conger Compound Lard bill, introduced by the pork packers and backed by the Big Four, praying for a repeal of the United States law, and favoring the Paddock Pure Food bill. The delegates signed a memorial to the Senate and a telegram was sent to the Iowa Alliance then in session at Des Moines, urging that body to adopt a similar action.

In their resolutions, they recommend an uniform series of school books and demand a fair English education for every child in the State; they favor the Australian ballot system and demand the election of members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission by direct vote of the people; they want such legislation that where a person owes a debt represented by note or mortgage, he shall be exempt in just proportion to the value of the property upon which he pays taxes; that the lawful rate of interest shall be 4 per cent, contract six; that the United States Government shall control transportation, and failing in this, the Government shall assume ownership of all railroads and telegraphs and operate them at actual cost to the people; that passenger rates shall be reduced to 2 cents per mile; a radical change in the financial policy of the Government, that Congress shall provide a circulation adequate to the necessities of business interests of the country and that currency shall be issued at such times and in such quantities as shall best subserve the interests of the greatest number; laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands, and that Congress shall take measures to obtain possession of all lands held by railroads and also all lands owned by railroads or corporations not actually in use by such corporations. They recite the fact that agriculture constitutes the most important industry in this country and is prohibited at the World's Fair, and if this industry is neglected by the World's Fair management and the exhibit relegated to some obscure location, untold injury will result. It was resolved that the management should appoint representatives of the agricultural organizations to look after the interests of that industry and the visitors who are engaged in it. The next annual meeting will be held here, beginning the fourth Tuesday in October, 1891.

THE IMPENDING STRIKE.

There is a good deal of apprehension throughout the State in regard to the impending strike among the coal miners, which is to take place the last of this month, unless an arrangement is made by which the operators will pay the price demanded. To-day has been ordered as a general holiday among the miners to consider the matter. The operators here claim that they have a contract with the men, which runs until next May, and that if this is to be ignored, then in the future they can have no confidence whatever in any agreement that may be made by the miners. The operators also claim that they are already paying more here than is paid in the southern district. Mr. Patrick McBryde, who represents the United Mine Workers of America, is here, and has ordered the strike. He has had a conference with the operators and tells them that he cannot do anything to help them out of their trouble, that they must pay the raise or every miner in the State will quit work.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BLUFF LINE.

Mr. E. E. Fisher, superintendent of the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield, by the advice of Mr. Joseph Dickson, receiver, has arranged for about forty thousand new ties and steel rails enough to put the road in first-class condition. The work will be commenced immediately and the train service will necessarily have to be reduced so as to interfere as little as possible with the work on the line. A new time table goes into effect to-morrow, showing that but one train will run each way daily.

THE PARDON DOCKET.

The following cases in which application for pardon has been made have been set for hearing before Gov. Fifer Nov. 6: Edward Mackey, Lawrence County, sent up for ten years for assault with intent to rob; Harry C. Kellogg, Cook County, sent for five years for burglary; Manning B. Piltz, Cook County, five years for robbery; Wm. Beechtel, Cook County, four years for larceny; Nancy Bradly, Macon County, one year for bigamy; Geo. Grabefsky and John Lipiak, Livingston County, fourteen years for murder; John F. Henry, Cook County, two years for burglary; Perry W. Burk, McLean County, ten years for horse-stealing; Chas. B. Anderson, De Witt County, fourteen years for forgery; Howard Garrison, Pike County, five years for manslaughter; Wm. Evans, Rock Island County, two years for burglary; John Uhle, Washington County, twenty years for murder.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE STATE.

The Democratic Nominees for the Legislature and Congress Confident of Success—The Outlook in the Various Counties—The Constitutional Amendment—Local Nominations and Campaigns—Personal Paragraphs.

THE advices from many exchanges over the State indicate the election of all the Democratic Congressmen outside of St. Louis, including the Tenth District. The Eleventh, or Bland district, supposed to be in doubt, will re-elect Bland by an increased majority. Wilson is also believed to be safe in the Fifth District, as is also Dockery, who it was thought would be closely pressed by his opponent, who is supported by the Republican and Union Labor party. In the other district, outside of St. Louis, the Democratic candidates have a walk over.

Congressman Bland stated in his Steelville speech that for every $2 he put into farming, he realizes not more than 60 cents, and said that he who would by farming thrive, must either hold the plow or drive.

Laclede and Crawford Counties, now represented by Republicans, will elect Democrats next Tuesday.

The Union Labor party of Laclede County has repudiated the trade made by some of the leaders with the Republican party.

Ozark County is a Republican county. During the last two years the total revenue paid into the State treasury by that county was $3,000, while the amount drawn out of the treasury was $15,444, most of which for criminal costs.

A vote for the constitutional amendment is a vote for the relief of the Supreme Court and prompt decision in all cases taken to the higher court.

PERSONAL.

Dr. M. H. McFarland, who for a good many years practiced medicine in Clarksville and was for one term State Senator, died at the home of his son, W. H. McFarland, at Cleburne, Tex., last week, aged 83 years.

Alexander S. Vest, son of Senator Vest, has been appointed cashier of the Security National Bank of Grand Island, Neb. Young Vest was raised in Sedalia and married in St. Louis.

William Tyler, living at Victor, Monroe County, is 91 years old. He can identify a person fifty yards away, and walks without a cane. He has voted the Democratic ticket for seventy years, and expects to keep on doing the same thing for at least ten years longer.

Urias Gordon, a well-known farmer of Cole County, died last week. He came from Rockingham County, Va., to Missouri sixty-four years ago.

Capt. W. P. Hall of the Seventh Cavalry is on a visit to his brother, U. S. Hall, President of the Farmers' Alliance of this State. Capt. Hall is soon to be married to a daughter of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky.

H. R. Smith, formerly of Carrollton, is now publishing a paper at Willow Springs, Mo. Several years ago Mr. Smith published a paper in Norborne, and later one at Miami.

Wm. Hughes of Mountain Grove fell from the cars on the Current River road and was run over, receiving injuries from which he died. He was a member of the Mountain Grove Band, and had been traveling as a musician with an itinerant show.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports from the lead and zinc mines in Southwest Missouri show that there is apparently an inexhaustible field of valuable minerals in that section of the State, and that mining is only in its infancy. Missouri will be the greatest lead and zinc mining State in the Union within ten years.

The Supreme Court advanced the case of Dr. J. N. Hathaway of St. Joseph vs. The State Board of Health. This case involves the right of the State Board of Health to deny specialists the right to practice medicine in this State. It is really a test case of whether a doctor has a right to advertise his profession.

Marion County will vote at the election next Tuesday on the question of restraining stock from running at large. The proposition is likely to carry.

The question of erecting a new court-house and jail will figure in the election in Putnam County next Tuesday. It will be a fight between the Democrats and Republicans, the former favoring the measure and the latter opposed to it.

A boy of 17 and a girl of 13 were married the other day at Columbia. Among the wedding gifts were a silk and a rifle.

E. B. Hammock and Laura Adams, charged with burglarizing a store in Laclede County, were held in $1,000 bail. The Adams girl gave bail at once but Hammock failed to get bondsmen and had to make his bond good by depositing $500 in the Bank of Lebanon.

The question of removing the county seat of Pulaski County from Waynesville to Crocker will be submitted to the voters at the general election next Tuesday.

In Norborne is a canning factory which employs seventy-five persons. Since the McKinley bill became a law it received five carloads of cans which cost it over $1,500 per car—or an aggregate of over $8,000 more than would have been paid for the same goods under the former prices.

Moberly has a chance to secure a $40,000 shoe factory by putting up $20,000.

Slater, which was not on the map of the State ten years ago, has one of the best electric light plants in Missouri.

The Missouri River has only twenty-six inches of water in it at Grand River crossing. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember the time it was so low.

A Pettis County farmer has raised a turnip weighing 9 pounds 2 ounces and measuring 36 inches in circumference. A Callaway County farmer has raised sweet potatoes many of them weighing 5 pounds each.

Lawrence Beckner, while digging the foundation for a new barn, near the Cave spring, Pike County, struck an oak plank several feet beneath the surface of the earth. A great deal of speculation was indulged in as to how it came there. An old settler decided that it was a part of one of the vats put there in 1821 by Benjamin Burbridge, who conducted a tanyard there about that time.

Missouri will raise 5,000,000 bushels of apples this year, which will net the farmers near $4,000,000. There was a light crop all over the country, except in Missouri. A sweet potato weighing twelve pounds is reported from Herine, Jefferson Co.

The *Southeast Gazette* is the name of a new Democratic paper at Sikeston. The *Gazette* is a neat seven-column folio.

Franklin McGinnis, aged 15, and a boy named Reeves, about the same age, near Famous, Lincoln County, were out hunting, Saturday afternoon. Young Reeves in some way stumbled and fell and his gun went off, the full load entering the left side of Franklin, near the heart. The wound was fatal.

REWARD for missing man. See advertisement.

"ALFRIEDA."

A New Novel by Mrs. Joseph Specht of this City.

Another St. Louis lady, Mrs. Joseph Specht, has just published a novel. The book is, of course, of interest to St. Louisans because it is a St. Louis novel, but Mrs. Specht's work is of too profound significance and importance to be of merely local interest. It sounds the depths and shoals of thought and touches every phase of human existence.

In "Alfrieda" Mrs. Specht prolongs her vision beyond the range of observation and experiment, and out of the abyss of the human soul seeks to catch some answer to the earnest questionings of invisible things. But it must not be supposed that "Alfrieda" is a bath of moonshine. Even the most pronounced materialists have of late shifted their ground. Occult forces are forces as real and powerful as the visible physical forces of the external world. Because these forces have been difficult of definition it has been the habit to depreciate their value and deride them as unfounded dreams. But Mrs. Specht recognizes the new trend of thought, and rightly leans to the unseen as containing more of mystery and more of truth than the visible world, as the realm from which man must win the truth if he is ever to have it.

There is little of the conventional novel in "Alfrieda." The characters have passed the morning of life and have freed themselves from the shallow passions which sway the soul of youth. The power of the human will is at its full, thought is less trammeled by the petty details of life. Alfrieda Hammersley, the heroine, a woman of marvelous will power, elevates herself to a purer plane of existence, and carries with her in her upward course those with whom she comes in contact. It is a study of the power of mind over matter.

"Alfrieda" is the work of the profoundest, widest thought. It will appeal to every thinker and stir the heart of every earnest student. That there are psychical and spiritual forces in man is recognized, reluctantly it is true, by the materialists themselves. It is not too much to say that in this book some steps have been made toward a definition of these forces hitherto neglected to the dismal realm of the unknown.

["Alfrieda." By Emma E. H. Specht. St. Louis: Published by the author.]

SEND John T. Field to Congress and you will not regret it.

Mrs. Janette Pomeroy's Will.

Mrs. Janette Pomeroy's will was probated yesterday. She leaves $500 to each of the children of her daughter, Sarah B. Curtis, a set of ivory chessmen and a painting to her son, Edward A. Pomeroy, with a request to buy a present for Mrs. George J. Cheshan, and leaves the balance of her estate to be divided between her children, E. A. Pomeroy and Sarah B. Curtis.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Lovely new collection of

CUT-GLASS, DOULTON,
SOLID SILVER WARES,
ROYAL WORCESTER AND DRESDEN,
PARIAN MARBLE WARES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
MUSIC BOXES, SEVRES WARES,
CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND JEWELS.

Our low prices will please you.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Send for catalogue; 2,000 engravings.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

Prices Guaranteed Against Any and All Competition! A Slaughter Without Mercy! Real Values Almost Annihilated! To-Morrow, Monday, Nov. 3, We Will Inaugurate a Grand Clearing Sale for the Purpose of Closing Out Our Entire Surplus Stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

It is Dollars and Cents Where You Buy and We Mean to Save You From 25 to 35 per Cent on Every Purchase.

Special Bargains for This Week:

Folding Beds, - - - $20.00 Bedroom Suits, - - - $15.00 Parlor Suits, - - - $25.00
Brussels Carpets, - 50c per yd Ingrain Carpets, - 20c per yd Heating Stoves, - $4.50

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

SOMMERS, WALDHEIM & CO., 1116 Olive St.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The Expense of Tuesday's Election and Who Will Bear It.

How the City Is Burdened and What Uncle Sam Will Pay.

Assessments on the Candidates and Their "Personal" Expenditures—A Total of Over $84,000 to Be Expended to Ascertain the Will of the People—Over Half This Sum Comes From the Candidates for Offices—A Startling Showing of Facts and Figures.

THE city has a big bill to pay after the elections are over, and accounts pile up very rapidly. There are a mass of details which cost money which do not at first appear. In the first place no man serves at the elections in this city without pay. Then comes the cost of printing the poll books and renting the polling places. Under the new law there is added the cost of the booths or closets and the printing of the ballots.

The coming election will be unusually costly, as the first cost of the booths must be added to the expenses of the election. These of course will be available at future elections and then will only cost the price of storage during the intervals between elections.

The costs can be summed up as follows:

The judges and clerks, of which there are eight at each polling place, will be paid $5 each for their services on election day. There will be 167 polling places, with eight men at each. This will amount to $6,680 alone.

The booths cost $8 apiece, and to carry the present election through it was estimated that 650 of them would be enough, so that number was purchased at a cost of $5,200.

The rents for polling places will be $5 for each one of the 167, making $835 for that item.

The ballots, of which there will be 280,000, will cost the city about $1,400. The cost of printing the ballots was not so heavy before the new law came into effect and in the present case the stationery men say that the price is very cheap and the printers will lose money on the job.

The Board of Revisors, whose duty it was to straighten out the lists of voters, numbered twenty-eight men and were in session twelve days at the rate of $3 a day for each man, which cost just $1,008 to the city.

The poll books for the coming election will be printed along with fourteen other complete sets which will be used at special elections until the next regular election comes along. These were contracted for at the rate of $8.48 for every hundred names. There are in round numbers 62,000 names on the books, which brings the cost for them to $5,232.

For postal cards, stationery and miscellaneous office supplies the bill has footed up to $794.

The ballot boxes at this election cost nothing, as they have all been paid for at a former election, and can be used over.

The precinct canvassers have not yet been paid nor their accounts made up, but their work will cost at least $3,000, which is a very low estimate.

The extra clerical force needed in the Recorder of Voters' office to get things ready will cost about $1,200.

The whole expense summed up shows quite a figure which the city will pay. The summary can be made as follows:

Judges and clerks	$ 6,680
Booths	5,200
Rent of polling places	835
Printing ballots	1,400
Board of Revisors	1,008
Printing poll books	5,232
Precinct canvass (estimated)	3,000
Clerks, office force	1,200
Incidentals	794
Delivering boxes, etc	200
Total	$25,549

The above figures do not cover the entire cost as the pay of the precinct canvassers and the office clerks have been estimated at the lowest possible figures.

COST TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total cost of the election in St. Louis to the United States will be about $8,200. It is impossible to state the sum exactly. Chief Supervisor of Elections George E. Smith has appointed two supervisors in each of the 167 election precincts of the city. Marshal Buchanan has appointed two deputy Marshals for service in each of the 167 election precincts. Under the usual practice these men will be allowed two days' service at $5 per day each. They are allowed half a day for qualifying, one day for service at the polls and half a day for reporting after the election. There will be 334 Supervisors of Election and 334 deputy marshals. Each will receive $10, or a total of $3,340 for supervisors, and the same for marshals—a grand total of $6,680. Mr. Smith's predecessor in the office of Chief Supervisor, received $900 for his services and expenses in preparing the list of supervisors, preparing and printing instructions, receiving and caring for the reports. He did not swear the supervisors, as that duty was imposed on Commissioner Crawford. Under the usual practice Mr. Crawford was entitled to 50c for each man sworn in, but the Treasury refused to allow his claim, though the official having jurisdiction of the matter said had the Chief Supervisor sworn the men in he would have been entitled to the fee. So it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Smith will be able to find in the office he holds compensation amounting to a total sum of $1,067.

Clerk Morgan of the United States District Court, who is swearing in the Deputy Marshals, will claim and will probably get a fee of 50 cents on each one of the oaths administered, a total of $167. Marshal Buchanan finds that he is entitled to 2 per cent of the money he will disburse and no more. Two per cent of $3,340 is $66.80. He may be entitled to an allowance for his expenses, which amount to between $30 and $50.

So the United States will find itself in debt to the election of Nov. 4 in St. Louis:

To 334 Supervisors at $10	$3,340
To 334 Deputy Marshals at $10	3,340
To Chief Supervisors' fees	1,067
To Clerk Morgan's fees	167
To Marshal's 2 per cent	65
To Marshal's expense	40
Total	$8,019

THE CANDIDATES' SHARE

A large part of the expenses attending the election comes from the candidates. They are taxed and assessed on all sides, and in their eagerness to get the office they seem to allow themselves to be bled to some extent by the army of political cormorants who make a business of working the candidates for all they will give. The Republican Committee imposed very steep assessments on the candidates for the city offices this campaign, some of them paying as much as $1,200. The committee will not give the amount actually collected for campaign purposes, but it is known that it is not less than $8,000. The Democratic Committee made no assessments, depending on voluntary contributions from the candidates to meet the running expenses. The contributions paid up to Friday evening amounted to nearly $5,500. Aside from these amounts, the assessments paid by the Congressional candidates must be considered.

PROSSER'S BAR'L.

In the Ninth District Prosser had to pour a goodly pile of dollars into the slot of the Filley machine, the amount being estimated at $5,000. It is understood that some of this money is being used in the interest of John Henry Pohlman, "de ole man's" chief deputy.

Mr. Cobb paid down $500 to defray the expenses of the primary and convention, and it is understood contributed $1,000 for campaign purposes.

In the Eighth District O'Neill was not asses sed a cent after the legitimate expenses of the primary had been paid. The Congressional Committee concluded to depend on contributions and the friends of the plucky ex-Congressman assisted him to raise enough for the actual legitimate expenses of the canvass. His Republican opponent, Mr. Joy, was assessed but the committee refuses to tell the amount. It is understood, however, that $3,000 was the amount fixed and Mr. Joy and his friends paid it without a murmer.

In the Tenth District both Byrnes and Kinsey were assessed in the neighborhood of $1,000 each. Mr. Byrnes the Democratic nominee paid a second assessment to the Union Labor party which indorsed his candidacy.

The Union Labor party which indorsed most of the Republican candidates on the city ticket also levied assessments and collected over $2,000.

Aside from the assessments and contributions paid into the committees, every candidate for office from Congress down to constable has expended considerable money under the head of personal campaign expenses. Prosser is said to have expended a sum exceeding $10,000 in addition to his assessment, and Cobb it is understood, has likewise let go of a good sized slice of his surplus. Every candidate has been getting about spending money on all sides, and it is estimated that the aggregate amount expended in this way exceeded the assessments and contributions received by the various committees. As the candidates are not disposed to tell what they have spent and what they propose to spend further, it is difficult to get anything like a correct idea.

PERSONAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

An old politician, speaking of the expenses of a personal campaign yesterday, gave it as his opinion that $25,000 would not cover the total amount. Pohlman alone he said expended something in the neighborhood of $4,000 in addition to what he is supposed to have paid into the committee.

The assessments and contributions from all sources are estimated at about $27,000 and to this must be added the personal expenses of the candidates. Based on these figures and estimates obtainable $55,000 can be put down as a modest figure. Were the committees and candidates disposed to give all the information they possess on this score a rather startling array of figures would certainly be the result. Candidates often spend money for purposes they do not desire to become generally known and hence their disposition to say as little as possible in connection with their campaign expenditures.

A RECAPITULATION.

A recapitulation shows that the expense of Tuesday's election will be:

To the city—	
For registration and revision	$ 5,002
For ballot and poll books	6,682
Polls and booths	6,235
Judges and clerks	6,680
To the United States—	
For Supervisors	4,407
For Deputy Marshals	3,512
To the candidates—	
Assessments	26,500
Personal expenses	25,000
Totals	$84,018

VOTE for the man for Congress who would rather do right than be Secretary—his name is John T. Field.

AN AFFAIR OF "STATE."

The Buckeye Mutual Insurance Co. Defends Its Good Name.

The Kauffman Milling Co. of this city is in receipt of a letter from the president of the Buckeye Mutual Insurance Co. of Shelby, O., asking that a correction be made by the Kauffman Co. of a certain error of statement in an article appearing lately in the POST-DISPATCH. The article in question gave the details of the unusual stand taken by the "Buckeye Mutual Insurance Co." of Shelby, O., in refusing to pay more than two-thirds of the face value of a policy issued by them upon a mill belonging to the Kauffmans which had been destroyed by fire. The name of the company should have been given as the "Buckeye State Mutual Insurance Co." of Shelby, O., the mistake naturally arising from the fact that the president of the two companies was the same, that correspondence had been carried on with almost identical letter heads, and that the policies of the two Shelby companies were alike in matter and appearance. It seems that the "Buckeye State" has gone out of existence, and the "Buckeye" objects to being heralded as the company with which the Kauffman Milling Co. is at loggerheads.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress. Money can't buy him.

Charged to the McKinley Bill.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 1.—John H. Truitt, a prominent Mexican stock-dealer, who has his headquarters at Eagle Pass, Tex., is in the city. He states that there is no truth in the report that Mexico has placed a duty of $500 a car on American cattle. There is, however, a likelihood of the Mexican Government taking some action on account of the ruinous effects on the trade between the two countries brought about by the McKinley bill.

FOR ranges use Pittsburg crusned coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

DRAMATIC DIVERSIONS TO SHARE PUBLIC ATTENTION WITH THE ELECTIONS.

Dramatic Suggestion and Overdone Realism—A Sublimely Unveracious Press Agent—Stage Inventions—Gossip About Plays and Players—Attractions of the Week—Coulisse Chat.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his reminiscences, tell that he was once asked why he never introduced on the stage Rip Van Winkle's dog Schneider, and he replied that it would spoil half of the effect of Schneider. He contended that Schneider could never act as handsomely on the stage as people imagined he would, and could not in the flesh create the favorable impression which the suggestion of him creates in the fancy of the people. In short, Schneider on the stage would be a common cur, but Schneider in the imagination is an ideal pet dog.

In the rage for representing real things on the stage managers are overlooking the great truth contained in this suggestion. The imagination is a far more skillful fashioner of scenes than the stage mechanic and can conjure up emotional heights which the actor cannot reach. The art of suggestion is the art of arts in the drama. Once stimulate the imaginations of the spectators and direct them into the desired channels and the result achieved cannot be measured within the limits of stage craft.

The manager or actor, therefore, who leaves nothing to the imagination cuts off the most potent factor in his work.

The particular instance which calls up this subject is the horse race in the "County

DION BOUCICAULT

Fair." It is a bright idea and a clever piece of stage mechanism. The result, too, is as fine probably as can be obtained, but, after all, it is merely an imitation race, in which the scenery does the running and the horses illustrate Carlyle's description of the gait of a spavined horse as all motion and no go.

If the dramatist, instead of attempting to reproduce the horse race, had suggested it and given the audience the excitement of the race as the culmination of a dramatic situation the result would be far more artistic and genuinely dramatic. So with other scenes of a similar character. Realism, which aims to reproduce accurately the costumes and environment of the characters of a drama, belongs essentially to dramatic art, but horse races, waterfalls, steamboat explosions and tanks are in the nature of superficial and inartistic sensations, invented to meet a groundling demand for ingenious novelty.

Yet the "County Fair" preserves the dramatic canons as much as any of the realistic plays and offers excellent entertainment and some good comedy. It gives the impression of being overdone to some extent. Its rusticity and its run are thrown, so to speak, at the heads of the spectators in chunks as if inviting inspection to prove its genuineness, but the work is commendable.

And while the overdoneness is visible in Otis Tucker the work of Fanny Denham Rouse is admirable. She draws a thorough character in Abigail Prue.

* * *

The saddest spectacle which local theater goers have witnessed recently was that of E. E. Rice pretending to enjoy the "World's Fair." Rice is too clever and experienced a manager to let anyone see that he knows that he has a poor attraction, and his effort to smile at the stage was as heroic as it was wonderful.

* * *

The enterprising press agents of the country have to doff their hats to the young man who goes ahead of Lillian Lewis. His magnificent unveracity mingled with gall is a peak to a mole hill in comparison with that of others of his kind. Not long ago a shiver crept over the earth at a realistic description of the photographing of Miss Lewis in a coffin, and now the public is regaled with a thrilling story of the way in which Miss Lewis attempts to murder an actor in her employ every time she gives a performance. It is claimed that she uses a sharp dagger, and in the frenzy of intense emotion plunges it into the heart of the villain. She says she knows it is dangerous to use a real dagger and is hard on the villain, but she cannot help it and must have a sight of red gore to appease her simulated wrath. The victim is represented as protesting daily at this assault upon his life, but in vain, and as paying heavy doctors' bills to get his punctured corporosity patched and maintaining large insurance for his family. Of course, actors are given to permitting passion-tearing females to jab knives into them for $25 a week and realistic effect. Miss Lewis should call off her agent. He is harboring the delusion that the public is as big a fool as he is, and he's having too much fun with his imagination.

* * *

A Paris correspondent notes another addition to the mechanical effects of the stage in the invention of a bell chimer:

A maker of musical instruments has found out a way of imitating the chimes of church bells, and the new instrument has been baptized with the harmonious name of "codonophone." It has always been difficult to set up a peal of bells in the orchestras of theaters. Wagner, who needed one for his "Rheingold," tried in vain to solve the problem. We are soon to hear this peal of bells at the Theater Lyrique, in the "Dream," an opera taken from Emile Zola's novel. The new instrument is inclosed in a kind of organ case and contains twenty-five metal tubes, which are struck by hammers set in movement by touching a keyboard. The word "carillon," or chime, originally expressed the joyous sound of bells celebrating a church festival or some such happy event; later, the word designated more especially a collection of hand-bells of different dimensions or small bells, which were made to emit sounds by a keyboard or with an iron tongue. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries nearly all the towns in France and Flanders had their peal of bells; the one at Dunkirk was very celebrated and some of its airs have become quite popular. The most celebrated peal in Paris was that of the steeples of the Pont Neuf and all the writers of those days make mention of it. It was originally intended to set up a chime in the tower erected alongside of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerois, but the project has not yet been put into execution.

* * *

In his recent lecture in London on the drama, Mr. Clement Scott dates the birth of natural acting in England and the renaissance of English dramatic art from the first appearance of Mr. Irving. Its lowest ebb was in 1860, "when no critic dared to allude to the French stage or French actors, although the authors of the period stole all their plots and most of their dialogues from the French plays and never dreamed of paying for them." Since then French influence has been acknowledged; Mr. Robertson has written, Mr. Irving's star has dawned, the English press has criticised and English taste has grown fastidious. New standards and canons of dramatic art have arisen. But for the newest of the new schools, those of Tolstoi, Zola and Ibsen Mr. Scott has no respect.

* * *

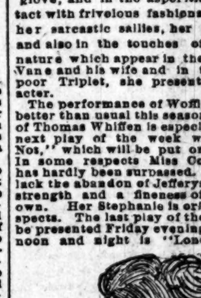
During Stuart Robson's engagement at the Grand next week "The Henrietta," Bronson Howard's wonderfully successful play, will be revived, and Robson will appear in a double bill, including a "Little (more or less) Faunteroy," which has scored a success, and Gordon & Corbett's comedy, "Is Marriage a Failure?"

* * *

Although Dion Boucicault has passed away in the flesh his work lives and promises to live for many years to come. Few dramatists living or dead hold the stage with firmer grip. This week two of his plays will be presented to local theater-goers—"After Dark," his melodrama, at Pope's and "London Assurance," the comedy with which first made him famous and is perhaps his greatest production, at the Olympic.

Attractions of the Week.

Rose Coghlan appears at the Olympic during the week in a repertoire of her best plays, commencing tonight with "Peg Woffington." Miss Coghlan is thoroughly at home in the part of the versatile Peg, and indicates with artistic touch the various phases of character and emotion shown by the favorite actress. The role fits her like a



glove, and in the asperities aroused by contact with frivolous fashionable pretenders in her sarcastic sallies, her jolly comradeship, and also in the touches of softened human nature which appear in the reconciliation of Vane and his wife and in the tender care of poor Triplet, she presents a genuine character.

The performance of Woffington is said to be better than usual this season and the Triplet of Thomas Whiffen is especially praised. The next bill of the week will be "Forget Me Not," which will be put on Thursday night. In some respects Miss Coghlan's Stephanie has hardly been surpassed. While she may lack the abandon of Jefferys-Lewis, she has a strength and a fineness of treatment of her own. Her Stephanie is original in many respects. The last play of the week which will be presented Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and night is "London Assurance,"

Miss Emily Rigl

Boucicault's greatest comedy. Miss Coghlan's Lady Gay Spanker is a deservedly famous piece of comedy work. Her company is said to be excellent.

"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK."

"Mr. Barnes of New York," short for Burton H. Barnes of New York, the American hero, who figured conspicuously in A. C. Gunter's narrative of a Corsican vendetta, is on his second tour of the United States. This interesting personage will sojourn at the Grand Opera-house the current week, beginning to-night, where, surrounded by his clever associates, selected by Mr. Frank W. Sanger of the Broadway Theater, New York, he will receive his many friends and even admirers. "Mr. Barnes of New York" has been quite as successful on the stage as he was in the novel. The play appeals to the hurried imagination, its effects are striking, not to say sensational, and it requires no effort of appreciation. Just as the many thousand readers caught up the book and devoted a couple of hours away from their self-conscious selves in following the adventures of the dilettante New Yorker, Mr. Barnes, in the midst of a duel, a Corsican vendetta, a hard railroad journey, with an elaborate courtship filigree, and later on his own and another wedding, so the public enjoy the stage representation of the author's dramatization. The play will be presented by a cast said to be unusually competent, which introduces a number of names well known in the profession and to the public, and produced with realistic scenery from the brush of Phil Gortcher, who up to his elopement to Europe, was the scenic artist of the Broadway Theater, where "Mr. Barnes" was originally produced. Among the changes of note in the cast is James Neill as Mr. Barnes of New York, Miss Annie Haines as Enid Austruther and Mr. Hugo Toland as Edwin Austruther and Mr. Neill brings to a natural gentility the polish of a college graduate and a number of years with such organizations as "The Lights o' London," "Held by the Enemy," and more recently with W. H. Crane, with whom he participated in the New York and San Francisco success of "The Senator." Miss Annie Haines was last season with Julia Marlowe, while Mr. Hugo Toland comes from San Francisco well indorsed. The scenic effects have been elaborated upon. The railroad scene now introduces a practical French railway compartment car, which is said to add materially to the realism of the journey from Paris to Nice, presented just as described in the book.

POPE'S—"AFTER DARK."

London after night will be shown by "After Dark," the famous melodrama by Dion Boucicault. It is the attraction this week at Pope's, where it will be presented by a company especially organized by William A. Brady for this novelty, beginning at today's matinee. This well-known play has made one of the greatest successes of recent years, having everywhere drawn crowded houses. It is a powerful story, dramatically told, abounding in thrilling episodes and illustrated with a wealth of scenic effects that add to the realism of its views of life in London. Many of its scenes are notable. A view of the river Thames at London Bridge, with the boats and the bridge in perspective, makes a picture of the original spot and affords a locale for one of the most remarkable and dramatic incidents in the play. It is here that Old Tom, the boatman, has one of his strangest scenes in diving overboard from his boat and rescuing the drowning heroine. Another scene that invariably arouses enthusiasm is the view of the Charing Cross Tunnel, with the rushing train, which is given with elaborateness of detail. Perhaps the most realistic scene is the London Music Hall, in which Mr. Brady has a number of clever performers appear, among them Kelly and Murphy in their athletic exhibition and Sherman and Morrissy, two vaudeville artists from the Alhambra, London. The dramatic company engaged includes Edmund Collier, as Old Tom, Miss Stella Rees and many others prominent in the profession. The scenes are the work of Harley Merry and were made from his theatrical scenery of the city of London, where Mr. Merry resided for many years. Matinees will also be given Wednesday and Saturday.

HAVLIN'S—"BUNCH OF KEYS."

"A Bunch of Keys," Hoyt's clever farce comedy, opens at Havlin's this afternoon for a week and Thursday and Saturday matinees. The first of the work done by this popular writer, "A Bunch of Keys" has lived and thrived with the newest and best of them. By many, "A Bunch of Keys" is regarded as Hoyt's best farce comedy, and its successful record after he has brought out so many others, would seem to warrant this opinion. The Edouin-Sparks management has a manner of putting on the play also has a great deal to do with its prolonged drawing powers. Their reputation is that of not doing anything by halves, and in the case of the entertainment this year they promise something unusually good. They have provided new and special scenery, and have engaged a company of clever people. First comes W. C. Crosbie. Snaggs, the gentleman of legal attainments, who undertakes to manage a hotel, was never so well done as by Crosbie, and his return to the part will be welcome news. Louis Wesley, who succeeds to the part of Grimes, is well remembered as one of the most clever entertainers on the stage, and is said to greatly improve this year's edition. Miss Ada Rehan remains as Teddy, and is credited with being more vivacious than ever. Outside of these the company is said to be an excellent one in every way, introducing a number of new songs and dances, making the performance a pleasant one for all who enjoy fun, music and dancing.

STANDARD THEATER.

The attraction at the Standard this week, beginning with a matinee this afternoon, will be W. J. Fleming's production of "Around the World in 80 Days." The efforts to beat the time of Phileas Fogg, Jules Verne's hero, in his wonderful imaginative trip around the globe, have revived interest in his work. It is promised that the production of the piece will be excellent in all respects, and will contain entertaining special features.

The Choral-Symphony Society.

The Choral-Symphony Society will open its season with a concert at Music Hall, Nov. 18. Rheinberger's cantata, "Christophorus," and a miscellaneous programme will be given. Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the popular soprano, will not only sing in the cantata but will also sing a "Serenade with Orchestra," by Victor Herbert, in the first part of the programme. Mrs. Lawson has a great host of admirers here who will be delighted to hear her again.

Mrs. Walter C. Wyman, whose lovely mezzo soprano voice gained her so much favor here last season in the Choral concerts, has been engaged for the first symphony concert, Dec. 4. The sale of seats for the season will begin Nov. 10. There will be a rehearsal for the male chorus on Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at the Pickwick and for the female chorus on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Philharmonic Concerts.

The Detroit Philharmonic Club (string quartette) will give two concerts of chamber music in Memorial Hall Thursday, Nov. 6, and Friday, Nov. 7, with Miss Gertrude Edwards of Chicago vocal soloist. It will be a treat to lovers of music. The following are the programmes:

PROGRAMME, THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

1. Ludwig von Beethoven—Quartette, in E flat major.
2. Waltz Song from "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod).
3. Henri Ernst—"Otello Fantasia," for violin.
4. Songs with Piano—"'Twas April," "Oh, That We Two Were Maying."
5. Robt. Volkmann—Quartette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

1. Franz Schubert—Quartette, D Minor.
2. Rhodes' celebrated air.
3. a. Rubinstein—"Music of the Spheres."
   b. Hartog—Gavotte.
4. a. Chopin—Nocturne.
   b. Popper—Tarantelle for Violoncello.
5. E. R. Kroeger—Quintette for Piano, two Violins, Viola and Violoncello.

Coulisse Chat.

W. H. Crane and his company are rehearsing a new play.

Nellie McHenry, in "Chain Lightning," will be at Pope's next week.

Julia Marlowe is still ill in Philadelphia, and has canceled her two weeks' engagement at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston.

The Fannielerey suit between T. Henry French and Frank W. Sanger is nearing a solution in the New York courts.

Alberta Gallatin is reported to have received an offer to star in the legitimate drama on the New England circuit at popular prices.

Chas. R. Pope will deliver an address tomorrow before the Goethe Society of New York on the Shakspeare-Bacon controversy.

"Shenandoah" will be done in Germany if the negotiations now pending between Chas. Frohman, Al. Hayman and Gustave Amberg are consummated.

Griffin & Wilson recently purchased Charles Atkinson's interest in the tour of Maude Banks' "Joan of Arc." The play will hereafter be done in English by Miss Banks.

Miss Minnie Palmer has entered her high-stepping mule, Graceful, in the National Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden. Graceful is a Norfolk cob of high knee action.

It is said that Helen Dauvray will close "Season" and reorganize "The Whirlwind" company unless the piece enjoys a better patronage in Boston than it had in New York.

"Mr. Potter of Texas," dramatized, as was its predecessor, "Mr. Barnes of New York," by the author, Mr. Gunter, will have its New York production at the Fourteenth Street Theater in January.

It is said that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will join the Kendal company at the end of their New York season. She is now convalescent and, it is reported, is able to walk without the aid of crutches.

The plot of Gus Thomas' new play, "Reckless Temple," which has just been produced with success at the Standard Theater, New York, is laid in St. Louis, and many of the names are familiar to St. Louisans.

Charles Coote is to join the ranks of the stars next season in a comedy new being written for him by Horace Townsend and Herbert Hall Winslow. The main idea of the story was furnished by the young actor himself.

When Augustus (no longer the abbreviated "Gus") Thomas responded to a call after the third act in "Reckless Temple" on Monday he looked solemn enough to have been the author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard.—[*Dramatic Mirror.*

The members of the Marie Wainwright Company have subscribed $25 to be presented to the heroic elevator boy of the Leland House at Syracuse, N. Y. A number of the members of the Cora Tanner and Louis Aldrich companies owe their rescue to the boy's bravery.

A. C. Gunter is now completing his "Miss Nobody of Nowhere," which he claims will be his most interesting story and subsequently will make his most successful play. The booksellers now have his latest contribution in the shape of "Small Boys in Big Boats," which is finding a ready sale. In the latter story Mr. Gunter deals with the experiences of half a dozen "Young Americans," and depicts many ludicrously funny situations.

The death is announced at Barnstable, Mass., of George M. Baker, who was a prominent publisher in Boston and a dramatist. Among the best known of his plays are "Above the Clouds," "Among the Breakers," "Down by the Sea," "Better Than Gold," "Nevada," "Rebecca's Triumph," "Bread on the Waters," "Comrades and Messmates." At the time of his illness he was engaged upon two plays. Mr. Baker was also an accomplished amateur actor. He had reached his 58th year.

Mrs. Langtry's revival of "Antony and Cleopatra" at the Princess bids fair to be a magnificent production. There will be an elaborate banquet scene at Cleopatra's palace, in which a gorgeous ballet will be introduced, representing the conflict of Day and Night. There will also be a beautiful sunset scene by Banks—the Nile, with a far-away view into the dim, mysterious desert. All who have seen it are loud in its praises. The scene in the last act, of the interior of Cleopatra's monument, is intended to recall bits of Doré's illustrations of Dante's "Inferno," with colossal figures and weird effects of light.

"The Devil's Mine," one of the most successful of the romantic dramas of the West, comes to Havlin's next Sunday, opening at the matinee. The play is founded on the history of an old mine in Montana, abandoned in 1869 on account of a superstition that obtained with regard to it. The author, however, has avoided the sensationalism of the ordinary border drama and has aimed to give a picture of Western life the same as Eastern life, but set in the rough and rugged frame required. The realistic feature of the production is the hanging of a supposed thief, the man being allowed to dangle at the end of a rope until the hero arrives and cuts him down.

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CONDEMNED THE SYSTEM.

The October Grand-Jury Hands in a Remarkable Report.

The report made by the October Grand-jury yesterday afternoon was a very unusual document. It was made up almost entirely of an attack on the system which called it forth. Only eleven of the Grand-jurors signed it. One of the members, Robert Hauspeter, was reported to be so ill as to be unable to attend.

When the eleven men filed into the courtroom Foreman Dwight Treadway held a whispered consultation with Judge Normile, after which the written report was handed in and the Judge returned a written reply to the jury, after which the members were discharged. No indictments were returned, and as yesterday was the last day of the Grand-jury, Mr. Hauspeter's illness prevented any results being obtained. The report of the Grand-jury stated that the body had been in session fifteen days, had examined 121 cases, returned indictments in 101 cases and ignored twenty bills. It states that the city jail was examined and found to be in good condition. It then says: "We are of the opinion that the law is operative in relation to the manner of destroying horses affected with contagious diseases and respectfully ask your Honor and the Circuit Judges to petition the Legislature to so amend the law as to cover the City of St. Louis." The Grand-jury system is then criticised severely in the following language:

"Although it may be said that the province of the Grand-jury is to take cognizance of infractions of the law and not to criticise the law itself, we are constrained by our experience during the present session—an experience which does not differ from that of former Grand-juries—to put on record our emphatic protest against the entire Grand-jury system, so far at least as it relates to the administration of the criminal law in St. Louis and other large cities.

"It is constantly becoming more evident and public sentiment, we believe, is inclining to the opinion that the Grand-jury is not only a superfluous and expensive adjunct to criminal jurisprudence, but that in most cases it actually hinders and delays the administration of justice, while it also affords to its members, when so inclined, the opportunity

TO GRATIFY MALICE

or to blacken the reputation of reputable men. That it is seldom that this has been done is creditable to those who have served on its panels, but does not lessen the danger that this irresponsible inquisition may be used at times for sinister and unlawful purposes. * * * "The great expense of the present system of administering criminal law is not its most serious feature, but is worthy of consideration, as investigation will show that the wasteful expenditures are unavoidable under the existing system. The incident of to-day, where the absence of one Grand-juror has rendered nugatory the two weeks' work of twelve men and makes void all the findings of the Grand-jury, is a forcible illustration of the defects of the system. It is impossible for us at this time to thoroughly and adequately present all the reasons why the present system should be changed, but we submit these opinions to your Honor in the hope that public attention may be called to the defects which have been mentioned and that an effort may be made to reform them. We believe that, if there is any reason at all for the existence of the Grand-jury, it is for the purpose of prosecuting cases which are of such a public character that individuals cannot be expected to take the responsibility of bringing them to the attention of the courts."

Judge Normile's answer was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND-JURY—In the absence of one of your number the law precludes you from reporting bills. I can do nothing with eleven Grand-jurors. You have informed the court of the serious illness of one of your body, in consequence of which your number is legally incomplete. With this day your powers end. This is the last day of the October term of this court. The law dissolves your body and not any order of this court. You are not, therefore, discharged by the Court, but you expire by limitation of law."

Belmont Veterans.

On the 7th of this month the Belmont Veterans of the Battle of Belmont, Mo., will hold a grand reunion at Murphysboro, Mo. Prof. A. S. Garrett will make an address of welcome and Maj. A. Nielsen, President of the association, will respond. Addresses and "stray shot" stories will follow and a good time generally be had.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.

TWO FOUR COURTS JOBS.

Which Defeated a School Board Boodle Investigation and Saved the Lottery Ringsters.

How Dick Lancaster Got Into the Grand-Jury Room and How Robert Hausperger Disappeared.

On His Own Request Judge Normile Appointed the Politician Though He Was Not on the List of Jurors—The Validity of Forty-one Indictments Put in Question and Another Batch Squashed by a Great Scheme—Stormy Scenes Between the Grand-Jurors and Hot Rebukes to the Assistant Circuit Attorney, Zachritz—Chief of Police Harrigan Denounces Lancaster as a Liar—Outraged Grand-Jurors Attempt to Swear Out Warrants—Secrets of the Session.

There was a stormy scene in the Grand-jury room yesterday morning.

Balked in an earnest attempt to do their duty, Dwight Tredway, the foreman of the body; R. R. Scott, the well-known liveryman; Mr. G. W. Toms, the financial agent; E. G. Scudder, and other jurors left the room to personally protest before the Corrt against the complicity of State officials in hampering justice, and the conduct of Grand-jurors Richard D. Lancaster and Robert Hausperger. Judge Normile professed ignorance of the fight which has been waging in the Grand-jury room since last Thursday. The fact was later revealed to the Grand-jurors that Judge Normile himself was responsible for the miscarriage of justice. He had at the personal request of one suspected of having a purpose in serving placed on the Grand-jury a man who had no right to sit with that body. He failed to do his prescribed duty in compelling Hausperger's attendance and again in failing to make a new appointment in order not to nullify the work done.

The result was that Judge Normile declined to receive the indictments prepared by the Grand-jury and submitted yesterday, the last day of the term. Worse than this, the whole work of the session is probably nullified and in the opinion of able criminal lawyers forty indictments for various offenses have been vitiated.

The Grand-jurors who left the Four Courts yesterday morning have had a queer experience with Four Courts justice. Here is a sample case: The case of a burglar named Scott, who broke into C. W. McLean's sporting goods store and who was arrested at the Globe Hotel, on Sixth street, with the plunder in his possession, was called up. Mr. McLean was called and testified. The officer who recovered the plunder testified. An indictment was drawn up and signed for presentation to court when it was discovered THAT BURGLAR SCOTT HAD SIGNED HIS OWN BOND, THOUGH HE DOES NOT OWN A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF PROPERTY, DID NOT PUT UP A DOLLAR'S SECURITY, AND IS NOW IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. No other name appears on the bond.

When the indignant Grand-jurors demanded to know why they were called upon to go through such meaningless business, they were blandly told that it was not the intention to prosecute Burglar Scott, and he had been released from Jail.

LOTTERY AND BOODLE.

The grand jurors specially set about two things. In both they were balked and in both instances were they balked by Dick Lancaster, who was underhandedly placed upon the Grand-jury, where he had no more right to sit this term than a resident of Illinois. On Oct. 14 the Grand-jury was empanneled. When the list was called Dick Lancaster was on hand. He was not on the panel, but he was eager to get on the grand jury. He stated as the only excuse for his anxiety to get on the grand jury that R. J. Lancaster, the book-keeper of his firm had, been summoned. As is usual the business men summoned were anxious to be excused with but few exceptions and these few waited hoping others would be called to do the duty. Not so with Lancaster. He privately visited Judge Normile, who acceded to the scheme, and who appointed him a member of the Grand-jury. When Deputy Sheriff Al. Collins approached the Judge's desk he pointed to the panel of Grand-jurors sent to the Sheriff's office by Jury Commissioner Carlisle. The entry read:

R. J. Lancaster, Bookkeeper, 203 North Eighth street:

"Your Honor," said Deputy Collins, "R. D. Lancaster answers to that name."

"That's all right," said Judge Normile.

Unaware of what was occurring the other jurors sat in the box: soon the body was sworn and retired to the jury-room. The jury had determined to take up two things, the corruption in the School Board and to finally stamp out lottery in St. Louis.

The jury as sworn consisted of the following persons:

The Grand-jury was composed of Dwight Tredway, foreman; M. F. S. Boswell, Henry Pins, George W. Toms, L. R. Bauer, Elisha G. Scudder, Robert Hausperger, Robert R. Scott, G. R. Bradbury, Bernard Hanschulte, R. D. Lancaster and Simesh Ray.

Foreman Dwight Tredway, on reaching the end of the jail docket, called the attention of the Grand-jury to the fact that the lottery law of Missouri was being daily and flagrantly violated. Its agents were selling tickets in all parts of the city and on daily paper was defiantly advertising the corrupt scheme, which the National Congress has just attempted to suppress. He suggested that as the law against advertising lotteries was perfectly clear the Grand-jury return indictments against the persons responsible for these daily paid violations.

ASSISTANT CIRCUIT ATTORNEY ZACHRITZ OBJECTED.

He said that the matter was old and that he objected to the Grand-jury taking up the subject on the eve of the election because C. A. Gitchell, the probable subject of the proposed indictment, was a candidate for the House of Delegates in the Twelfth Ward. "This is calculated to injure Mr. Gitchell's chances," said Zachritz.

"Mr. Zachritz," said Foreman Tredway, "this is a jury composed of citizens of St. Louis, Democrats and Republicans. We are here sworn to present persons violating the law and we do not care whether it is a Democrat or a Republican or a candidate or not a candidate who will come before us. We will excuse you."

The issue was joined. A resolution was then offered to take up this line of investigation. Grand-juror Simeon Ray was excused from voting. Grand-juror Henry Pins, who subsequently did his share to retard the work, joined a feeble protest to the Assistant Circuit Attorney's objection. He was outvoted and the case was taken up. In the trial of it the Assistant Circuit Attorney attempted to choke off evidence more than once, and in one such effort collided with Grand-juror Toms, who curtly told him to let the witness alone.

Zachritz claimed he was only trying to keep the inquiry within legal grounds.

Mr. Toms, joined by Forman Tredway, reproved his interference pointedly. Mr. Joseph Franklin of the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co. and Mr. B. Nugent of the firm or B. Nugent & Co. were called. The evidence was conclusive beyond a shadow of doubt. The vote was put and Chas. A. Gitchell was formally indicted for publishing lottery advertisements.

THE INDICTMENT DRAWN.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Zachritz was instructed to prepare an indictment. But later the Grand-jury, considering his attitude, called on Mr. Orrick C. Bishop of the Circuit Attorney's office. The indictment was drawn up, read to the Grand-jurors and signed.

Grand-juror R. R. Scott then moved that the Grand-jury take up an investigation of boodling in the School Board. He had a list of witnesses who could throw light on the doings of certain members of that body. He presented the names. This brought Grand-juror Lancaster to the front. He presented the name of a witness whom he desired to have called at once. Mr. Scott objected. Lancaster insisted. Mr. Scott protested against Lancaster's attempt to frustrate an investigation which he (Scott) had moved, and he showed in the warmth of the debate that he was aware of the fact that to call any person as a witness precluded that person's indictment. While this was going on the attitude of Grand Juror Lancaster was ascertained by two of the jurors, one of whom charged that Lancaster had got his seat in the Grand-jury room by irregular methods, and that it was suspected that he had a purpose in getting into the jury-room. Such opposition, considering the fact that the jury's term expired yesterday, conclusively defeated the inquiry. A member of the board was called, and under oath said the Grand-jury would indict nearly half the members if the truth was reached in the inquiry. But the investigation was effectually balked already, and even Mr. Scott consented, under the circumstances, to its abandonment after hearing a single witness.

Yesterday the Grand-jurors reassembled.

HAUSPERGER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Robert Hausperger failed to put in an appearance. Dick Lancaster was in his chair. The foreman announced that it would be necessary to wait for the twelfth juror, or a new appointee before presenting the indictments. Lancaster startled the jurors by turning to Foreman Tredway and saying, "I move to reconsider the vote on the indictment of Chas. A. Gitchell."

The bill already signed by the foreman lay on the desk in front of Secretary Toms. The announcement startled the jury and Lancaster followed it up with this explanation. He said that he had seen Maj. Lawrence Harrigan, Chief of Police, who urged upon him that the indictment of Gitchell now while he is a candidate for the House of Delegates would be regarded as a political move, and that on account of the presence of himself (Lancaster), a prominent Democrat on the Grand-jury, such interpretation would be placed on it and it would hurt the party. For this reason he moved the reconsideration. Henry Pins backed him up in the fight. The motion was put to a vote and failed to carry. A message was received that the Court was waiting on the Grand-jury.

DEFEATING JUSTICE.

Hausperger was not present, but word was brought that he was sick. A light burst upon the Grand-jurors. Grand-juror Scott jumped to his feet and said: "This is defeating justice. The Court says he will not receive these bills unless presented by twelve men. They are all ready. The attempt to reconsider has failed. I'll get a carriage myself and go after Mr. Hansperger."

Half an hour later a carriage pulled up at 2236 Franklin avenue. Mr. R. R. Scott attempted to enter the house, in company with Mr. Pins, who volunteered to accompany him. He was met by Mr. Hausperger's son, who refused him admission to his father. Mr. Scott explained that he was a fellow Grand-juror, and that it was of greatest importance. He was positively refused. He asked to send a note to the alleged sick man. This was refused. He volunteered to get a physician to ascertain if Hausperger might make the trip, and for justice's sake to pay the doctor's bill to accompany them. The overtures were not listened to, and he returned to the Four Courts and reported to Judge Normile. Judge Normile then notified the Grand-jurors that he would not receive the indictments.

Judge Normile could and should have received those indictments. Under section 6072 he should have selected another grand-juror if he desired to serve the ends of justice, and accept the indictments which the Grand-jury offered.

His failure to do this defeated the indictment of lottery venders and advertisers. His action in irregularly putting Dick Lancaster on the Grand-jury simply to grant the politician's request made for purposes of his own possibly invalidates the work of the session.

LANCASTER DENOUNCED AS A LIAR.

Chief of Police Harrigan was seen yesterday afternoon, and when told of the statement Lancaster made to the Grand-jury he was a much surprised man. He asked to have it repeated, and when Lancaster's remark was quoted a second time, Chief Harrigan replied emphatically:

"It is a lie—a d—d lie; and if Dick Lancaster said it he is a liar."

NORMILE'S EXPLANATION.

Judge J. C. Normile was seen yesterday and asked to explain why he put Dick Lancaster on the jury. His explanation was as follows:

"I had a terrible amount of trouble securing a jury because the day fixed for impanneling it was Oct. 6, the opening day of carnival week. The men summoned were busy. Some were on reception committees, others had business engagements which justified my excusing them; they came with doctor's certificates in their hands, and it was impossible to get a jury that week. It was not until Oct. 14 that I could impanel the jury, and then I did it only by refusing to accept any excuses. Dick Lancaster was there and he said he was willing to serve. I satisfied myself morally that he was the one intended when Lancaster was drawn and I accepted him."

"How did you satisfy yourself Judge?"

"Let me explain to you something about that Grand-jury list. The Circuit Judges haven't time to go over the entire list and pick out 600 men to serve as Grand-jurors, so the old names are continued on the list and have been for years. Many of the men are dead and others are past age, but the list remains the same. I have sent them word that certain men called are dead and over age and to take their names off the list, and a year later those same names would come back. The 600 chosen are all elderly men; no young men are on it; they are men from various callings, who have become prominent. No one ever heard of a father and son being on the same list and from the same office, and the Circuit Judges would n ot select this obscure bookkeeper for that duty. Nobody ever heard of R. J. Lancaster, and such a young man would not have been accepted. The head of the family is the one who would be chosen. Besides, the middle initial of the Grand-jurors is wrong in a majority of cases, and no attention is paid to that. I satisfied myself that, however the summons read, it was meant for Dick Lancaster and not for the obscure book-keeper, who is his son, and so I accepted him. Besides, if you will look at the statute you will find one section which says that 'No exception to a juror on account of his citizenship, non-residence, State or age, or other legal disability, shall be allowed after the jury is sworn,' so it does not matter whether R. D. or R. J. Lancaster was summoned. R. D. Lancaster was sworn in and after he was sworn in the Grand-jury was iron-clad and its acts were legal. Our courts have time and again upheld that section and decided that objections to jurors must be made before the jury is sworn. After it is sworn no objection will be considered, even if it is proved that a juror was not a citizen."

PACKING GRAND JURIES MADE EASY.

Mr. Orrick C. Bishop, Circuit Attorney Clover's assistant, was found in his office yesterday afternoon and asked if Lancaster had any right to serve on that Grand-jury.

"No more than if he did not exist," was his positive reply.

"What effect will his service on the Grand-jury have on the indictments found?"

"It is a grave question whether it will not nullify every one of them. If was formerly the rule that the Judge of the Criminal Court selected the Grand-jurors, but that power was taken away. It was recognized that a judge might use that power corruptly; that he might pack a jury if he was disposed to do so, and also that a judge who had acted honestly might be charged with packing the Grand-jury by someone who had suffered at its hands. No such charge was ever brought against any of the judges who occupied the bench while that law was enforced, but it was deemed best for the safety of the people and the safety of the judge to change the law, and Judge Laughlin earnestly advocated the change, which, with his assistance, was made while he was on the bench. The law now provides that the Circuit Judges shall select from the jury list, which is made up once in two years, 600 names which are placed on a separate list and these men serve as Grand-jurors. The law also provides that when the court wants a Grand-jury the Judge shall order the Jury Commissioner to draw a certain number. The names are drawn from a wheel, and the names so drawn are certified to by the Jury Commissioner and furnished to the Sheriff, whose duty it is to summon them. The men so summoned are legal jurors, and that is The only way a legal Grand-juror can be obtained. Lancaster was not summoned, and he was only a bystander in the court. If Judge Normile had authority to pick up one bystander and put him on the Grand-jury, he had authority to pick up twelve bystanders and make up the Grand-jury of them. The statute prohibits this and it prohibits taking up one. Judge Normile had no right to put Lancaster on the jury. Lancaster had no right to serve, and it is a grave question whether any of those indictments are valid."

Fifteen men have pleaded guilty to the charges contained in those indictments; nine are in the penitentiary, six are awaiting transportation to Jefferson City. Judge Normile's unauthorized action may result in interminable complications.

A lawyer opposes to this theory the fact that the same statute provides the only legal measure in which a juror can be secured, and if he is not secured in a legal manner the legal exemption from challenge after he has been sworn does not apply to him, because he has no legal right as a juror whatever. No one can ignore a proper order made by a judge, but if it be shown that the judge has not been legally elected to office his orders are null. In this case clearly Dick Lancaster was not summoned. He wanted to serve and he was appointed under a power which would enable any Circuit Judge in the State to pack a jury.

Investigating Juror Hausperger's Illness.

Mr. Robert Hausperger is a grocer. His business establishment is at 2236 Franklin avenue. Mr. Hausperger owns the building and occupies apartments over the store as a residence. The entrance to the rooms is by a side stair case on Twenty-Third street. There in a door at the bottom of the stairs opening inward from the street. On this door a POST-DISPATCH representative hammered about 4 o'clock last night until he grew tired. There was no response whatever. A light in two of the second story rooms betrayed the presence of the occupants, yet they were to all appearances "not at home." A visit to the grocery was then made. Inquiry was made for Mr. Havesperger, and one of the white-aproned clerks in response pointed to a dark moustached young man behind the counter on the other side of the store.

"I wish to see Mr. Hausperger," said the reporter.

"I am Mr. Hausperger," was the answer. "What can I do for you this evening?"

"I wish to see Mr. Robert Hausperger. Are you that gentleman?"

"N—no; but I represent him. He is dangerously sick, in bed. Anything I say will answer just as well."

"But is there no possibility of my seeing the gentleman himself?"

"None in the least. Why, he was on the Grand-jury and could not even go down to the Four Courts this morning."

"Is he so sick as that?"

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "I went up to see him this morning and he was unconscious. He didn't even know me when I spoke to him."

"Well, can you tell me when he will be able to see me? I am on business which concerns him to a considerable degree."

"If it is in reference to the store I can carry a message to him, but you can't see him until Monday."

"But I thought he was unconscious and could not talk?"

"Oh, I guess he is better by this time. He had a doctor to see him this afternoon."

"What is the nature of his ailment?"

"I didn't hear. He was taken down after he came home on Thursday from the Four Courts. He's pretty sick. Mr. Scott and Mr. Pins came up this morning in a carriage to take him down to court, but I would not let them in the house."

"Then you think there is no possibility of my being able to see Mr. Hausperger before Monday?"

"You might see the doctor, he will tell you how sick Mr. Hausperger is."

"Who has been attending him?"

"I think Dr. Baumgarten was here. I know he was sent for this afternoon."

Having obtained the desired information the reporter withdrew and proceeded at once to the residence of Dr. Gustav Baumgarten, the microscopic specialist, at 2643 Chestnut street. Dr. Baumgarten was in his office, in the basement.

"You have been attending Mr. Robert Hausperger of 2236 Franklin avenue, doctor, have you not?" was asked.

"Yes, I was to see Mr. Hausperger this evening. That was the first time in about a year that I have prescribed for him."

"What was his trouble, doctor?"

"Oh, he was suffering with an attack of diarrhœa. He was in bed when I saw him. He sent word to my office about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, but I did not get around to see him until after 5 o'clock."

"Doctor, in what condition was Mr. Hausperger when you first saw him?"

"I hardly understand your question."

"Was he conscious of his surroundings?"

"Perfectly so."

"Was he able to speak?"

"Certainly. I had quite a little conversation with him. His mental faculties and vocal organs were unimpared."

"Did you at any time consider Mr. Hausperger's illness of a dangerous or even serious nature?"

"Not at all. Of course the smallest complaint is liable to bring an illness resulting in death. So far as I saw, however, Mr. Hausperger had a slight fever and complained of occasional pains in the abdomen.

"I am sure Mr. Hausperger did not know how necessary it was that he attend court today, or he certainly would have made an effort to go down. It all depends, however, on how a man feels. It is a hard matter for a physician to advise in such a case. My! my! that is too bad, too bad! I am sure that Mr. Hausperger did not realize the position in which he was placing the other jurors and the court."

Dr. Baumgarten was then told what Mr. Frank Hausperger had said regarding Mr. Robert Hausperger's condition. He seemed surprised to say the least, but made no remark further.

How It Was Done.

Jury Commissioner James Carlisle learned that Lancaster was on the Grand-jury, and he was the one who informed others besides the court officials of the fact that Lancaster was illegally sitting. He thought Lancaster had played a trick on his political protege, Judge Normile, and he was very angry. He denounced Lancaster and spoke freely on the street of the trickery he had practiced to get on the Grand-jury. He knew that Normile had no authority to accept him as a Grand-juror, and he was afraid that Lancaster had placed his protege in a bad fix by palming himself off as his own son. Then it became known that Gitchell had been indicted, and his friends concluded to stop the indictment through Carlisle. The plans were all laid to coerce Carlisle into compelling Normile to exercise his judicial authority and prevent the indictment being returned and the Jury Commissioner was more outraged than ever at the trick Lancaster had played. Then Carlisle learned that his protege had not been imposed upon at all, but that he had fallen into the hole with his eyes wide open, and he had no one to thank for the predicament he was in but himself. Carlisle suddenly closed his mouth about Lancaster and he has been dumb ever since.

For twenty-four hours there were some sick men in town. Carlisle was desperately afraid that the action of the Grand Jury would bring to light Normile's illegal acceptance of Lancaster as a juror, and Pohlman was equally afraid that as the indictment had been drawn up and was ready for the foreman's signature it would be impossible to stop it. If the indictment was not stopped Pohlman would drag Normile into it and Carlisle did not want that for Normile was one of his two candidates whose nomination Carlisle had asked of the caucus, and he wanted Normile to be elected so that he could carry out his promise to vote for him for retention as Jury Commissioner.

A man who had predicted the result on Friday afternoon told yesterday how it was done. Pohlman had secured Gitchell's nomination, and did not want his nominee branded as a law-breaker by the Grand-jury. Henry Pins, one of the Grand jurors, is one of Pohlman's strong allies, "and," said the speaker, "Pohlman induced Pins to work on Hausperger and Pins talked, argued and pleaded with Hausperger to change his vote. My opinion of Hrusperger is that he is an honest man, and not wanting to change his vote he stayed at home."

Another Attempt Failed.

The seven Grand-jurors who voted in favor in the indictment were outraged. They recognized the defense of a notorious law-breaker on political grounds as a violation of the oath of the Grand jurors and an outrage against decency. But the corrupt element had gained the ascendency and they were powerless. Some of them were determined not to be balked and they went at once to the Court of Criminal Correction to swear out a warrant against Gitchell. The Court of Criminal Correction was closed, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes was out campaigning and his door was locked. This avenue was barred and the Grand jurors had to acknowledge that they were powerless against the corrupt class which dominates the Four Courts.

ALL the ladies are impressed
That Strauss's photos are the best.

FIRES.

Chillicothe, Ill., in Ashes—A Disastrous Blaze Spreading.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Nov. 1.—What was once the business center of this thriving little city is now a heap of smoking embers. At 9:30 last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from Alcock's livery stable, and before the flames could be subdued thirty-five business houses along Main street were destroyed. The losses will aggregate $200,000. The amount covered by insurance cannot now be given. But for the timely arrival of a fire company on a special train from Peoria the loss would have been much greater. The Post-office and its contents were consumed. No casualties are reported.

A Disastrous Fire Spreading.

READING, Pa., Nov. 1.—A fire broke out late this afternoon on Mount Penn, overlooking this city, and is spreading rapidly. It threatens to extend to the lower station of the Mount Penn Gravity Railroad, and cause much destruction, having already covered hundreds of acres. The fire is supposed to have been caused by gunners, this having been the opening day of the hunting season.

An Incendiary Blaze.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—An Arlington (Neb.) special to the *Tribune* says: A fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, destroyed all the buildings on the west side of Second street, between Elkhorn and Center, last night, causing the loss of $20,000; insured for $8,000.

VOTE for John T. Field and the principles of a free ballot and your vote will not be lost.

THE St. Louis Academy of Science will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Academy rooms at Washington University.

$147 $147 $147

FOUR ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE

WITH ELEGANCE, STYLE AND COMFORT,

FOR $147.00

ON YOUR OWN TERMS. This is the chance of a lifetime. Do not delay, but call at once. Why live in furnished rooms when you can have your own home for less money than you can rent rooms for? Do not be deceived any longer, but embrace this opportunity.

PARLOR: 1 Brussels Carpet, 1 Plush Parlor Suit, assorted colors, 6 pieces, own make, 1 Center Table, 2 Engravings, 2 Pair Lace Curtains, 2 Brass Poles and trimmings, complete, 2 Rugs.

DINING ROOM: 1 Hardwood Sideboard, bevel glass, 1 Extension Table, 6 Cane-seat Chairs, 1 Lounge, 1 Set Dishes, 1 Lot Straw Matting, 1 Picture.

BED ROOM: 1 Bedstead, 1 Dresser, 1 Washstand, 1 Mattress, 1 Spring, 1 Pair Sham Pillows, 1 Bolster, 1 Comfort, 2 Cane Chairs, 1 Willow Rocker, 1 Carpet, 1 Toilet Set, 1 Picture.

KITCHEN: 1 No. 7 Cook Stove, pipe and trimmings, 1 Zinc, 1 Glass-Front Cupboard, 1 Kitchen Table, 4 Chairs, 1 Piece Oilcloth, 1 Lamp.

We invite an inspection of our stock, whether you buy or not. You are cordially welcome and will be well entertained.

HEATING STOVES, CARPETS, FOLDING BEDS, BLANKETS, CURTAINS, MIRRORS.

Call Early and Avoid the Rush.

H. J. NATHAN & BRO.

GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE

1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock. Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

A SPANISH BANK.

THE BIG MOVEMENT INAUGURATED TO CATCH SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Senor G. McGinnis of Buenos Ayres Unfolds a Great Scheme to the Spanish Club Last Night—A Committee Appointed to See if the Idea Cannot Be Carried Into Effect.

The monthly meeting of the St. Louis Spanish Club for November was held last night at the club's rooms, on the second floor of the Mermod & Jaccard building, President L. D. Kingsland occupying the chair and Mr. S. L. Biggers acting as secretary. Some thirty other members were present, and the meeting proved to be one of the most interesting the club has ever had. The resignation of Mortimer F. Taylor from the executive committee was accepted and Mr. Eugene McQuillin was elected in his place and was also made treasurer of the club. The Secretary's minutes showed that ten new members had been elected at the October meeting of the club and eleven more were elected last night. Among the new members of the club are Senors Francisco Carranza, Evardo Navarro, Elias Navarro, C. H. Mekeel, T. Kytka, H. M. Dolph, Dickson G. Cunningham, J. Finney and Samuel Carlyle and Dr. S. D. Davieson. These gentlemen were all added to the list of active members, and to the list of subscribing members last night were added two well-known manufacturing companies, the St. Louis Refrigerator & Wooden Gutter Co. and the Conrades Chair Co.

GUEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Senor G. McGinnis of Buenos Ayres was then introduced, having been escorted to the rooms by Messrs. Kendrick and Arnold, and for nearly an hour the gentleman addressed the club on the advantages that would accrue to this country from an increased foreign trade with the Spanish-American Republics and on the best means of securing that trade. Senor McGinnis says that the merchants of Buenos Ayres, and for that matter those of all Spanish America, never pay cash for goods. No matter if they are millionaires—and there are hundreds of rich merchants in Buenos Ayres, he says—they must have their goods on long credit, six months or a year. They want the benefit of the money that long in order to make money out of it, as they get 25 or more per cent interest there for the money and have to pay only 10 for it on their purchases. The foreign goods they buy on long time at a low rate of interest, they sell on long time at a high rate of interest and that is where they make by the credit system. No goods are bought down there for cash and the European manufacturers understand that perfectly well and sell to the Buenos Ayres merchants the same way, taking their notes instead of cash. These notes they can get discounted at almost any European bank and as they charge still prices for their wares, they make a good profit.

SHRUGS TO SELL ON CREDIT.

American manufacturers refuse to sell to them on credit and the American banks will not discount the notes of the South American merchants, and so America gets very little trade in the Spanish American Republics. Now, Mr. McGinnis proposes to change this condition of affairs by the establishment of a gigantic bank in this country for discounting Spanish-American paper. He talks of figures way up in the millions in the way of capital, big dividends for the stockholders and a big foreign trade for all the merchants, American and Spanish-American, that go into the enterprise. The scheme seems chimerical at first thought, but several members of the club believed that it was practicable, and Vice-President Kendrick and Mr. Arnold were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. McGinnis, and draw up a plan for the formation of such a bank. If the plan is followed out as suggested by Mr. McGinnis, the bank will have the backing of the United States Government, but that feature may be left out and a plan formulated for a concern of an entirely private character, backed solely by private capitalists.

Mr. McGinnis is an old St. Louis boy. He was born on Fifteenth and Gratiot streets, received his education in the St. Louis public schools and the Christian Brothers' College, and commenced his business career as ticket agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He was the ticket agent for several years at the old Plum Street Depot and sold the first railroad ticket for Arkansas ever sold in St. Louis. He went to Argentine Republic eleven years ago, and has been identified with commercial enterprises in Buenos Ayres ever since. He is now with a company that is building a canal 1,000 miles long, from Cordoba to Buenos Ayres, and is here to buy machinery for that company and also to make purchases for several other Argentine companies and merchant princes of Buenos Ayres. He expects to remain in St. Louis several days and will probably be in this country nearly all winter.

GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS TRADE.

To illustrate the growth of St. Louis trade in Mexico, it may be stated in this connection that the Mexican Commercial Exchange yesterday received an order for a fine carriage and another for a steel foot-bridge, 150 feet long, from the State of Sonora. The orders will both be filled in this city. Consul Cahill also received information yesterday that the Mexican Commercial Exchange had received a concession or charter from the Government of Colombia to lay a submarine cable 600 miles up the Magdalena River and also along the coast, to connect Honda, Carthagena and Barranquilla with Colon (Aspinwall), and to connect at the other end with all the large towns in the interior of the Republic of Colombia. This will give nearly all points of the Republic telegraphic communication with Europe and the United States. The charter is for ninety-nine years, and the builders are given three years in which to complete the laying of the main lines and branches. The machinery and other material required in laying the cable are to be admitted free of duty, as the concession is very liberal otherwise. The intention is to organize a company for the construction of these lines and New York capital will be enlisted in the enterprise.

THE people are running the campaign of John T. Field for Congress.

Cotton Receipts.

ROCKDALE, Tex., Nov. 1.—Cotton receipts to date 7,369 bales.

Meysel, Ladies' Tailor,
2000 Olive street. Imported hats and bonnets direct from Paris.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

In the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ... John Sauer
BENTON ST.—2572 ... A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N. ... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA ... W. J. Kohrame
BROADWAY—2613 S ... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S. ... F. Heume
BROADWAY—7531 S. ... L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1323 ... Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201 ... Crawley's Phar
CASS AV.—1000 ... Cass Avenue Phar
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d ... H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV ... W. E. Hetcher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1861 ... H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 ... W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2186 ... Chas. F. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248 ... B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180 ... F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161 ... Fisher & Co
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N. ... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837 ... P. E. Piquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1690 ... C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ... A. Braun
GARRISON AV., cor. N. MARKET ... G. F. Mulhall
GARRISON AV.—1016 ... D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N. ... F. Scha & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N ... W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS—2948 ... B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800 ... E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601 ... Theodore J. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S. ... A. H. Schulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ... Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700 ... W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3641 ... Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ... Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100 ... C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2845 ... J. B. Van Arsdel
MENARD—1434 ... G. Welnsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV. ... Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930 ... J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N. ... O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1509 ... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800 ... J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201 ... Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500 ... Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615 ... W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937 ... G. H. Andrews
SALINA ST.—2870 A. ... A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW. Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900 ... G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1728 ... Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338 ... T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800 ... J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901 ... J. E. Hilby

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS ... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL. ... Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Temple Israel, Corner Pine and Twenty-eighth streets. Sunday lecture by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "Plain and Loud American Living." Exercises begin 10:45. All are welcome.

R. C. Cave, pastor of the Non-Sectarian Church, now worshipping at Mahler's Hall, 3548 Olive st., will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

St. George's Church, Corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts. Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., Rector. Holy communion and sermon by the Rev. Hobart Chetwood, 11 a. m. After even-song, the cantata "The Vision of St. John," 7:45 p. m.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Nov. 2, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "Being Perfect as God Is Perfect." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Communion service at 4 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

LODGE NOTICES.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 19, K. of P., will confer the amplified rank of Knighthood, Wednesday evening, Nov. 5. Prof. Fred Fisher will officiate. All lodges and transient Knights are invited. By order of CHRIS MEYHRE, Chan. Com.
GEO. H. TIPLINGS, K. of R. & S. 33

THE officers and members of Wingenund Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 4. Bro. A. Carr, P. G., will be present and lecture on Odd Fellowship in New Mexico.
33 W. P. RUSSELL, N. G.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL, BRANCH NO. 153, will hold an open meeting at Enterpe Hall, Jefferson av. and Walnut st., Tuesday evening, Nov. 4. F. D. Somerby, Supreme Justice of the order, will deliver a lecture and pay matured claims of Branches Nos. 93 and 153.
S. E. KIRKPATRICK, C. J.
WM. WATTS, Acc't. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Book-keepers.

BICYCLES—For rent. St. Louis Wheel Co., 311 N. 4th st.; open Sunday till noon. 36

WANTED—Position by competent, middle-aged married man; can furnish good reference. Address B 18, this office. 36

WANTED—Those contemplating marriage should read open letter, page 20.

Clerks and Salesman.

WANTED—Sit, as counter hand in wholesale drug house. Add. E. L., 3527 St. Louis av. 37

WANTED—Clerks and salesmen to call and order suits and overcoats; time payments. 6th and Chestnut sts. 37

WANTED—By an experienced man as salesman on the road with a dry goods or clothing house; good reference. Address H 17, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man wishes position as traveling salesman; has been on road for four years; best references. Address A 19, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by an experienced traveling salesman in groceries; wants position in line of specialties; No. 1 reference. Address M 17, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation outside city by young man of 20; understands stationery business and office work; can give good city reference. Address T 16, this office. 37

WANTED—An expert collector wants permanent situation with some large firm, or bad accounts to collect on commission; A1 refs. and security. Add. B 21, this office. 37

WANTED—By active and highly recommended young man living with his parents a position as clerk in a retail grocery store; has experience; speaks English and French; salary no object. Address E 19, this office. 37

WANTED—A young man 19, living alone, wants work of some kind; office work preferred; is without references and has had no previous business experience, but is a good penman and quick at figures; $5 weekly. Address C 21, this office. 37

WANTED—Young married couples to read open letter, page 20.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation as fireman in small town; cylinder and Gordon; 9 years' experience. Address W 10, this office. 38

WANTED—Place as engineer or assistant, country preferred, perfectly sober, with good ref. Add. W 21, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 17 at the tailor's trade; nine months' experience and has best of reference; willing to learn trade. Address Jos Hahn, 400 Victor st. 38

WANTED—Situation—A young man of good appearance, sober and steady, wants a situation as second bartender; can give good reference and security if wanted; has no experience in the business, but is a quick and handy man. Add. O 21, this office. 38

WANTED—Laboring men should read open letter, page 20.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation as porter or janitor or office work. John W. Lang, 115 S. Leonard av. 48

WANTED—Sit. by a young man well acquained in the city as driver. Add. P 19, this office. 48

WANTED—Position as butler or steward in private family, club or hotel, by first-class man. Address A 22, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation by a married man to drive or attend to horses or cows; refs. if required. Add. N 21, this office. 48

WANTED—A sober and reliable married man would like a position as porter in a store, or to drive a delivery wagon. Add. D 18, this office. 48

WANTED—By a young man of 21 a situation to drive or to make himself generally useful at anything; not afraid of work. Address F 20, this office. 48

$100 BONUS to any person who will secure an intelligent man a position as fireman or fireman on any railroad. Address Chas. Layhe, 2712 Emerald av., Chicago. 48

WANTED—Democrats should carefully read open letter, page 20.

Cooks.

WANTED—Before examining Australian system read open letter, page 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation by young man as shorthand and typewriter; has own machine; copying neatly executed. 1113 High st. 41

SEVERAL experienced stenographers desire temporary or permanent employment. Telephone 431. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st.

WANTED—Democrats should carefully read open letter, page 20.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Sit by a German as coachman; best of city references. Address K 17, this office. 39

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged German, with 15 years' experience as coachman; good refs. Address P 17, this office. 39

WANTED—Read open letter, page 20, and know what to do election day.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent book-keeper; must speak and write Spanish, understand Spanish accounts and be a hustler. Address B 16, this office. 53

WANTED—Book-keeper; will pay a salary of $1,200 per annum to a first-class, A No. 1 book-keeper; must furnish best of reference and be a man of experience; no other application will be considered. Address N 21, this office. 53

Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market st., St. Louis. The fall term begins September 1. Send for circular. 52

WANTED—A matter of interest to Republicans is open letter, page 20.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class advertising solicitor. Add. L 17, this office. 54

WANTED—Shoe salesman. Inquire after 9 a. m. Monday, 610 N. Broadway. 54

WANTED—A few first-class city salesmen; salary and commission. Apply at 1124 Olive st. 54

WANTED—Man selling instalment goods to take first-class article of furniture. Jos. T. Mackay, 15 S. Broadway. 54

WANTED—Competent clerks, salesmen, etc., to fill good positions. Address Bureau of Information, 609 Main st., Dallas, Tex. 54

WANTED—An experienced driver-solicitor for retail grocery; must have experience and best references. Address A 21, this office. 54

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry our "Cash on Delivery" cigar, with gold-filled watch as a side line; big pay. C. O. D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C.

WANTED—A reliable young man about 18 or 20 years old to learn shipping and billing in a stationery house; reference required; state salary wanted in own hand writing. Add. W 20, this office. 54

WANTED—A few young men with references and can give bond for the service of Mobile & Birmingham Ry. and other roads; will instruct them in telegraphy and station work for which we charge $10 a month. Salary to start with, $40 to $65 a month. Apply at once to Missouri Telegraph & Railroad College, 615 Olive st., St. Louis. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. 54

FOR SALE—Merchant tailor suits and overcoats, "uncalled for;" time payments. 6th and Chestnut sts. 54

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher in telegraphy and shorthand. 2312 Eugenia st. 54

WANTED—Candidates for office should read open letter, page 20.

WANTED!
100 SALES PEOPLE.
Apply at 512 and 514 St. Charles st., or rear entrance Frank Bros.

HAYWARD'S
Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 44

PERKINS & HERPEL'S
Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. New term, day and night, now open. 54

JONES'
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
421 N. 3d St., over the State Bank,
Offers superior advantages for learning short-hand, type-writing and telegraphy. Only first-class teachers employed. Day and night classes.
J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Laborers.

WANTED—Teams—Shrewsbury Park, Frisco R. R. John Hambrick. 59

WANTED—10 laborers and teams with large beds at Whittier and Page avs. John J. Brown. 59

WANTED—Laborers and rockbreakers on Florence av., two blocks north of Easton av. Geo. Prendergast. 59

WANTED—Laboring men should read open letter, page 20.

Stenographers

WANTED—Four male stenographers for city and country positions. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 60

$5 REWARD paid for every stenographic vacancy reported. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 60

WANTED—Don't neglect to read the open letter, page 20.

Boys.

WANTED—Boy in drug store. 1951 Hebert st. 61

WANTED—A bright boy. Apply at shoe shop, 805 Wash st. 61

WANTED—Democrats should carefully read open letter, page 20.

WANTED—Boy to learn blacksmith trade. 3710 Manchester road. 61

WANTED—Experienced boy to brush. H.-B. Shoe Co., 21st and Lucas pl. 61

WANTED—Boy to learn horseshoeing trade. E. J. Hord, 914 Chestnut st. 61

WANTED—Boys at Ette & Heuger Manufacturing Co., 11th and Hebert sts. 61

WANTED—A good strong boy at 1902A Franklin av. Call at dry goods store. 61

WANTED—Boy to feed job press. Mound City Printing House, 106 Pine st. 61

WANTED—Boy to clean office and run errands; wages small. 608 Walnut st. 61

WANTED—A boy with some experience in grocery. 909 Old Manchester rd. 61

WANTED—Experienced boy to sandpaper. H.-B. Shoe Co., 21st and Lucas place. 61

WANTED—Boy to learn horseshoeing trade. Apply at Casey Bros., 319 S. 14th st. 61

WANTED—Boy in office, one who can run typewriter preferred. 1628 N. 9th st. 61

WANTED—A good boy about 14 years old. Call at Jacob Junker, Cigar Store, 1911 Park av. 61

WANTED—Boy to make himself useful about the house and wait on table. 2813½ Locust st. 61

WANTED—10 good check boys who are neatly dressed. Famous, Broadway and Morgan. 61

WANTED—Boy or man to work around the house and assist in dining-room. 2208 Lucas pl. 61

WANTED—A boy who can write right, write quick, write neat. Address M 20, this office. 61

WANTED—Well-schooled boy to learn good trade; wages only $2. Address Post-office box 796. 61

WANTED—A good white boy that understands cooking in restaurant. Apply at 3336 Olive st.

WANTED—Boy to learn trade; one who has had experience in pattern-making preferred. 1628 N. 9th st. 61

WANTED—Apprentice boys between 16 and 18 years of age to learn the trade of stove-plate molding; must live at home. Apply 501 S. Main st.

WANTED—Read carefully the open letter, page 20.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Job printing solicitor. L. C. Young Printing Co., 210 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—A butler; city reference required. Apply at 62 Vandeventer place. 62

WANTED—Active man in established business; $50 required. Address M 16, this office. 62

WANTED—Young man; $900 per year; $350 and references. Room 17, Emilie Building. 62

WANTED—A good man for detective business; reference and some capital required. P. O. Box 374, city. 62

WANTED—Orders for merchant tailoring suits on time payments; large stock, first-class work. 6th and Chestnut sts. 62

WANTED—Business Man—The services of a good business man; only one representative appointed in each town, city or county; reply immediately with stamp. Macmillan & Co., Detroit, Mich. 62

WANTED—Prohibitionists will read open letter, page 20.

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by everybody.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—Butcher to kill sheep. 1935 Benton st. 58

WANTED—Plumber. Apply at 6704 S. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Hardwood finisher. Apply 1502 Market st. 58

WANTED—Rock breakers, Claggett and Union avs., John Bambrick. 58

WANTED—First-class watchmaker. Gill & Morrison, 616 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Two good brick-layers. 7th st., bet. Lynch and Anna st. 58

WANTED—2 carpenters to shingle. 1011½ N. 7th st., Monday, 7 o'clock. 58

WANTED—Press feeders for fine work, Claus & Barclay, 810 Olive st. 58

WANTED—A carpenter and finisher. 4229 Olive st. Monday morning. 58

WANTED—Before examining Australian system read open letter, page 20.

WANTED—Crimper on men's gaiter fronts. Home Shoe Co., 8th and Walnut sts.

WANTED—A good clock repairer at Merrick, Walsh & Phelps, 511 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Good coat presser; good wages and steady work. 2647 Gravois av. 58

WANTED—Wood-turner; steady work. St. Louis Wood Pump Co., 2117 S. 2d st. 58

WANTED—Two good stove repairers at Charles Niedringhaus, 10th and Franklin av. 58

WANTED—3 good tinners for outside work. Apply Monday morning at 3650 Easton av. 58

WANTED—House painter, in East St. Louis, by G. L. Wilhelm, near Heim's Brewery. 58

WANTED—Mantel setters. Mound City Mantel Works, 1400-1406 N. 7th st. C. H. Reader. 58

WANTED—A competent German druggist, registered in Illinois. Ad. S. H. Wyss, Alton, Ill.

WANTED—Four bricklayers and three hod carriers. Call at office near Relay Depot, East St. Louis. John Niemes. 58

WANTED—A wood turner, one who can work on wood working machinery preferred; to good workman steady work and fair wages. Apply to St. Louis Refrigerator & Wooden Gutter Co., cor. Main st. and Park av.

ALL quarrymen are requested to attend a meeting at 24th and Clark av. at 2 p. m., Nov. 3.

WANTED—Never mind politics, read open letter, page 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A situation as assistant book-keeper or saleslady. Address O 19, this office. 44

WANTED—By a young lady, any kind of writing to do at home. Address A 16, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady is desirous of obtaining copying of any kind. Address J 17, this office. 44

WANTED—Good business position by lady of 25 with two years' experience in large business establishment; best of references. Address F 19, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady of business experience, best of references, good business tact, desires employment in office or salesroom. Address G 19, this office. 44

WANTED—The 400 are all reading open letter, page 20.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Sit. as stenographer and typewriter; give me a trial. Add. A 22, this office. 45

WANTED—Situation by a lady stenographer; wages not so much an object as experience. Address J 21, this office. 45

WANTED—Don't neglect to read the open letter, page 20.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A young lady wishes places in private families to sew by the day. Address or call 2237 Lucas av. 46

WANTED—By an expert lady cutter and fitter; would like a few more engagements. 2609 Lucas av. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker wishes family sewing to do at home; good cutter and fitter. Address H 20, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker will make a few more engagements at $1.50 per day. Address N 19, this office. 46

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker wants a few engagements in families; will go out or take work home. Call or address Dressmaker, 2825 Keokuk st. 46

WANTED—Situation by good cutter and fitter, with dressmaker or firm or will make engagements in family; give good satisfaction and references. Address 3146 Clifton pl. 46

WANTED—Situation in private family; understands making children's clothes and cutting and fitting; understands Automatic machine; terms reasonable. Address E 16, this office. 46

WANTED—Read open letter, page 20, and grasp the opportunity.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A lady wishes a situation as housekeeper or cook; best of reference given. Call at 1502 Belmont st. 47

WANTED—Situation by a lady to keep house or cook in private family; can give reference. 909 N. 13th st., side entrance. 47

WANTED—A young widow with a little child 2 years old would like a place as housekeeper; object, a good home. Call at 2020 N. 11th st. 47

WANTED—By respectable middle-aged lady a position as housekeeper; no objection to the care of 1 or 2 children or leaving city. Address F 21, this office. 47

WANTED—Read open letter, page 20, and grasp the opportunity.

General Housework.

WANTED—Place as a house girl. Miss Lillie Bostwick, 917½ Wyoming st. 48

WANTED—Situation for light housework or nursing; can sew well. Add. D 17, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do light housework and to assist with sewing. 3412B Locust st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!
For every stove or range made in the United States can be had at A. G. Frauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

WANTED—Society people should read open letter, page 20.

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—By first-class cook, a place. Call at 2024 Carr st. 49

WANTED—Sit. by an experienced cook, willing to assist at washing. Apply at 1311 Franklin av., in the rear. 49

WANTED—A situation by an experienced cook in a private family; no washing. Call Monday morning 507 S. 5th st. 49

WANTED—Cooking by the day by fine German cook, also by experienced boarding house cook. Add. 2229 Franklin av. 49

WANTED—A penny saved is a penny earned; read open letter, page 20.

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation as nurse or to do light housework. Call at 813 N. 4th st. Monday. 50

WANTED—By a young girl a situation to nurse and take care of children. Address R 20, this office. 50

WANTED—A competent ladies' nurse, disengaged this month, would like to hear of some employment. 1526 Walnut st. 50

WANTED—Situation as wet nurse by young, healthy, German girl with fresh breast of milk; willing to do general housework. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 50

WANTED—A professional nurse wishes engagements to wait on ladies during confinement or other sickness; good reference. Add. E 20, this office. 50

1105 N. 19TH ST.—A lady would like small child to nurse; best of mother care. 50

WANTED—Young married couples to read open letter, page 20.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Family washing and ironing to take home. 3430 Olive st. 51

WANTED—A sit. by a first-class laundress by the day or week, at 815 Wash st. 51

WANTED—A laundress wants washing to take home. Address 1512 Lucas av. 51

WANTED—Sit. by young woman in laundry or washing by the day. 1113 High st. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing two or three days in week by first-class laundress. 2817 Market.

WANTED—Sit. by a woman to do washing or house cleaning by the day or week. 1021 N. 12th st., up stairs. 51

WANTED—Situation by a woman to do laundry work or cooking by the day. Address 2330 Wash st., call Monday. 51

WANTED—Those contemplating marriage should read open letter, page 20.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation for house or dining-room work in private family. Add. E 17, this office.

WANTED—By a woman with a small child work of any kind; private family preferred; good worker. Apply at 1627 Sulphur av., Chelsea ham.

FAMILIES can get girls and girls can get places and lodging. 1023 N. 10th st. 52

WANTED—Read carefully the open letter, page 20.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—First-class stenographer (lady). Address, in own handwriting, S 20, this office. 64

WANTED—Three lady students to complete evening short-hand class; complete course $10, payable monthly; school centrally located; well heated and lighted; instructions on typewriter day and evening. Address P 18, this office. 64

WANTED—Have you read the open letter, page 20?

Laundresses.

WANTED—Shirt ironers. Excelsior Laundry, 1928 Park av. 67

WANTED—A first-class laundress. Apply at 47 Vandeventer place. 67

WANTED—Shirt finishers and plain ironers. Missouri Steam Laundry, 216 S. 17th. 67

WANTED—Have you read the open letter, page 20?

General Housework.

WANTED—House girl. 2531 N. Grand av. 66

WANTED—Good house girl at once. 2930 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2826 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 2642½ Park av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3120 Clifton pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3807 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3807 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4311 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4000 Finney av. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl to cook, wash and iron. 1941 Easton av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 1714 Nebraska av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 505 Ware av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1600 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework. 1827 Taylor av. 66

WANTED—Good girl in family of three. 414 N. Leffingwell av. 66

WANTED—Strong girl for general housework. 2827 N. 23d st. 66

WANTED—A woman for general housework. Call at 3125 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good colored girl for housework. 1013 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4157 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, also a nurse. 2922 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages. 2334 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Apply at 3637 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; private family. 2638 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist in general housework. 1443 Francis st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 1436 Dodier st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. 3031 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. 4144 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. 1520 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—An experienced housemaid for upstairs work. 3722 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, family of two. Call 4810 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework and to assist with care of child. 2920 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 2617 Rauschenbach av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages, at 1432 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do housework and cook in family of three at 2806 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Good strong German girl for general housework. 2936 Locust st. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework; a good home to right party. 6118 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 1530 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A good, steady girl for general housework. Apply at 3004 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—A girl about 15 for housework, small family, good home. 1831 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. Apply at 2921 N. Broadway. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework; good wages paid. 1944 Louisiana av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 2788 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for light housework; small family; German preferred. 3419 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Two girls, one for general housework and one for nurse. 1429 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A girl that can go home evenings for light housework. 1902A Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Good girl; no washing; small family. 3503 Easton av., second floor, at once. 66

WANTED—Bright young girl to do housework and assist with sewing. 2845 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; must be first-class cook. 2702 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, family of two, new flat. Apply 3009 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Call with ref., 3208A Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 1306 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework and cooking. Apply at 3010 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework to go to Albany, Tex. Add. F 20, this office. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. German preferred; refs. required. 2625 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A house and dining-room girl. German preferred. Call at once at 2601 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. Inquire 3000 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, family of two. 4214A Cook av., s. e. cor. Pendleton av.

WANTED—A neat, tidy woman to do the general work of house; 3 in family. Call 5551 Easton av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 1722 Preston pl., near Lafayette Park.

WANTED—G irl between 12 and 15 years old to assist in general housework. 1432 N. Grand av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. Mrs. H. Hugo, 1812½ S. Jefferson av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, without washing or ironing. Apply at 3315 Chestnut st.

WANTED—A good steady German girl for general housework; small family. 2732 Washington av.

WANTED—Young girl for general housework; one that understands cooking. 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Intelligent German girl for general housework in family of three. 2632 St. Vincent av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; must be good cook; also good girl to assist; at 3725 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; good wages; reference required. Apply at 4050 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—A small girl 14 or 15 years old to help about housework. 1928 Burd av., north of Easton. 66

WANTED—A good girl about 15 years old to do housework in a family of two at 4 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; German or Swede; apply Monday. 2730 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged woman for general housework; good wages. Apply Sunday at 1809B Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 725 Cabanne st., one square west of Grand; take Locust st. cable. 66

WANTED—Woman for light housework in family of two; do not object to child 4 or 5 years old. 1517 Penrose av. 66

WANTED—1825 Lafayette av., middle-aged woman for general work, who wants good home more than high wages. 66

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework; two in family; good wages. Call Sunday or Monday at 4131 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for light housework and cooking; small family; no washing or ironing. 3516 N. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework and nurse-girl, sisters preferred. 6008 Horton pl., or inquire at Mullanphy Bank. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged lady for general housework in family of two. 1620 Helen st., between Mullanphy and Madison sts. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in a flat; three in family. Apply Sunday or Monday morning at 2820 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework and nurse not over 15 years. Apply at No. 823 N. Ewing av., bet. Franklin av. and Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework and help in store; German preferred; good home to the right person. Apply to-day with refs. at 602 S. 4th st. 66

McKINNEY'S BREAD
Awarded First Premium
1888, '89, '90.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A young, healthy widow of lady-like appearance and no incumbrance as housekeeper for a middle-aged gentleman, widower, no children; a negro servant girl will do the heavy work; wages $5 a week. Address lock box 46, Baxter Springs, Kan. Please send photo. 65

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves.
MULVIHILL'S, 112 AND 114 N. 12TH ST.
Would like to state when in need of parlor suits, bed-room suits, sideboards, hall trees, book cases, folding beds; you can save money by calling on me; also a full line of heating and cooking stoves, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; on easy payments or cash. Special inducements to parties starting housekeeping. 65

WANTED—Read open letter, page 20, and know what to do election day. 65

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Good colored cook. 2935 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A cook immediately at 1017 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A cook. Apply at No. 3028 Sheridan av. 68

WANTED—Girls to cook; German preferred. 3626 Pine st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook and house girl at 3421 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—At 2927 Washington av., a good cook. Call Monday. 68

WANTED—German or Swede girl for cooking. 2722 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; wages, $18. 3026 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—An experienced girl to cook, wash and iron. 1941 Easton av. 68

WANTED—An experienced cook; references required. 3806 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in small family. 3440 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron; small family. 2909 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—Good German girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 512 West End pl. 68

WANTED—A girl for cooking and general housework, immediately. 1113 S 10th st. 68

WANTED—A cook, girl for housework, also girl for general housework. 2229 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—Cook in private family; German preferred. Call at 2616 Locust st. after 10 a. m.

WANTED—Good girl to cook, wash and iron for two people. Apply Monday at 2834 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron; best wages to the right party. No. 3016 Gamble st. 68

WANTED—A reliable, steady, experienced cook, by a large family, at 2233 Park av. Apply Monday. 68

WANTED—Respectable girl for cooking and general housework. 1837 Kennett pl., near Lafayette Park. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook, wash and iron in a family of 3; references. Apply Monday, 3507 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 4933 Reber place. Take blue electric car and go west of Tower Grove Park. 68

WANTED—Prohibitionists will read open letter, page 20.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—2 finishers on pants. 1439 Warren st. 69

WANTED—Good dressmaker. 1109 Glasgow av. 69

WANTED—A woman to make cloaks and tea gowns. 3131 Olive st. 69

WANTED—A woman to fit and sew fur garments. Address L 22, this office. 69

WANTED—Sewing girls to sew by hand and machine. 21 S. 3d st., 3d floor. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on coats; good wages; steady work. 2306 S. 10th st. 69

WANTED—Good shirtmakers and machine operators. Julius Well, 713 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Five machine hands on shop vests, one presser. L. J. Harris, 1124 N. 8th st. 69

WANTED—Seamstress for upholstery work-room. Apply to Mrs. Stanley, third floor, B. Nugent & Bro. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on shop coats by machine; also lining makers and girls to learn; pay while learning. 1209 N. 13th st. 69

WANTED—Two experienced girls for dressmaking; one first-class waist finisher. 724A Cabanne av., Monday morning. 69

DRESS linings cut to fit any form free of charge, to prove that dresses can be cut to fit without altering by the Ladies' Tailor System, 2020 Olive st. 69

WANTED—The 400 are all reading open letter, page 20.

Nurses.

WANTED—Young girl as nurse. 3012 S. 12th st. 70

WANTED—Young nurse girl. 4157 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A young girl to take care of a child. 2903 Dickson st. 70

WANTED—Girl about 14 to take care of children. 2826 Franklin av. 70

WANTED—Experienced girl of 16 years for nursing and up-stairs work. 2631 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—Young girl to take care of child and assist in general housework. Call Sunday, 939 Hickory st. 70

WANTED—A young girl, white or colored, to take care of baby and assist in housework. 1806 Webster av. 70

WANTED—Read open letter, page 20, and grasp the opportunity.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A chambermaid at 918 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A girl for room work at 2833 Chestnut st. 71

WANTED—Dining-room girl. 1115 Washington av. 71

WANTED—By a lady a lady proof-reader. 2702 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—An experienced dining-room girl. Apply at 518 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A girl to work in kitchen at restaurant. 1817½ Franklin av. 71

WANTED—A girl to stitch children's shoes. A. G. Osgood, 619 Pine st., 4th floor. 71

WANTED—Lady traveler; $100 per month; no canvassing. Room 17, Emilie Building. 71

WANTED—Small girl, about 13 years, at 613 Olive st., 4th floor; no Irish need apply. 71

WANTED—A young lady to work in a confectionery shop. Apply at Hotel Beers, Grand av. and Olive st. 71

FREE TREATMENT
For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Folliclinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—Society people should read open letter, page 20.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Dirt at 3939 Washington av. 26

WANTED—Home for beautiful baby boy; blonde. Call at 1332 Chouteau av. 26

WANTED—Greyhound pup. Address J. L. Glascock, 3020A Franklin av. 26

WANTED—A second-hand Columbia bicycle; give price, etc. Add T 21, this office. 26

WANTED—Subjects for mesmerism; amusement and scientific experiments. Address P 21, this office. 26

WANTED—This week, for cash, $1,000 worth of furniture; send postal. O. A. Joy, 3525 Chestnut st. 26

WANTED—A good second-hand Westminster or Radiant Home base-burner, at once. 1450 Webster av. 26

WANTED—To buy for cash at once a small plant, not more than 10 or 15 t. machines, suitable for light manufacture. Ad. B 22, this office. 26

WANTED—Second-hand furniture, household goods and old books of any kind; highest cash price paid for same; call or send postal. J. A. Crosbie, 108 S. 7th st. 26

E. A. SKEELE wants the furniture of houses, flats and rooms for cash. Address S N. 7th st. 26

OLD GOLD AND SILVER
bought at highest cash prices at Refinery, 811 N. 9th st., opposite Post-office. 26

PROPOSALS WANTED.
From a thorough, practical well borer, one who understands his business and can give good references, to sink a well in Southern Arizona. A good man open to such a place may secure a job by addressing T 18, this office.

WANTED—Single-tax men should read open letter, page 20.

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED

PROFESSOR desires use of furnished room for teaching purpose only in exchange for music lessons. Address K 19, this office. 52

WANTED—All registered voters to read open letter, page 20.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

8 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Three unfur. rooms, 2d floor, with water; varies without children. 13

9 S. 21ST ST.—Fur. room, suitable for 1 or 2 gents; private family. 13

101 S. 16TH ST.—One large, light front room unfurnished, with bath-room and large closet, 2d floor; $8. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents; also single or en suite for light housekeeping. 13

109 S. 7TH ST.—Three rooms and summer kitchen and water. 13

110 S. 14TH ST.—One or two furnished rooms to gent or light housekeeping. 13

119 S. BROADWAY (opposite Faust's)—Nicely furnished rooms; very cheap rents. 13

120 N. 16TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms for housekeeping. 13

121 N. 7TH ST.—S. w. cor. of Pine—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for gentlemen; gas, fire, etc. 13

125 S. 14TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; also other rooms, for gents only; cheap. 13

206 S. 21ST ST.—Front room, furnished; two rooms for light housekeeping; cheap. 13

207 N. 12TH ST.—2d-story hall room. 13

207 N. 12TH ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

208 N. 14TH ST.—Near Olive—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. 13

215½ S. 14TH ST.—Nicely fur. room suitable for two gents; bath, fire, etc.; $10 per month. 13

217 S. BROADWAY—Furnished rooms; for gents only. 13

301 N. 12TH ST.—Neatly fur. rooms, suitable for two or three; rates low. 13

307 S. 21ST ST.—3 nice rooms, with hall, water and gas, first floor. Apply 305. 13

313 S. GRAND AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor, and stable, $13. 13

414 N. 11TH ST.—New and neatly furnished rooms. 13

414 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Neatly fur. front room; no other roomers. 13

505 WARE AV.—Elegant furnished front rooms. 13

523 WARE AV.—3d story front room, furnished. Reference. 13

615 N. 18TH ST., near Washington av. and two cables—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for 1 or 2; clean, quiet and respectable. 13

801 MORGAN ST.—Furnished rooms and single beds at 15c per night. 13

807 N. 9TH ST.—Newly furnished front rooms, also light housekeeping. 13

809 S. 18TH ST.—Two unfurnished rooms and one furnished back parlor. 13

909 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly furnished front room for gentlemen; also furnished back room for light housekeeping. Inquire 3d floor. 13

912 WASH ST.—Nicely fur. room and kitchen. 13

913 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, day or week; prices reasonable. 13

922 N. 18TH ST.—Large 2d story fur. front room, suitable for 2 gents or light housekeeping; also hall room; $1 per week. 13

924 N. 18TH ST.—Second-story front room furnished; suitable for one or two. 13

930 GARRISON AV.—Third story front room furnished; for gents only. 13

934 LA SALLE ST.—A well-furnished 2d-story front room; two gentlemen or married couple without children; all home comforts. 13

1002 PINE ST.—Fur. rooms as low as $1 a week. 13

1005 AUTUMN ST.—Two nice, light rooms for housekeeping or gentlemen; washstand, sink and all conveniences. 13

1009 PINE ST.—Second-story front room for two gents; private family. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice and pleasant furnished room with fire and gas. 13

1021 DILLON ST.—Pleasant 3d story front room, unfurnished; private family; ref. ex. 13

1024 S. 12TH ST.—Near Liederkranz Hall—To a young couple, the second floor. 13

1029 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished room. 13

1103 LEONARD AV.—2 connecting rooms for light housekeeping; fur'd or unfur'd; gas and bath. 13

1107 S. 13TH ST.—2d floor, 4 nice unfurnished rooms, with bath, cheap. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Two desirable furnished front rooms; light housekeeping or gents; private family. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping from $2 up. 13

1121 S. 12TH—Second flat—2 rooms 3d floor, light housekeeping or sleeping, furnished. 13

1123 N. 16TH ST.—Two nicely furnished front and back rooms, in private family, for gents; bath and w. c.; convenient to Northern Central and Wash st. cable. 13

1124 LOCUST ST.—Furnished 2d-story front room; suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1127 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front for 2 or 3 gentlemen at very lowest terms; hot and cold bath. 13

1136 S. 7TH ST.—One handsomely furnished room for housekeeping, $6 per month. 13

1205 WRIGHT ST.—5 rooms, hall, bath, 2d floor; large front, side and back yards; rent $18 per month. Inquire of Benj. S. Wash, Room 512, Commercial Building, 6th and Olive sts. 13

1206 WASHINGTON AV.—Unfurnished 3 rooms, 3d floor; private family; no children. 13

1210 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents in private family; bath and all conveniences. 13

1212 DILLON ST.—Furnished room; fire, gas and bath; private family. 13

1214 HICKORY ST.—Desirable furnished rooms; convenient locality; near two cables; rent reasonable. 13

1222 OLIVE ST.—Large 3d-story back room, suitable for 2 gentlemen, nicely furnished with fire. 13

1304 A OLIVE ST.—Elegant front and connecting rooms; rent together or separate. 13

1306 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly fur. front parlor for two gents or man and wife. 13

1311 CARR ST.—Nice second-story front room for one, two or three gents. 13

1314 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. 2d story front room; gas, hot and cold bath, grate fire; terms reasonable; private family. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2-story room. 13

1405 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms for man and wife; transients accommodated. 13

1409 GLASGOW AV.—2 rooms for rent and furniture for sale. 13

1413 CHESTNUT ST.—Large nicely furnished 2d-story room; also one for light housekeeping. 13

1424 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen or gent and wife; bath and gas. 13

1441 FRANCIS ST.—First floor, three suitable rooms; water, dry cellar; convenient to Northern Central and Citizens' Railway; latest improvements; keys at 1443 Francis st. 13

1502 PINE ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms. 13

1503 PINE ST.—Furnished room, first floor, for two gents, or light housekeeping; water in room. 13

1510 WASH ST.—Newly furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; rent, $10 per month. 13

1511 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room, with winter stove, for housekeeping; $2.25 per week. 13

1512 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms for light housekeeping; also other rooms, cheap. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. parlor; fire and gas; also other room; gents preferred. 13

1514 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; cheap. 13

1516 WASHINGTON AV.—A nicely furnished room in private family; so. ex.; suitable for one or two gents 13

1519 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room, first floor, suitable for 2 gentlemen. 13

1524 CHOUTEAU AV.—Two nicely fur. rooms for rent; one front and one back. 13

1526 CHESTNUT ST.—Front room, 1st floor; cheap. 13

1532½ OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms. 13

1533 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents; terms reasonable. 13

1538 N. 19TH ST.—Nice 3 rooms; $11; a new house. 13

1601 WASHINGTON AV. — Nicely furnished rooms with board. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—One nicely furnished front room, also parlors furnished for man and wife or gents, with hot and cold water. 13

1603 WASHINGTON AV.—Two finished basement rooms; free for washing and ironing.

1603 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; single or en suite.

1604 MARKET ST.—One nicely furnished second-floor front room, suitable for two.

1605 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished parlor; 2d story front and kitchen; large middle room and kitchen; rent cheap. 13

1608 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gents; $1 per week. 13

1627 CARROLL ST.—Nice furnished front room for 1 or 2 gentlemen in a private family. 13

1704 CHESTNUT ST.—Large front room; rent reasonable to permanent gents. 13

1710 CHESTNUT ST.—Two neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen. 13

1715 GARRISON AV.—2 nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping; $11; cars pass the door.

1715 LAFAYETTE AV.—Near the park, 4 rooms, large kitchen, bath and hall on 2d floor; separate cemented cellar and large garret; all nicely finished; cheap to quiet people. 13

1717 PAPIN ST.—Two nice rooms furnished for light housekeeping; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room; also hall room; new building. 13

1730 WASH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; no objections to light housekeeping; no children; rent from $5 to $15. 13

1735 MISSISSIPPI AV.—A large, nicely furnished 2d-story front room; gas, bath, fire.

1737 LUCAS AV.—Furnished front room down stairs. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large room complete for housekeeping, 2d and 3d floor, single or en suite. 13

1807 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished front room; reasonable, and small room $5; bath. 13

1807 GARRISON AV.—Desirable rooms furnished for housekeeping; modern improvements; Northern Central cars. 13

1808 OLIVE ST.—Good furnished rooms for one or two; also for light housekeeping; price cheap. 13

1809½ CARR ST.—2 nicely furnished parlors, for gents or light housekeeping. 13

1811 WASH ST.—One comfortably furnished front room; so. ex.; suitable for 2 gents. 13

1813 LUCAS AV.—Two nice large rooms 2d-floor furnished or unfurnished for housekeeping; terms low. 13

1816 RUTGER ST.—Handsome furnished room to one or two gentlemen. 13

1818 MORGAN ST.—Furnished room, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1831 OLIVE—Nicely furnished room; private family. 13

1928½ SULLIVAN AV.—Four nice rooms, 1st floor; $10. 13

1931 OLIVE ST.—Furnished 2d-floor front and back room; bath and closet; southern exposure; also unfurnished. 13

2005½ BIDDLE ST.—One nicely fur. front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2011 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with good attendance. 13

2020 WASH ST.—1 or 2 rooms complete for light housekeeping; rent, $9 or $12 per month.

2023 OLIVE ST.—One neatly fur. and desirable room, suitable for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2026 PINE ST.—Newly furnished room; gas, hot bath; rent reasonable. 13

2029 WALNUT ST.—One nicely furnished room.

2031 PINE ST.—Two well-furnished parlors and other rooms at reasonable prices. 13

2037 EUGENIA ST.—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping; bath, etc. 13

2110 A OLIVE ST.—First flat, 2 pleasant connecting rooms, furnished; fire, light and bath; for 3 or 4 gentlemen; rent reasonable. 13

2120 CLARK AV.—One large furnished room for light housekeeping or for two gents, with bath and closets. 13

2120 CLARK AV.—Nice finished basement, with water; will take work in rent if required. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d story front and back room; will rent single or en suite; terms moderate. 13

2131 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with bath room; second floor; cheap. 13

2205 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front and back rooms; hot and cold water; bath, gas. 13

2227 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. front room. 13

2231 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished 2d story room, southern and eastern exposure; modern conveniences; for one or two gents. 13

2315 CLARK AV.—Furnished rooms, nicely furnished for one or two gents; convenient to cars. 13

2317 CHESTNUT ST.—Large, nicely fur. room; private family. 13

2319 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

2341 WASHINGTON AV.—Small room on 2d floor, furnished; suitable for lady or housekeeping.

2602 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegant furnished rooms, 1st or 2d story front, gas, hot and cold bath, in a private family. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Large nicely furnished 2d-story front room; all conveniences. 13

2620 OLIVE ST.—Handsome suite of rooms completely furnished for light housepeeping. References given and required. 13

2621 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room with every convenience; cheap rent. Apply 24 floor. 13

2623 PINE ST.—A comfortable furnished room; price reasonable. 13

2625 PINE ST.—Second-story front room, fur. or unfur., southern exposure; also 3d-story front room, handsomely fur.; refs. exchanged.

2631 MORGAN ST.—Three large unfurnished rooms to a small family. 13

2631 A OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. room, complete for light housekeeping, 3d floor; gas and bath. 13

2631 MORGAN ST.—Two or 3 nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, 2d floor. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2639 OLIVE ST.—A newly furnished parlor with home comforts, for gents; best references.

2641 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished room with every convenience; rent reasonable. 13

2642 LUCAS AV.—One furnished back parlor; small room, $6. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—2 lovely unfurnished front rooms for housekeeping; in good order; $10.

2644 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; fire, gas; private family; at lowest rates. 13

2702 LOCUST ST.—Two furnished rooms with fire, gas and use of bath; private family; convenient to cable and electric cars. 13

2705 PARK AV.—First floor, 4 rooms and bath, cellar, laundry, stationary washstand, gas, all conveniences; rent $20. 13

2706 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished front room for gents only. 13

2706 WASH ST.—2d-story front and adjoining room, very pleasant, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

2708 CLARK AV.—One nicely furnished front room; rent low; fine location. 13

2721 THOMAS ST.—Three desirable rooms on 2d floor to small family; $10. 13

2729 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room; hot and cold water; private family. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—1 or 2 nicely fur. rooms suitable for light housekeeping in a stone-front house; heat and light supplied. 13

2735 OLIVE ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms in 2d story; private family, home comforts. 13

2742 OLIVE ST.—Hall room over Cannon's flower store; hot and cold bath. 13

2800 WASHINGTON AV.—Two front rooms, furnished suitable for light housekeeping, reference required. 13

2813½ LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences. 13

2820 OLIVE ST.—3 nice unfurnished rooms; 2d floor; $10 per month. 13

2827 PARK AV.—Second-story front room for two gentlemen; southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished; private family; electric cars pass door. 13

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—5 unfurnished rooms, 1st floor; gas and fixtures and finished laundry; rent cheap. 13

2930 OLIVE ST.—2 unfurnished rooms on 2d floor; well lighted; hot and cold water. 13

2940½ CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished front room on 1st floor in a private family; bath, hot and cold water, gas and grate fire.

2947 GAMBLE ST.—A front parlor suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; also a back room for light housekeeping. 13

3139 SHERIDAN AV.—Two or four furnished rooms, first floor; first-class neighborhood.

3214 MORGAN ST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished room; private family; one or two gentlemen.

3230 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished room with first-class table board; electric cars pass house. 13

3408 LINDELL AV.—1 or 2 nicely furnished rooms. 13

3413 LUCAS AV.—An elegantly fur. 3d-story front room for 1 or 2 gents in private family.

3533 PAGE AV.—Neatly furnished room, with fire and bath; one block from Franklin av. cable. 13

3534 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

3573 OLIVE ST.—Corner of Grand av.—Nicely furnished front rooms. 13

3942 EVANS AV.—Suite of well furnished rooms to let very reasonable, with fire, gas and bath in private family. 13

3957 COOK AV.—Four rooms, second floor. Apply on the premises. 13

4115 OLIVE ST.—2 pleasant unfur. rooms for light housekeeping. 13

4265 A GARFIELD AV.—2 rooms and kitchen; water in kitchen. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms and kitchen, first floor; $11. 3323 S. 7th st. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished room for transients. Address D 19, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two large unfurnished rooms, southeast corner 12th and Olive st. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished parlor for transients. Address D 22, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished front room, one or two gentlemen. Inquire 1008 N. 17th st. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished room for gent in vicinity of Lafayette Park. Address G 18, this office. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Three rooms, partly furnished, on U. D. electric line. Address A 20, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. front rooms to gents or F will rent to transients. Add. S 16, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front and back F rooms, with fire, gas and bath. Add. R 17, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms, 819, 713, 709 MORGAN st., F and 1118, 1216 Cass av. Apply 1118 Cass av., 2d floor. 13

FOR RENT—A lady will rent pleasant room in private house to quiet transient couple. Address G F 20, this office. 13

FOR RENT—An elegant furnished front room, 2d F story, with board; in private family. Address G 21, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly fur. rooms for two gents on F Chestnut st., near 22d; private family. Add. L 21, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Fur'd front room, suitable for 2 gents, F in West End; all convs. M. Alexander, care West St. Louis P. O.

FOR RENT—Refined gentleman can have a F nicely furnished room in the home of a widow lady. Address E 21, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Large, clean, well-furnished front F room in small private family; gas and fire; rent reasonable. Address H 21, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One back parlor in a new flat on 26th F st. to a man and wife or two nice young men with good reference. Address J 18, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room, suitable for gent, in private family, west of Vandeventer; no board. Address H 18, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 light and cheerful rooms, unfurF nished; use of bath-room; front and back entrance. Drug store, Cass and Jefferson avs. 13

FOR RENT—One handsome front room for two, F with fire and gas, in private family in Stoddard Addition; reference required. Address C 22, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsome furnished 2d-story front; F southern exposure; hot and cold bath; all conveniences; strictly private family; home comforts; good attention. Address O 22, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A comfortable furnished front room, F with or without board, in a small private family, to gentleman; house has all modern conveniences. Inquire at 3024 Chestnut st. 13

WANTED—A gentleman roomer at 1018 Grattan F st. 13

WANTED—Gentleman room mate in 2d-story F front; all convs. at 3203 Franklin av.

WANTED—Room-mate by a young man of good F habits, large, pleasant room; references. 2927 Thomas st. 13

WANTED—Room-mate: young lady employed F during day, having nice room in private family, wishes room-mate; terms very reasonable. Address F 17, this office. 13

BOARDING.

315 S. 22D ST.—Board and room for lady in a good, quiet and comfortable home. 18

325 OLIVE ST. (cor of 4th)—one or two married couples or four ladies can procure first-class rooms and board for this winter at reasonable rates; also single gentlemen and day boarders. 18

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Newly furrooms, 2d and 3d floors fronts; gas, all conveniences, board if desired. 18

820 N. 16TH ST.—One nicely furnished room, cheap, for 1 or 2 gents, with or without board.

908 ST. CHARLES ST.—Board and lodging, $3.75 per week; clean beds, 15c; meals, 15c; all you can eat; no limit; try us. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—An elegantly furnished 2d-story front room with board. 18

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room with board.

1004 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, good day board, $3.00 per week. 18

1013 SELBY PLACE—West side Carr Park—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1124 ST. ANGE AV.—Large handsomely furnished front room, with or without excellent board; first-class appointment; all modern conveniences; refined private family. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Neatly furnished rooms with board; also day board. 18

1214 ST. ANGE AV.—Two nicely furnished 2d-story front and back rooms, with board; en suite or single. 18

1325 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; fire included. 18

1411 WASHINGTON AV.—Rooms, with board; transients accom.; meals $4 per week. 18

1420 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; also unfurnished with board. 18

1424 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with or without board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—A desirable large, also single room with board. 18

1504 PINE ST.—Front room, second floor; also room for two young men, with board. $4 per week. 18

1520 LUCAS PL.—Front and back rooms with board. 18

1604 OLIVE ST.—Furnished parlor with board, also day boarders wanted. 18

1604 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

1609 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, $4 per week. 18

1637 WASHINGTON AV. — Newly furnished room, 2d floor, with board. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

1302 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; for gentlemen. 18

1306 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished 2d story front room with or without board. 18

1815 FRANKLIN AV.—Would like to board and room two men who appreciate home comforts; small private family. 18

1821 LUCAS AV.—Nice furnished room with or without board for man and wife or two gents. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1919 HICKORY ST.—2 blocks north of Lafayette Park, near 4th st. cable and 14th st. electric cars, a large 2d-story front room with closet; all newly furnished with good table board to desirable couple of gentlemen; references exchanged. 18

1934 FRANKLIN AV.—2nd story front room with board for 2 gents; $4 per week. 18

2000 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room and board; all conveniences; private family. 18

2033 OLIVE ST.—A pleasant and well-furnished room with board; all modern improvements in premises. 18

2112 A OLIVE ST.—Second floor, newly papered and furnished, large double parlors; also room with southern exposure; gas and bath; with or without board. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class board.

2120 CLARK AV.—One hall-room, nicely furnished for one gent, with or without board.

2125 WALNUT ST.—Large, bright, second-floor front room, or front parlor; with or without board. 18

2137 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board. 18

2201 EUGENIA ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable room with first-class board. 18

2208 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front double parlors and single rooms; first-class house. 18

2223 PINE ST.—Second-story front room, with board; bath, hot and cold.

2301 WASHINGTON AV.—Pleasant furnished rooms with good board in private family.

2309 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2310½ PINE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, with or without board; private family of 3 adults.

2610 MORGAN ST.—2d story front room, fur. for 3 or 4 men with or without board; also a back room. 18

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Nicely furnished room with board; bath, hot and cold water; 4th st. cable cars pass the door. 18

2627 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2629 PINE ST.—Nicely-furnished 2d-story front room, with board. 18

2629 CHESTNUT ST.—Good rooms with board; table boarders accommodated; every convenience. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Furnished large 2d-story front room, with board; all conveniences.

2702 PINE ST.—Newly furnished room with board to refined gents. 18

2702 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished room, with good board. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; hot and cold water, bath, etc. 18

2708 LUCAS AV.—A nicely furnished room with board; private family; terms reasonable. 18

2722 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room with board. 18

2725 PINE ST.—Front and back room with board. 18

2738 CHESTNUT ST.—Large 2d-story front room, with board, or, if preferred, 2 connecting rooms; first-class table and attention; use of bath; hot and cold water; ref. req. 18

2800 MORGAN ST.—One large furnished room with board. 18

2806 STODDARD ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with or without board; private family. 18

2821 OLIVE ST.—Pleasant room with good board. 18

2843 PARK AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board; private family; reference exchanged. 18

BOARDING.

2908 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room with board. 18

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely fur. 2d-story room, with board, for 1 or 2 gents. 18

2934 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished second story front room, with board. 18

2936 LOCUST ST.—Very desirable connecting rooms, with best of board, hot and cold bath; for rent and wife or single gents. 18

3006 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished 3d story front room; also back parlor; first-class board; ref. ex. 18

3103 LACLEDE AV.—West End—Two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. 18

3150 LOCUST ST.—Desirable rooms, first-class board convenient; reference exchanged. 18

3212 OLIVE ST.—Two very large handsome, fur. front rooms; also other rooms, with good board; all is first-class in every respect. 18

3322 MORGAN ST.—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; suitable for two gents. 18

3412 LUCAS AV.—2d-story front and other rooms, with good board; convenient to cars. 18

3539 PAGE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, southern ex., with board. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 1530½ Olive st., F with or without board. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished room for two gents, with F or without board. private family. Address O 17, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegant fur. rooms; rent single or F en suite; hot and cold water, gas, bath with or without board; ref. ex. 2348 Pine st. 18

FOR RENT—Rooms and board for students of College of Physicians and Surgeons. Apply at West End Pharmacy, Garrison and Easton avs. 18

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room with board for F two or three gentlemen; if taken by three $20 per month apiece; convenient to two cable lines. Address R 19, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A lady, whose family is small, would F like a young lady teacher to board with her for company and enjoy a pleasant home in the West End. Address G 17, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two gentlemen friends can have a F pleasant home, with first-class board, in widow lady's home; everything pleasant in connection; West End. Address at once C 18, this office. 18

THE St. James Hotel, cor. Broadway and Walnut st., will offer winter boarders the low rate of $25 and $30 per month and a weekly rate of $7 to $10 per week. 18

WANTED—A child to board; a good home and motherly care. 815 N. 23d st. 18

WANTED—Couple to board in private family near Grand and Easton avs., at $8 for the two. Address N 22, this office. 18

WANTED—Married couple to room and board at $35 per month; gas and bath; on electric line of cars. Address T 20, this office. 18

WANTED—In a nice front room, a young man as room-mate; fire, bath and gas; terms reasonable, with breakfast, supper and Sunday dinner. 1637 S. Broadway. 18

WANTED—Boarders—Have two connecting rooms, will board 4 parties including fire, light, and part of the washing for $100 per month. Address F 22, this office. 18

FOR RENT—FLATS.

105 CENTER ST.—Nice flats in good repair; nicely papered; go and see them early. STEWART & STURGEON REAL ESTATE CO., 813 Chestnut st.

1109 N. 21ST ST.—First floor flat of 3 rooms. Inquire on premises.

1722 PRESTON PL., near Lafayette Park—New flat, 5 rooms; all modern conveniences; $23.

1730½ ELLIOTT AV.—3-room flat; water and gas.

1924 1924½ AND 1926½ SIDNEY ST.—Three 4-room flats; bath, closets, etc. $20. Inq. 1930 Sidney st.

2338 WARREN ST.—New 4-room flats, 1st floor, $12, and 2d floor, $10 a month. TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

2403 ELLIOTT AV.—Elegant flats; water free.

2512 GLASGOW AV.—4-room flats, water, gas and bath, first floor, $18.

2707½ CASS AV.—Fine 7-room flat; all conveniences; in good order. $20. TAAFFE & GAY, 710 Chestnut st.

2707½ CASS AV.—7-room flat, water closet, bath; water license paid and ashes hauled; all for $20. TAAFFE & GAY, Agents, 710 Chestnut st.

2819 SHERIDAN AV.—Six rooms down stairs and hall; new flat; modern improvements.

2920 THOMAS ST.—Stone front, 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas fixtures and heater; adults only.

2941 GAMBLE ST.—6-room flats; bath, gas, etc.; rent; $25. HAYNES REALTY & FINANCIAL CO., 211 N. 8th st.

3054 THOMAS ST., Corner Webster AV.—For rent, 7-room flat.

3516 CLARK AV.—Flat suitable for one or two families.

3726 OLIVE ST.—Choice flat, fur. or unfur., 6 rooms and laundry; bath, w. c., hot and cold water. Inquire on premises or PERCY & VALLAT, 115 N. 8th st.

4342½ FAIRFAX AV.—Four-room flat, down stairs.

FOR RENT—One of the handsomest 9-room and bath flats in the city for lease; convenient to hotels and restaurants. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—Nice new flats of 3 rooms each, for colored persons only, situated on Texas av., between Geyer av. and Lafayette av.; for keys inquire next door. Rent from Chas. Rebman, confectioner, 29th and Olive.

TO LET—The most complete 5 room and bath flat on Olive st. Inquire at Grant's drug store, corner of Olive and Cabanne sts.

NEW FLATS FOR RENT.

Four rooms, hall, bath, water closets and separate entrances; $16. C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st.

FLAT.

For dentist, dress-maker or musical instructor; 23:2 Olive st., 2d floor, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $40. A. BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT.

4303 Evans av., 5 nice rooms and bath; newly papered and weather-stripped; rent $20; house open this a. m.

FISHER & CO., 714 Chestnut st.

4 TO 6-ROOM FLATS.

2349 Park av., 5 rooms, first floor (large), with laundry, bath, etc., marble mantels; look at them.
7189 N. Compton av., just completed, 4 rooms; 1st or 2d floor; with h. and c. water; separate entrance; gas fixtures, laundry, etc.; $22.50.
4028 Finney av., 5 rooms; 1st floor, with 2 rooms in basement; bath-room and sep. entrance; $25.
2944½ Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; h. and c. water; bath; w. c.; separate entrance: $26.
3830 Finney av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, with all conveniences: $23.
3830 S. 12th st., 6 rooms, 2d floor; corner flat; with all conveniences; elevator, etc.
1808 Lafayette av., 4 rooms, with all conveniences, and with or without stable; cheap.
LINGENFELDER & BOKERN, Telephone, 859. 814 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A fine young pug dog. Address P 16, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Jersey cow cheap; good milker. 2533 Madison st. 5

FOR SALE—A well-furnished 5-room flat. Add. R 21, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Pointer pups and Scotch collies. No. 26 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—New furniture of 3-room flat, at once. 3134B Adams st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Baltimore heater. Apply 3415 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cow and calf. E. Hayden, 4509 Ashland av. 5

FOR SALE—Jersey cattle. Geo. E. Vail, Gratiot Station, Frisco Road. 5

FOR SALE—A common stove, almost new, fit for a small use. 2813 Olive. 5

FOR SALE—Two show cases, each 15 ft.; good condition. 1310 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for two rooms for light housekeeping at 1409 Glasgow av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a small boiler engine. W. Brown, Room 12, Laclede Building. 5

FOR SALE—Wood chairs, large lots, repainted, at Selkirk's, 12 N. 7th st. E. A. Skeele. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, Domestic sewing machine and first-class baby buggy. 903 Hickory st. 5

FOR SALE—One good base burner and soft coal stove in good repair. 2904 Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Safety bicycle suitable for lady or gent; must be sold at once. 2804 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—A small incubator and three brooders, all for $15, at 3320½ Minnesota av., Carondelet.

FOR SALE—Or rent—Typewriter; all kinds, from $5 to $100. St. Louis Typewriter Exchange, 710 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Very gentle Jersey cow, one heifer calf, and pony; will sell separate. Call at 6336 Virginia av. 5

FOR SALE—New upright engine, cylinder 6in7, 12-horse power. Call on or address Foreman Post-Dispatch press-rooms. 5

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—All building material in building on F Page one block west of Union av. Mound City Building & Wrecking Co., 2503 Bremen av. 5

FOR SALE—A nickel-plated base-burner soft coal stove used one year only; cost $35, is in good order and will sell for $20. Call or address N. H. Wilmot, 4257 Cook av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, a complete butchers' outfit consisting of 1 15 horse-power upright boiler, 1 8 horse-power upright engine, 1 Brecht cutting machine, 1 chopping machine, 1 mixing machine, 2 stuffing machines, 1 flat cutting machine; 1 jack kettle, 100 gallons; 18 feet shafting, hangers, pulleys, with counter shafts and belts; all nearly new and in good order; can be seen running. Apply to Chas. Tamme, 1209 N. Jefferson av. or Wm. Ellison & Son, 913 N. Main st. 5

ALBRIGHT'S Speed Attachment for Remington writers; mailed to any address upon receipt of $3. A. C. Albright, 710 Olive st. 5

STENOGRAPHERS—Read the "Phonographic World" (New York) for November; out to-day; fifty pages; 10 cents; invaluable; all newsdealers. American News Co. 5

$25 WILL buy magic lantern views, etc., complete; worth $100. Address Prof. Hanes, Hotel Austria, 4th st. and Clark av. 5

ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves.

Bedroom suits, parlor suits, sideboards, hall trees, book-cases, fancy rockers, marble and wood-top tables. Also a full line of heating and cooking stoves. Brussels and ingrain carpets at prices below them all.

MULVIHILL,

The Easy Payment Household Furnisher, 112 and 114 N. 12th st.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good horse for city delivery; must be cheap. Address H 19, this office. 11

WANTED—Good set of buggy harness; state price and where can be seen. Address N 20, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR RENT—Stable for 2 horses at 1504 Fing st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse and spring wagon. 1517 N. 15th st. 12

FOR SALE—Large draught horse. Apply at 2305 Warren st. 12

FOR SALE—Horses, mules and stake wagons. 2831 Madison st. 12

FOR SALE—One draught mule and buggy mare at 601 S. Main st. 12

THE best storm buggy ever made, at E. H. Nolte, 1623 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine, gentle, 7-year-old dark bay pony horse. 901 S. 2d st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse; gentle; lady or child can drive; used in phaeton; $40. 5630 Cates av. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness, or separate. Capt. John Leahy, 526 Clark av. 12

FOR SALE—1 large bay horse for buggy or delivery wagon, 7 years old. 1901 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—A good buggy or delivery horse; have no use for him; will sell cheap; $75. 2715 Lucas.

FOR SALE—Cheap, saddle pony; gentle; any boy can ride or drive; $20; call Monday; 1508 Cass av.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 team of mules; wagon and harness; $100; a sound black workhorse, $50. 3555 Marcus av. 12

FOR SALE—Large bay horse, 16½ hands high; good driver and family horse. Can be seen at 2933 Sheridan av. 12

FOR SALE—First-class fast road horse, leather top buggy and harness; nearly new; cheap. Call at Natatorium, 19th and Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine single set of harness suitable for cart or cab, almost new; will sell very cheap. Apply Temple & Newman Livery Stable, 3223 Olive.

FOR SALE—A very fine bay horse, 7 years old, and is not afraid of steam or cable cars, is sound and can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; have also for sale a very good buggy and cart. Apply 721 Washington av. 12

FOR SALE—6 country horses; 1 gray mare, 7 years old; 1 gray horse, 5; 1 black horse, 8 years; 1 sorrel pony, 7; 1 bay horse, 8 years old; 1 chestnut horse, 7 years old; sound and good to work in any harness; also wagon and harness. 1225 North Market st. 12

CHEAP—One horse and mare, 7 years old, weight 2,600, good pullers; 1 mule, 6 years old, also farmer's or double harness; will sell one or all. 1520

AN OPEN LETTER.

It may be surprising, but nevertheless a fact, that owing to the large operations of the owners of Rose Hill subdivision, and the acquiring of property by the acre and subdividing the same into lots, they are enabled to sell at prices which are at least twenty-five per cent lower than that of property in the immediate vicinity.

Therefore, if you contemplate purchasing a lot for investment, or speculation, or securing a home site, do not fail to take advantage of the above opportunity and find out the price, terms, conditions and general facilities for reaching Rose Hill.

The property is located two blocks West of Union Avenue, one block South of Easton and one block North of Page Avenue. At present it is directly reached by the extension of the Easton Avenue Cable.

Our Agent is on the ground, at the branch office, from nine A.M. to six P.M. every day, till November 5, and will be pleased to give any information desired.

For Plats and prices, call upon

Hammett-Anderson-Wade, 213 N. 8th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

17TH AND FRANKLIN AV.,

New stores just completed; good stand for retail business; low rent. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 17 800 Chestnut st.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut, for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 17 202 N. 8th st.

Hotel or Boarding-House.

1507 Chestnut st., a large 17-room dwelling suitable for private hotel or boarding-house, for rent; substantially built and well finished; hot and cold water, cemented laundry, large cellar, billiard-room, etc.; a rare opportunity to get a big house for little money. KILGEN & KULE, 17 112 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—Stores—No. 2106 Broadway; $10.
No. 1300 Washington av., southwest corner, a fine store; rent per month, $50.
209 S. 3d st., store; cheap.

LOFTS.

No. 709 N. 3d st., upper floors; suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Farrar & Tate

Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2736 Caroline st., new 6-room brick house; on easy terms; keys 2742. 7 TERRY & SCOTT, 621 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—3325 Condee st.—Top College Hill, North St. Louis; awful cheap; any terms. J. E. GREFFET, 7 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A very convenient 6-room brick, Cote Brilliante and Goodfellow avs.; a bargain to the right party. Apply to J. S. Panton, builder, on the premises. 7

FOR SALE—Houses 2912-14 Chestnut st., 2 two-story 6-room houses; can be had for $4,500. This is very low. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—3755 Cook av.—Cosy 3-room brick house, with lot 25x160, and shade trees, in first-class neighborhood, for $2,200, worth $500 more; open all day Sunday. Apply at 713 Washington av.

FOR SALE—3730 Evans av., 2-story frame house, 7 rooms; lot 25x126 feet; all improvements; made very cheap. Apply JOHN McMENAMY, 7 3139 Easton av.

FOR SALE—813-15 Chestnut st., corner alley, lot 42.6 containing two 2-story brick office buildings for $30,000; this is the cheapest property east of 12th st. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

SIX-ROOM 2-story brick; $1,950 on monthly payments of $20. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

Look at This Business Property.

314 Chestnut st.—$25,000—3-story brick, lot 27x85 feet, bounded west by an alley; opposite Merchants' Exchange. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

For Sale—4520 Page Av., $7,500,

New 9-room stock brick, modern conveniences, furnace, lot 57x165. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut.

A Good Home for $1,300,

Near the Water Tower, on monthly payments if desired; 1½ story frame house, 25 foot lot, on good street; convenient to cars. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

For Sale—5561-63 Clemens av., $8,500,

Double frame, 8 rooms each, modern conveniences, electric lights, Delmar av. electric cars within one block from house; lot 60x150. CHAS H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut

DODIER STREET

Near Grand av., a row of 6-room houses. Call on us for special terms.

John Byrne, Jr., & Co., 7 618 Chestnut st.

ONLY $250 CASH REQUIRED

To purchase 3919 Kossuth av., opposite Fair Grounds, fronting two streets; brick dwelling, four rooms and cellar; lot 25x178; easy terms; $1,850. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 7 107 N. 8th st.

4228A EVANS AV.

One and one-half story stock-brick cottage, 6 rooms; modern; city water, gas, good sewerage; lot 25x153; $3,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

A BONANZA.

2117-2119 Carr st., double brick cottages and stable; lot 25x153; rental $300 a year; will go for $2,000 if sold this week. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 7 800 Chestnut st.

For Sale---A Cottage Home.

No. 4597 Maffitt av., one block north of the Cote Brilliante school-house, in a growing, desirable neighborhood; convenient to cable and electric cars; lot 30x145; house 22x32; 5 rooms, cellar, attic, porches, shed; new, substantial, durable; price, $1,500; cash or time; 6 per cent; key next door. 7 WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st.

4112 FINNEY AVENUE.

For sale—6-room house; elegant; every possible convenience; finished laundry; large closets; hot and cold water; beautifully decorated throughout; open from 2 until 7. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 7 820 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

5 new 6-room brick houses, Nos. 2738 to 2750 Rutger st. Houses open to-day. Price, $2,800.
TERRY BROS., 610 Chestnut.

$8,500

Will buy brand new 9-room dwelling near 19th and Chouteau av.; every possible convenience; steam heating, gas fixtures, good stable, 13-inch walls; get card from office to inspect. 7 NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE---2629 Chestnut St.

3-story stone-front, 10-room modern residence; bath, water, gas, etc.; will sell furnished if so desired; a good 2-story brick stable, with 2 finished rooms above. This house must be sold. Call at once at our office. Lot 50x109. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

We have some No. 1 real estate notes secured by first-class improved West End property and bearing 6 per cent, which we would be pleased to show parties having money to invest. 7 KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st.

LITTLE HOME.

$250 in cash, balance in monthly payments, will buy the neatest and best built 3-room house in the city, north side of Mullanphy, near 16th; two are sold. Come quick and get one. KILGEN & KULE, 7 112 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—8-room, 2-story brick; lot 55x140; stable, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; just west of

BENTON PARK.

Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

NEW 8-ROOM ANTIQUE GOTHIC.
Every convenience; beautiful piazza; lot 50x150; large brick coach-house; warranted first-class material and workmanship; monthly payments.

E. H. PONATH & CO., 7 515 Chestnut st.

MUST BE SOLD!

For Sale—1021 N. Compton Av.
A bargain—8-room brick; attic, bath, stable, etc.; rent $40 a month; lot 55x147. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

The McKinley Bill!
Its Friends and Enemies Can Now Stand on the Same Ground.
THIS GROUND is at SHREWSBURY PARK
and is sold on
OUR PLATFORM!

$10 Cash and $5 and $10 per month. No Taxes for Two Years. No Interest on Deferred Payments. No Charge for Certificate of Title. No Charge for Papers. Lots 50x150 for $100 and upwards. Every Street Macadamized and Graveled. An Established Neighborhood. Cheap County Taxes. THE BEST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY. Our Agent at Union Depot will furnish free tickets to

Grand Rally Excursion To-Day!

Trains at 1, 1:30 and 3:15 o'clock. Prominent Salesmen will be in attendance. Respectfully,

Farrar & Tate Real Estate and Financial Agents, Managers.
624 CHESTNUT ST. Tel. 884.

FOR SALE.
ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCES
7 Rooms and Reception Hall to Each,
In "Fair Ground Place,"
Harper St., Between Grand and Thompson Avs.

Price and terms reasonable. Open for inspection. Take Citizens' cable cars to Fair Grounds and walk one square north on Grand avenue. *Go and examine them if you want a nice home.* Fare, 5 cents.

Telephone 768. **C. H. PECK, Jr., 1002 Chestnut st.**

THE BEST
Building & Loan Association
IN ST. LOUIS--THE PHŒNIX.
OFFICE, 14 N. 8TH STREET. A. R. SCHOLLMEYER, Secretary.
Read the Names of Our Board of Directors:

Geo. W. Parker, Parker-Russell Mining & M'f'g Co.	Benj. Lynds, Benj. Lynds & Co.
Chas. Wiggins, Jr., Western Wool Commission Co.	Edw. Foerstel, Assistant City Treasurer.
A. A. Borden, Borden Coal & Coke Co.	L. E. Dahlendorf, City Weigher.
Geo. B. Compton, Compton Lithograph Co.	Julius Harris, Harris-Bruner Shoe Co.
Julian Cruttwell, Cruttwell Storage Co.	A. A. Woerheide, Investigator of Titles.
Randolph Harrison, W. A. Wood Machine Co.	Fred Gaus, Henry Gaus & Sons M'f'g Co.
Aug Kern, Aug Kern Barber Supply Co.	

Capital Stock, $600,000: Shares, $1.00 per Share per Month.

The names of our Directors is a guarantee that your interests will be properly looked after. Further particulars cheerfully given upon application to the Secretary.

$50 Cash, $10 a Month.
Patton Place,

One block north of Easton, between Union and Arlington avenues. High, healthy and pretty.

Agent at first house west of Union avenue, south side of Theodosia, to-day and every day until sold.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. 8th Street.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION
—TO—
TUXEDO PARK

Take the Missouri Pacific from Union Depot at 1 or 3:15 o'clock to day, Nov. 2. Our agent will furnish you free tickets at the rear of the above trains. Come out and select a home site now.

McNair & Farish
General Managers, 722 Chestnut St.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$14,500 WILL BUY

A set of 8 new flats, each containing 4 rooms and rented at $1800 per year; an excellent investment. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

$3,000 WILL BUY

A neat 2-story brick dwelling on Cass av., west of 25th st., containing 7 rooms, bath, w. c., etc. This is a nice home for the money. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive.

$14,500 WILL BUY

A set of 8 room flats, each containing 4 rooms and rented at $1,800 per year; an excellent investment. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive st.

"Forced Sale."

We will sell at a sacrifice to a "quick buyer" the handsome flats, No. 2917 Thomas st., rented at $630 per year; owner wants to realize on this property at once, and will give a genuine bargain to somebody; 4 rooms, bath, w. c., etc., on 1st floor; 6 rooms, baths and w. c. on 2d floor flat; sanitary plumbing and everything first-class. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

For Sale—2404 Elliot—A Bargain.

8-room stock-brick modern house; lot 50x140; price, $3,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

Delmar Av. Bargain.

A fine 10-room residence, with large lot and stable; good location. Call for card to examine house.

LOHMEYER & STORM,
7 114 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE, A GREAT BARGAIN,
2419 COODE AV.

An 8-room stone front, bath, laundry, flues for heater, electric bells, gas, water, good sewerage; also 75 feet vacant ground adjoining house for business corner; a bargain if sold in a few days; 100x [illegible]. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
1605 HOWARD STREET.

Four-room detached brick house, 60x160, sewer, water, stable and gas; streets all made. Would sell part of lot and house if desired.

J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut St.

4527 RICHMOND PLACE,

CORNER OF TAYLOR AND DELMAR AVENUE.

For sale—A new 8-room house, just completed; all conveniences; hot and cold water; finished laundry; bath-room and an elegant reception hall; convenient to two lines of cars; a great bargain; terms to suit; open to-day from 2 until 7. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 7 820 Chestnut st.

WILL BE OPEN TO-DAY.

That elegant new detached dwelling, n. e. cor. of Cook av. and Whittier st., No. 4149. It has reception hall, 8 rooms and finished basement; is brick with first story front red stone, all slate roof, fine hardware, and thoroughly constructed; is well adapted for a physician.

LOHMEYER & STORM,
7 114 N. 8th st.

NOTICE!
THE $1,200,000
Real Estate, Building & Loan Association shares on sale now; only $2 per share for $400 net. Just a few more left; don't miss joining this association; be in haste. First big meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 8 p. m. WM. ZIMM, Secretary. 7 714 Pine st.

READ! LOOK! BUY!
4856 Easton Av.
$3,700 IF SOLD WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

Nice detached stock-brick 6-room dwelling, new, with all modern improvements; water, bath, gas, etc.; stained glass front doors; electric bells; front sleeve; good drainage; finished laundry, dry cellar; will sell on easy terms; lot 30x[illegible]. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

47	NICHOLSON PL.—8 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas fixtures, range, furnace, hot and cold water; all in first-class condition.	
1303	FINE ST., 3-story stone-front, 12 rooms; all conveniences.	
1410	GLASGOW AV., 6 rooms, hall, bath, etc.	25 00
3623	N. 9TH ST., 6 rooms; all conveniences.	25 00
1818	PRAIRIE AV.—6 rooms.	12 50
2022	WALNUT ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences; side entrance.	35 00
3241	S. 10TH ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences.	30 00
1433	WRIGHT ST.—6 rooms; all conveniences.	20 00
1302	CLARK AV.—4 rooms; all conveniences.	22 00
3654	FINNEY AV.—9 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable, large grounds, etc.	
2503	SPRING AV.—4 rooms, 2d-floor, all conv.	15 00
1317	CRATTAN ST.—8 rooms; all improvements.	35 00
3528	CHESTNUT ST.—10 rooms; all conveniences.	75 00
2220	GEYER AV.—4 rooms, 1st-floor, all conveniences.	22 50
2339	S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms; hall, gas, bath, etc.; 2d floor.	20 00
908		

STORES.

1003	OLIVE ST.—Large store and rooms.	
1619	PARK AV.—Store and cellar.	22 50
906	S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar.	40 00
815	PINE ST.—Large store, well lighted, concreted cellar, etc. 14	

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE
213 N. 8th St.

We Solicit Rent Collections.

3643	Lindell av., large house, large, spacious grounds; front, side and back yard, good stable and carriage house and in perfect order; lot 100x360	.....
1423, 1429, 1433, 1437	N. 16th st., 6 rooms each; in first-class condition	20 00
1821	Cora pl., 6 rooms, hall, gas, stationary gas fixtures, finished laundry	35 00
2835	Randolph st., splendid residence, in good condition	50 00
4222	Evans av., 8 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, etc	25 00

STORES.

2817 and 2819	Chouteau av., large store with rooms on 2d floor suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor	90 00
513 and 515	Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel, or, in fact, general business of any character; which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant	.....
1230, 1240, 1236	N. Broadway, all large stores in a business locality	.....
2357	Market st., adapted for millinery, boots and shoes, restaurant, grocery, etc	20 00
413 and 415	N. 3d st., large, spacious 4-story store in first-class repair in every respect; will be leased at a reasonable figure to a good tenant.	
S. w. cor.	Levee and Carr st., large store and room, suitable for grocery or saloon	50 00
North half of	Round Top Market, splendid place for warehouse or store-room	50 00

OFFICES.

Two splendid rooms in Mermod-Jaccard Building.

FLATS.

240	Cass av., 3 rooms	8 00
S. W. cor.	20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
1428A, 1430A 1432A	N. Grand av., 4 rooms, water in kitchen; all conveniences	20 00
1445	Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00
2132	O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
3843	Windsor place, 5 splendid rooms, dining room and kitchen.	32 50
4809	Market st., 3 rooms	13 00

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

DWELLINGS.

3829	Olive st., nice 8-room house	$ —
1114 2d	Carondelet av., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	—
2831	Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached dwelling, every convenience, only	75 00
3864	Cook av., 8 rooms, all conveniences	40 00

ROOMS.

2252	Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1354	Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00

FLATS.

1427 N. 23d st., 3 rooms, 1st floor		13 00

STORE.

2d and O'Fallon sts., suitable for grocery, with 3 rooms above		25 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT BY
GREEN & LA MOTTE
S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELLINGS.

3428 Laclede av., 3-story stone-front, 10 rooms; furnace; all modern improvements, in No. 1 order.
3526 Laclede av., 2-story, stone front and mansard, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; house in good order.
1810 Nebraska av., a new 2-story brick, 8-room dwelling; all latest improvements, laundry, furnace, etc., large side and back yard; house just completed.
16 S. Theresa av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms and laundry; hall, gas and bath.
1217 Garrison av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; hot and cold water, hall, gas and bath.
514 West End pl., 3-story, 9-room dwelling; furnace, hot and cold water, etc., in good repair.
227 S. Jefferson av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, front and side entrance.
3142 Shenandoah st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, front and side entrance, porch, yard and stable.
2826 Dickson st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall; gas and bath.
2210 Carr st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2811 Adams st., 2-story brick, 5 rooms, and 2-story brick stable.
1427 O'Fallon st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
808 S. 18th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, large yard.
1725 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms; hall, gas and bath.
614 Carr st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
417 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms

STORE.

210 S. Broadway, store and basement.
526-28 N. Main, corner of Washington av., 4-story building. 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1113 N. 17th st., brick; 5 rooms.
601 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
607 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
609 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1820 Hickory, 10 rooms, all convenience.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone front, 10 rooms.
708 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 13 rooms
1703 Lucas av., 2-story brick, five rooms.
3911 Lee av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.
915 N. 13th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
2617 Eads av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
720 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1537 Gratiot st. (rear), 3-room house.

ROOMS.

1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
633 S. 6th st., one back basement room.
633 S. 6th st., 2 back rooms, 1st floor.
923 N. High st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
633 S. 6th st., 3 rooms, 3d floor.

FLATS.

3222 Pine st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.
18th and Rutger, 2 new 5-room flats.
Jefferson av. and Lynch st., 3 new 3-room flats.

STORES, ETC.

207 S. Broadway, good retail stand.
125 Market st., 3-story building.
933 N. 7th st., retail store.
818-20-22 Locust st., 2d floor.
710-12 Wash st., two small stores.
Telephone 725. 14

FOR RENT.

Cornet & Zeibig,
110 N. Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

New 8-room houses now being completed, south side Delmar av., west of Narrow Gauge Railroad.
1109½ N. 9th st., 9 rooms, etc., $37.50.
1822 Victor st., 2-story and mansard 10-room stone front; fine order; all conveniences; cheap.
2710 Cook av., 8-room stone-front, finished laundry, furnace, etc.; best of order; only $50.
2110 Chestnut st., 2-story, 6-room brick; good order; $25.

FLATS.

2206½ Chestnut st., 5-room flat, 2d-floor; $22.50.
2124½ Clark av., 5-room flat, 2d-floor; all conveniences; $20.
110 S. 7th st., 5 rooms, 3d-floor; $20.
14 N. 11th st., 7 rooms, etc.; $28. 14

Dwellings and Flats For Rent by
PONATH & CO.,
Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

4558 Richmond pl., 7 rooms, bath, etc.; $35.

FLATS.

1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $16 (New York plan).
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
3136B Clifton place, 3 rooms, $15.
3624 Garfield av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $18. 14

ARE YOU MOVING?

Then get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. They don't cost any more than the ordinary wagons and assume responsibility for breakage. Storage for household goods in private rooms. Packing and shipping especially. Office, 210 N. 7th st. Phone 2511. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.
L. H. LOHMEYER,
114 N. 8TH ST.
TELEPHONE 891.

DWELLINGS.

2984	Clark av., 2-story stone front, 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, etc.	$35 50
4341	Vista av., 2-story 6-room brick, large yard, stable, etc	.....
2729	Chestnut st., 3-story stone front, 12 rooms, all conveniences	.....
514 S.	23d st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and attic rooms, large yard	20 00
2806	Lafayette av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, all conveniences	35 00

FLATS AND ROOMS.

3018	Olive st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	22 50
2947	Clark av., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	20 00
911 S.	11th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	12 50
514 S.	23d st., 2d floor, 3 rooms and attic rooms	12 50
1444 N.	20th st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	10 00
2518 N.	Broadway, 2d floor, 3 rooms	10 00
2907½ N.	Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
1221 S.	7th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	8 00
118	Center st., 3d floor, 2 rooms	7 00
715	O'Fallon st., 2 rooms on 2d floor	6 00

STORES.

520	Elm st., store	25 00
717	O'Fallon st., store suitable for meat shop	15 00
2514 N.	22d st., store and 4 rooms	15 00
2516 N.	Broadway, store and room	10 00
1124	Cass av., store	10 00

T. S. Noonan & Bro.
800 CHESTNUT ST.

4017	Cook av.—9-room brick in first-class repair; all conveniences	30 00
1505	Papin st.—8-room brick, in fine order	28 00
2806	Thomas st., 7-room stone front, in excellent order, only	32 50
2601	Madison st., corner of Jefferson av., 6-room brick; large yard	20 50
3018	N 22d st.—5-room detached brick; nail and bath, only	18 00
1504	Singleton st.—New 6-room brick; very low rent	.....
1104	Chouteau av.—6-room stock brick, very nice	30 00
2724	Dickson st.—5-room detached dwelling; hall, gas and bath	25 00

FLATS.

2811	Morgan st.—3 rooms, 1st floor, water in kitchen	10 00
1402 N.	12th st.—2d floor, 3 large rooms; porch and water in kitchen	9 00
9th st.,	near Chouteau av., 2 large rooms, 2d floor	9 00
2218	Morgan st.—2 nice rooms, 2d floor, large porch	.....

STORES AND OFFICES.

701 N.	9th st., corner Lucas av.—Large store and cellar	60 00
707 N.	9th st.—Large store, with good basement	12 00
112 N.	Main st.—Elegant store; cheap	.....

FOR RENT
—BY—
J. E. KAIME & BRO.

3103 Morgan st, a very pretty 6-room house, with hall, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, gas, good cellar; walls and ceilings all beautifully decorated; electric bells, etc.; rent $30 per month.
No. 2303 Morgan st., stone-front house, 9 rooms, with hall, gas and bath; $50 per month.
3416 Franklin av., desirable 8-room stone-front house, hall, gas and bath.
No. 2723 Wash st., 2-story brick house, six rooms; $18 per month.
2222 Walnut st., 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, gas and bath; $25 per month.
2518 N. 9th st., 2 story brick house, 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $20 per month.

STORES.

No. 407 N. 4th st., 4-story building.
413 Christy av., 2d and 3d floors.
Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., House and Real Estate Agents, 14 610 Olive st.

FOR RENT.
M. R. Collins Jr. & Co.,
109 N. 8th St.
Telephone 477.

DWELLINGS.

1315 Hickory st., 2-story stone front, with mansard roof, 9 rooms; all the modern improvements and conveniences; large lot 50 00
1210 Washington av., 3-story stone-front of 18 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house 75 00
3043 Chouteau st., 3-story stone front of 12 rooms, all modern improvements 75 00
1949 Elliot av., two-story brick of 4 rooms 18 00

ROOMS.

708 Mound st., 6 rooms 15 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

2600 S.	7th st., store	30 00
1116 Washington av., store		$20 00
812 N.	3d st., office, 2d floor	18 00
704 Mound st., store		10 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.
2807 Lay av., 9-room house, with large grounds; $50.
6-room house Maddox station; $25.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5 stories; $80.
210 and 212 Washington av., 4-story building.
111 Market st., 3 floors; $30.
809 N. Grand av., store; $50.
205 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.
1915 Franklin av., store; $10.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

525 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
3517 Clark av., 4-room flat; $15. 14

WE MAKE THE
Collection of Rents a Specialty.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

FOR RENT—Dwellings—127 S. Compton av., 7 rooms; $27.50.
3304 Laclede av., 7 rooms.

FLATS.

131 S. Compton av., 2d floor, 5 rooms, all conveniences; $22.50.
2933 Olive st., 4 rooms, all conveniences; $15.00.
3801 Washington av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences (over drug store); $20.00.
All the above are in good repair. For further information apply to

Farrar & Tate
Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

2248 WASHINGTON AV.—House of 10 rooms with several good paying permanent boarders; owner will also board with parties renting. 15

FOR RENT—8-room house, newly furnished, located in desirable part of West End, for five months to responsible parties without children; furnace and winter's supply hard coal. Address C 19, this office. 15

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT

FOR RENT—5 houses, Brentwood; 100 acres, Webster; 3 houses, Shrewsbury. J. T. Brent, P. O. box 670, St. Louis. 16

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

305 AND 307 S. 7TH ST.—Large 4-story warehouse for manufacturing purposes; make me an offer on this. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 17 800 Chestnut st.

712 MOUND ST.—4-story building suitable for warehouse; $25. PONATH & CO., 17 515 Chestnut st.

2310-12 NORTH MARKET ST.—Store, 47x80, with large cellar and brick stable; suitable for light manufacturing or furniture. T. A. Rice, 322 Chestnut. 17

3507 PAGE AV. } —Store—Entrance on both
3508 EASTON AV. } streets; good location for barber, laundry or express office. Will be fitted up to suit tenants. 17

3516 EASTON AV.—Ideal Market, with fixtures. 17

FOR RENT—Cheap, a 40x20 ft. room, 2d floor, with south and west windows and water; suitable for book agencies, light manufacture or printing office; also several other good offices to rent. Inquire on premises, 9 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT—Northwest corner of Glasgow av. and Easton av.; fine store, good stand for drug-store or confectionery; come and see it; also five-room flat with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or to 304 N. 8th st. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 17 515 Chestnut st.

614 LOCUST ST.—Elegant Store.
C. H. PECK, JR., 17 1002 Chestnut st.

1901 LAMI ST., CORNER STORE.

For rent, with good cellar, suitable for grocer, baker or drug business, with or without rooms, or dwelling; will rent at a very low figure. Call and see us at once. LINGENFELDER & BOKERN, Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

Small store for notions or barber shop, 608 Vandeventer av; $15.
Also, one large front office, 2d floor, 610 Vandeventer av; $10.
Vandeventer Hall, for entertainments, lodges, etc., second and fourth Thursday evenings each month; 610 and 612 Vandeventer av.
G. H. MORGAN, 17 708 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT---STORES.

1098 S. Main st., cor. Walnut, store and rooms.
108 N. 2d st., with three floors; hand elevator.
226 S. Main st., corner Clark av., store and 12 rooms; suitable for boarding.
116 S. Commercial st., 3 floors.
Also other stores, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 17 107 N. 8th st.

B. F. Hammett, Pres't. Festus J. Wade, Vice-Pres't. Lorenzo E. Anderson, Treas.

HAMMETT - ANDERSON - WADE,

213 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

WE ADVERTISE PROPERTY IN THIS LIST AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Cass av., 2109. 700
One-story frame cottage, 2 rooms; leasehold 26 years to run. (243)

Cottage Av., 4317-23 900
Four 2-room houses; each. (123)

Cottage Av., 4317-9-21-3. 900
Four 1-story dwellings; each. (545)

Elliott Av., 3018 1,100
One-story frame, 3 rooms; large basement, cistern; lot 25x150. (97)

N. 24th st., 1425. 1,400
1-story brick, 4 rooms; lot 25x135. (131)

Cano Av., 4139, 1,400
Three-room frame, sheds, cistern, hydrant, chicken-house, etc.; 1 block from Union av. line of cars; lot 41.10x145. (465)

Fair Av., 3038. 1,450
2-story 5-room frame; well water; sheds and stable; 25x125. (348)

N. Grand Av., 1822. 1,500
2-story frame; 3 rooms; water in yard; sewer and street made; 25x130. (368)

Semple Av. 1,600
West side, 400 feet south of St. Louis av.; two 4-room frame cottages; each lot 50x180; (261)

Wells av., 5513. 1,800
Between Florence and Granville Place; north side; lot 40x241. (279)

Cano Av. 1,900
4130, 4132 and 4134. Three frame houses of 5 rooms each; rent for $12 per month; lots 25x125 each. (63)

Maffit Av., 4606 2,000
2-story frame house, 5 rooms, large shed in rear; lot 50x145. (359)

Newstead Av., 1704. 2,000
6-room house; lot 25x—. (54)

N. Sixteenth St., 1423 to 41, Each 2,000
Two-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, just completed and in excellent condition. (493)

St. Ferdinand Av. 2,000
4-room frame with store, north side, between Vandeventer and Warne; lot 50x120. (412)

Maffitt Av., 4533, 2,000
Three-room frame, large stable in rear, city water, shade trees; 50x135. (460)

Papin St., 3504. 2,100
1-story, 6-room brick; lot 25x135. (78)

Theodosia Av., 5334 2,200
5-room frame house, large table, chicken shed, shrubbery, etc.; lot 30x165. (340)

Semple Av., 2708. 2,250
1½-story frame stable and improvements; lot 100x180; trees, etc. A pretty home. (582)

Barnard St., 2808. 2,300
One-story 3-room brick, with basement, coal shed, etc.; lot 25x125 to Randolph st. (574)

Kossuth Av., 3015. 2,300
4-room brick, nearly new, in first-class repair and kept constantly rented; very cheap; can be bought on monthly payments; lot 25x123. (162)

Carfield Av., 4227A. 2,350
One-story brick, 3 rooms; also two rooms in basement. (280)

Laflin St., 1902. 2,450
Six-room stone-front, finished basement, front and side entrance, hall and gas, stable and carriage house. (249)

Lee Av., 3936. 2,500
Six-room frame house, front and side entrance; finished laundry; stained glass windows; cistern in yard; water in street; also electric light. Arranged for two families; new house; front and back porches. (507)

Division St., 1805-7. 2,500
Brick houses, 1-story and basement; water; street and alley made; 25x82. (301)

Kennerly Av., 4611 2,700
Two-story, 6-room brick house, with side entrance; lot 50x145. (44)

Lee Av., 3948-50-52. 2,800
Three 1-story brick houses renting for $21 a mo.; lot 50x110; alley; cisterns; water in street. (483)

Plymouth and Emmett. 3,000
2-story 8-room frame, near Narrow Gauge; a bargain; lot 90x273. (393)

Mound St. 3,000
South side, between Ninth and Tenth sts., on Mound st.; one frame and two 2-story bricks in rear, fronting on alley. (186)

Chestnut St., 1522. 3000
Two-story frame, 4 rooms, water in yard; lot 25x73. (296)

Maffitt, 4537, 3,000
One story stone front, finished basement, 6 rooms, large stable, water, shade trees; all in good condition; 50x165. (459)

Rutger St., 3133. 3000
Two-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 25x140. (364)

Kennerly Av. 3000
4576 and 4578; 1-story 4-room brick house, with basement, and one 1-story 3-room frame house, with cellar; the two houses rent for $17.50 per month; lot 54x110. (356)

Benton St., 920. 3100
Two-story 6-room brick house. (518)

Cass Av., 2119-2121. 3,200
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, including large store on first floor, suitable for baker, grocer, etc.; large brick stable in rear, with 2 rooms; land lease 10 years to run. (427)

Madison St., 2622. 3,200
Two-story 6-room brick house; water and gas; side entrance; stable in rear; all improvements made; lot 25x140. (306)

N. Bayard, 906. 3,250
Two-story brick, six rooms; lot 25x180. (560)

Barnard St., 2817. 3500
Two-story 7-room frame, including two finished basement rooms, stable, coal shed and cistern; lot 50x120 to alley. (575)

Harlem pl. 3,500
McCausland and Hancock avs., 9-room house, hardwood finish; 50 feet at $10; inclosed with above, $500. (54)

Coleman st., 1805. 3,500
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; front and side entrance; 25x125. (351)

Caroline St., 3129. 3,500
Two-story brick, side hall; made for two families; finished basement; water and other modern improvements; lot 25x125. (438)

Cottage Av., 3859 3,500
Six-room frame, outside kitchen; stable, well and cistern; all substantially built; lot 100x120. (21)

Fairfax Av. 3,600
3963; 6-room brick house; lot 25x82; hall, gas, bath, water closet, finished laundry; marble mantels and closets in every room; will be sold on terms of one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. (196)

Whittier St., 2502. 3,600
Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, city water; grounds nicely improved; shade trees and fruit trees; lot 100x144.8 (343)

Market St., 2621. 3,700
2 story brick; 8 rooms, hall, gas, front and side entrance; rents for $36 per month. (586)

Manchester Rd., 3317. 3,800
A 2-story brick store with attic and good cellar; 6 rooms, including kitchen, hydrant water, sewer and street made. (471)

Evans Av., 4113. 3,800
Two-story 6-room brick, marble trimmings, ceilings 12 ft. high, hall, gas, bath; lot 25x165. (152)

Madison St., 2624 3,800
6-room brick and two basement rooms finished; fixed for two families; rents for $30 a month. (457)

Evans Av., 3952. 4,000
2-story, 6-room house; bath, gas, water, etc.; house almost new; lot 25x132. (75)

Cottage Av., 4209-9 1-2-11. 4,000
Three brick houses, 5 rooms each; lot 50x132. Will sell separately. (456)

N. Grand Av., 1701. 4,000
One-story cottage, part brick and frame; also 2 brick stores; lot 27½x120. (385)

Clark Av., 3510 4,000
A 2-story brick; 7 rooms, arranged for two families; built two years; all modern improvements; lot 25x125. (452)

Division St., 2124. 4,000
Eight-room brick house, stable for twelve horses, good cistern and well, all in good order. (129)

Bacon St., 2545-7 4,500
2-story brick arranged in two flats of 5 rooms each; water, gas, cellar, stationary basins; street and sewer made. (487)

Carr St., 2119-19 1-2. 4,500
Dwellings, two story bricks. (546)

Vista Av., 4319 4,500
2-story 6-room brick; pressed brick front; stone steps; 50x132.6. (219)

Kossuth av. 4,500
3713 and 3711—Two 6-room bricks; basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 85x135; rent $38 per month. (62)

Clifton pl. 4,600
3115 and 3117—Two 6-room bricks, attached; rent $40 per month; lot 32x— (134)

Third St. 4,750
East side, between Soulard and Carroll; eight-room frame and cooper shop; lot 60x140. (257)

Oregon Av. 4,800
Two-story brick, hall, gas, 7 rooms and bath; lot 25x125. (552)

Harper St., 3212. 4,825
Two-story brick, 7 rooms and reception hall, all improvements, set back from street; first class neighborhood; lot 30x117. (572)

Newstead Av., 1706-8. 5,000
Two one-story bricks, 5 rooms and basement; lot 21x140 each; rent for $26 together. (559)

Chestnut St., 3409. 5,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; large front and back yards; stable in rear; all in good repair; lot 25x128. (435)

N. Smith, 19. 5,000
Three-story brick house and large stable; lot 40x60. (524)

Wash St. 5,000
2623 and 2623½—Two 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, all in good repair; lot 29x71.9. (355)

N. 2d St., 1554. 5,000
Two-story brick, 8 rooms on 2d floor and store below; lot 25x80. (371)

Carrison Av. 5,000
Southwest corner Magazine, large double brick house, with an excellent corner lot; can be made into flats for little expense, and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy payment plan. (538)

Emmet and Wagner. 5,000
An 8-room frame, Queen Anne style; all improvements; new furnace; stone foundations; cellar under all house; water in kitchen; lot 55x165. Rents for $55 per month. (478)

Coleman St., 1715. 5,000
Two-story brick store, 5 rooms and bath above; gas, water, cellar under store; alley at side; lot 37x120. (569)

S. Eleventh St., 2613. 5,000
2-story stock brick front house; contains 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, all convenience, stable, laundry, etc.; hall 6 feet wide and 30 feet long; also house in rear; can be used for two families. (489)

Beaumont St., 618. 5,200
Three-story 11-room brick house in excellent condition. (519)

N. 19th St., 1624. 5,300
Two-story 11-room brick house; pressed-brick front; all modern improvements; lot 28x106. (325)

Morgan St., 2657. 5,500
Two-story brick; 8 rooms; lot 26x146; rents for $35. (418)

Olive St., 4151. 5,500
2-story brick; 8 rooms, hall, gas and finished laundry; water in house; lot 29x182.6. (406)

Claggett Av. 5,500
Just north of Newstead, large 10-room frame house; lot 200x300, extending to Labadie av. (40)

Salisbury St., 2607-9 5,700
Two nine-room houses fitted as flats; first floor 5 rooms, second floor 4 rooms; rents for $52 per month; lot 100x125. (36)

Harper St., 3216. 5,750
Two-story brick, 7 rooms and reception hall; all conveniences; set back from street; first class neighborhood; lot 30x117. (573)

N. Broadway. 6,000
Leasehold of 9 years on 1437-9 and 8 years on Nos. 1441-43; lot 52x75; stores and rooms renting for $97 a month. (492)

S. 12th St., 313. 6,000
2-story brick barber shop, 4 rooms, hall and attic; lot 17x120; rents for $510 per year. (581)

Dolman St., 1222. 6,000
2-story, stone front, with mansard; 9 rooms, with bath; lot 25x127.10; rents for $40 per month.

Windsor Pl., 3857. 6,000
2-story brick, 7 rooms, finished laundry, attic, hall, gas, bath, etc.; new house, hardwood finish, furnace, electric call bells, speaking tubes, etc. (472)

Pine St., 2917. 6,000
Nine-room brick, gas, bath and all conveniences; lot 18x121; easy payments. (297)

Chouteau Av., 3701. 7,000
2-story brick house, 5 rooms and a store; lot 75x150. (169)

Cook Av., 3704 7,250
Eight-room stone front, with conveniences; lot 25x145. (112)

Coleman St., 2420-22 7,500
Two good houses renting for $68 a month; lot 25x120 to each house; alley in rear; will sell separately. (11)

Windsor Pl., 3856. 7,800
2-story brick, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, laundry and kitchen in basement, gas, bath and all modern improvements; also 2-story frame, 7 rooms, in rear; lot 25x147½. (391)

Morgan St., 3118. 8,000
Two-story and basement, 10-room brick house; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; stable and carriage-house in rear. (312)

Gamble St., 2917. 8,000
Lot 25x118; 2-story stone front. (113)

Hammett Pl., 4709. 8,000
N. w. cor. Marcus av., 2-story and mansard, brick house, 10 rooms; cemented cellar and laundry hot and cold water; all modern improvements; small fruit, grape vines, etc., on lot. 107x193. (327)

School St., 3125. 8,000
Double brick house, 12 rooms; in good condition and an admirable piece of property. (332)

Caroline St., 2642-6. 8,500
Two 2-story stock brick front houses, arranged as flats of 3 rooms each, and also one 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, arranged for 2 families, front, side and rear entrance; gas, water and bath; lot 50x110. Rents $78 per month. (128)

Carrison Av., 1315. 8,500
3-story brick; 12 rooms; water, gas, bath; furnace; two cisterns; laundry and stable; lot 50x125. (420)

N. 3d St., 1208 9,000
Two-story brick, 6 rooms, large store on first floor; lot 20x114. (501)

Easton Av., 2826-26 1-2-28. 9,500
Three brick dwellings, 6 rooms each, in good repair and renting for $78.50 a month; lot 50x144. (491)

Collins St., 923-5 10,000
Brick houses; rent for $70 per month. Lot 48x80 (444½)

Delmar av., 3921. 10,000
Three-story stone front, 10 rooms; gas, bath, furnace; lot 30x135. (505)

An elegant residence on Lindell av., west of Grand av. (568)

Grand and McRae avs. 10,000
Northwest corner—Lot 190x400; a double brick house; 2-story and mansard; 16 rooms; modern improvements; all complete; perpetual leasehold, with improvements for sale; ground rent, $175 per annum; property rents for $65 per month; tenant paying all expenses of repairing, etc. (378)

Dayton St., 2811, 10,000
12-room brick with large stable; lot 50x118. (521)

Lucas av., 3409. 10,000
Two-story stone front, 9 rooms, bath and attic, laundry, hot and cold water; lot 37x197. (531)

N. Broadway, 4001 11,000
Hotel with 20 rooms; 2 tenement houses in rear, 6 and 4 rooms; lot 73x154. (386)

Finney Av. 12,000
Northwest corner of Spring, 9-room stone front; 50-foot lot. This house is supplied with all modern improvements. (124)

Hamilton and Julian. 12,000
Corner; 12-room frame house, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 157x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city. (147)

Washington Av., 3616. 12,500
Nine 10-room double brick, gas, bath, laundry; all modern improvements; lot 50x254. (184)

Pine St., 3133. 13,000
50x118, elegant double house, furnace and all modern improvements; 9 rooms exclusive of finished laundry, billiard room and 4 bath; in first-class repair; rent, $100 per month.

Windsor Place. 13,000
3858, 3858½, 3860, 3860½. Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments. (122)

Windsor Place. 13,500
3843 and 3845; two double flats, 6 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms on second floor; rents, $122.50 per month; lot 50x140. (95)

Morgan St., 3417. 14,500
First-class, 11-room residence, gas, bath, closets and all modern conveniences; fine stable in rear and side lot; lot 50x134; entire house in excellent condition.

Chestnut St., 1127. 16,000
Three-story brick, opposite City Hall; lot 22x109. (132)

Lucas Pl., 2215. 17,000
Beautiful dwelling, with every modern convenience and 13 rooms, stone front, stable and 75 feet front; southern exposure. (509)

Pine St., 3741. 17,500
Three-story stone front, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable in rear; lot 50x212. (506)

School St., 3128. 18,000
Large double brick house; 17 rooms; all modern conveniences; in first-class condition. (332)

Lafayette Av., 2146. 18,000
2-story and mansard roof, 14 rooms and 3 bath rooms; rents for $100 per month; lot 55x200.

Delmar Av., 4038-40. 20,000
Two Modern brick houses, attached, 10 rooms each, bath, finished laundry; good furnace in each house, gas fixtures, screens, etc.; two years built; lot 50x142. Rent for $800 each. (540)

Market St., 2219-21 1-2. 22,000
Four brick houses, two stores, 5 rooms, bath and closet on each floor; lot 84½x75. (168)

Olive St., 25,000
1603 and 1605. Two large brick buildings, one 3-story, the other 2-story; lot 49x106.6; for the two. (376)

Easton Av., 3617. 25,000
Hall, also three houses on Cozzens av., Nos. 3612 to 16, this pays 10 per cent for all. (547)

Pine St., 26,000
3411. Double stone front dwelling, 13 rooms; first-class condition; every modern improvement and convenience; large, spacious stable.

Leffingwell Av., 28,000
Southeast corner Chestnut, containing three houses on Chestnut, 4-room flats, and two houses on Leffingwell, 3-room flats; lot 55½x131; rent for $240 a month. (475)

King's Highway, 30,000
Southeast corner Page av., 541x360; three fronts, on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms

Washington, 30,000
N. E. cor. Garrison av., two-story double stone front, 14 rooms, finished basement and laundry, 2 bath-rooms; extra large stable with rooms above; lot 84x134. (530)

Cass Av. and 14th st. 35,000
Northeast corner; lot 130x136; covered by 17 buildings, renting for $300 a month; will sell or trade. (467)

Evans Av., 3601-19. 40,000
Easton Av., 3516-26.
Dwelling houses; pays 10 per cent. (548)

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

For Sale-Awful Bargain.
2627 N. Garrison av., detached new brick house, 7 rooms, bath, laundry, hall, sewer, water and gas, and sidewalks laid.

HEIGHO!
Tell your friends to see inside.
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

RHODUS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
1107 Chestnut st.
A bargain—6-room house, northwestern part of city, heated by steam, all modern conveniences; three lines of cars; small cash payment, or will exchange for city or suburban property.
Nine lots in Hoeltzman's Heights, King's highway and Natural Bridge road.
Three acres at Benton Station on Missouri Pacific Railroad.
We have farms for sale or to trade. Parties having money to loan on farms at good interest and good security will please address us. 7

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
Telephone 725. 618 Chestnut.
Lucas av., near Leonard, 4 houses, rent $3,300.
Lucas av., near Cardinal, 10-room house, 25 feet.
Lucas av., near Beaumont, 11-room house, 25 feet.
Pine st., near Grand, three 3-story stone fronts.
Pine st., west of Grand, 3 story stone front.
Olive st., near 28th, 3-story brick, 50 feet.
Laclede av., near Grand, 3 story, 37 feet.
Compton av., near School st., 3 story, 40 feet.
Pine st., near Jefferson, 3 story, 50 feet.
Westminster place, corner lots.
Rappahannock st., near Park, 800x356, 3 fronts.
Cabanne place; will build on monthly payments.
Ends av., St. Vincent av., Park av., etc.
Chamberlain Park, 100 feet of the highest ground.
Telephone 725.

WESTERN UNION
Building & Loan Associations have a new series of stock on sale at $1.00 per month per share; 6 per cent allowed all money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct.
Milo N. Bogard
119 N. 9th st. Secretary.

Special Commissioner's Sale!

AT PUBLIC AUCTION!

Tuesday, Nov. 11, 12 O'Clock, Noon!

AT THE EAST DOOR OF THE COURT-HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

The Following Described Property:

First—A lot of ground having a front of 49 feet 6 inches on the west line of Main street, by a depth westwardly to an alley, alias Waddingham street, of 143 feet, more or less, and on which is erected a one-story brick warehouse, known as Nos. 817 and 819 North Main street.

Second—A lot of ground having a frontage of 67 feet 10 inches on the west line of Main street, by a depth of 143 feet, more or less, westwardly to an alley, alias Waddingham street, and on which is erected a two-story warehouse, known as Nos. 813 and 815 North Main street.

Third—A lot of ground having a frontage of 29 feet 5 inches on the west line of Main street by a depth westwardly to an alley, alias Waddingham street, of 143 feet, more or less, and on which is erected a four-story stone front warehouse known as No. 811 North Main street.

Fourth—A lot of ground having a frontage of 29 feet 2 inches on the west line of Main street by a depth of 143 feet, more or less, westwardly to an alley, alias Waddingham street, and on which is erected a four-story stone front warehouse known as No. 809 North Main street.

Fifth—A lot of ground having a frontage of 36 feet on the north line of Morgan street, by a depth northwardly along the east side of an alley, alias Waddingham street, of 43 feet 8 inches, and on which is erected a four-story brick warehouse.

Said tracts of land firstly and secondly described above, and on which buildings numbered 813, 815, 817 and 819 North Main street are erected, having a total frontage of 117 feet 4 inches on the west line of Main street, by depth westwardly to an alley, alias Waddingham street, of 143 feet, more or less, will also be offered together. Said five tracts will then be offered as a whole.

Said sale being made upon the terms following, to-wit: One-third cash and the balance in one and two years after date of purchase, or all cash, at the option of the bidder; deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and to be secured by deed of trust on the property sold.

Said sale being subject to the approval of the Circuit Court.

For further particulars see

B. F. HAMMETT, Special Commissioner.

Care HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 North Eighth Street.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Farrar & Tate
Offer the following property for sale for this week:
Improved Investment Property.
S. w. cor. 3d and Elm, lot 100x100, with several buildings, annual rental $2,500; price, $25,000; pays 8 per cent net.
Franklin av., No. 1630-2-4, 60 feet front by 144 deep, running through to Gay st., on which street there are four dwellings, pays 8 per cent net on selling price.
Olive st., a choice improved corner on Olive, paying 7 per cent net, after deducting all expenses.
Washington av., a choice improved corner on Washington av., west of Grand, which pays 8 per cent net, after deducting all expenses.
Chestnut st., corner 28th st., opposite the elegant residence of Gerard B. Allen, two dwellings, well rented, at a moderate price; a good investment for some one.

RESIDENCES.
At Shrewsbury Park, the large stone mansion with lawn of about four acres. A lovely home at a most reasonable price. Can be bought on monthly payments.
At Shrewsbury Park, 8 and 9-room frame dwellings of the Queen Anne pattern; also on monthly payments.
Chestnut st., No. 2732, 12-room, double brick and mansard, with stable and every convenience. A comfortable home for some one; price low.
Locust st., No. 2920, the old Dousman residence, with 100 feet, and also barn, art gallery, etc. This elegant old home is now offered for sale or exchange for improved city real estate, on most favorable terms, at about one-third of its original cost.

VACANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
A choice residence lot on West Pine st., near Forest Park; without exception the best corner on the street.
Olive st.—383 ft. on Olive near Boyle av., north side; a good spec.
Ashland av.—Near Taylor, 352 ft. on north side of Ashland av., at speculative prices.
Bell av.—N. s. cor. Newstead av., 105 ft.
Gratiot st.—North side, just east of Boyle av.; 50 ft. front.
Apply to
Farrar & Tate
624 Chestnut St.
Telephone 884. 7

A PICKED 9.
1108 Channing av., 6 rooms, detached, $3,250; also corner, No. 1100 ..... $3,500
4536 Easton av., 6 rooms, lot 26x250 2,800
N. W. cor. Evans and Deer st., new dwelling 4,000
Pendleson av., between Bell and Finney, 8 rooms 5,000
2738-40 Chestnut st., two stone fronts, 9 rooms each, well rented, each 6,000
1022-24 S. 8th st., four houses, $800 rental 4,500
2388 Michigan av., 6-room brick, lot 25x128; take electric road 2,200
S. E. cor. St. Vincent and Todd av., elegant new 7-room Queen Anne, furnace, every convenience, lot 50x125; open 6,500
3969 Finney av., elegant 9-room house, large yard 7,000
New building association now being organized. Subscribe for stock.
THOS. S. NOONAN & BRO.,
800 Chestnut Street.

For Sale 3909 and 3913 Pine St.
Two detached new modern Queen Anne residences, 10 rooms each. These are two of the nicest and best built houses for sale in St. Louis. If you want to buy a bargain in an elegant residence don't fail to examine these, they are open for inspection every day from 1 to 6 p. m., including Sunday. For terms apply to
TAAFFE & GAY,
710 Chestnut st.

A MODERN HOUSE FOR SALE!
4035 BELL AV.—NORTH SIDE,
Between Vandeventer and Sarah Street.
The best built house in the West End, just completed; handsome modern house, built for owner's use; reception hall and 12 rooms; finished throughout with hard wood; all modern improvements; granitoid basement; furnace; elegant wood mantels, etc.; special sanitary construction. Open to-day for inspection from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Apply to
Farrar & Tate
624 CHESTNUT ST.
Telephone 884.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
4375 and 4379 Washington Av.
The two elegant modern residences northeast corner of Newstead av.; all finished in hardwood; inlaid mahogany, oak and rosewood floor; imported porcelain bath-tubs; ranges, furnaces, etc. The finest finished houses on the avenue are now offered for sale. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at the building or our office, 219 N. 8th st.
CASTANO & MARTIN,
Architects and Builders.

Thirty Thousand People Belong
—TO—
Building Associations in St. Louis.
☞ Are You One of the Thirty Thousand? ☜
If not join the Active Building & Loan Association at once. Combined capital, $1,200,000. These successful associations will issue a new series of stock for sale (only 500 shares) during November. Should you desire to connect yourself with one of the best and largest building and loan associations in the city, now is your opportunity. Parties can subscribe for shares now without the payment of any back dues whatever. Shares $1 per month; 6 per cent interest will be allowed on all dues paid in advance or money loaned the association. Send for the most complete circular ever issued on Building Associations. Printed in both English and German. Office 220 N. Broadway, cor. Olive st., Room 5.
G. W. DAVIS, Secy.
JOHN M. SELLERS, Prest.
H. F. NIEDRINGHAUS, Vice-Prest.

Extraordinary CHEAP! LIBERAL TERMS.
$7,500.
$1,000 CASH.
$2,500—In monthly payments of $50 and interest.
$4,000—In a time loan, renewable indefinitely.
4244 MORGAN ST.
10 rooms and reception hall.
Street improvements will be paid for by present owners.
Granitoid walks will be made by present owners.
Furnace will be supplied by owners.
Examine this property to-day.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
518 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE.
1217 Prairie av., a 2-story brick 7 rooms and 2 basement rooms; lot 25x150; water, sewer, gas all in. No. 1 order.
1215 Prairie av., 2 story frame cottage, 3 rooms and basement; lot 25x150.
2715 Dixon st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms; lot 18x125; a bargain.
1211 Taylor av., 2-story brick, 7 rooms and basement; lot 40x120; a big bargain.
3870 Page av., 2-story brick house, 8 rooms; lot 50x165; a big bargain.
I have fine building lots on Bell, Finney, Cook, Page and Evans avs.
Money to Loan.
JOSEPH HACKMANN,
708 Chestnut st.

$400 CASH, BALANCE $18 A MONTH.
4120 Hall place, between Kossuth and Lee avs., one and one-half-story frame cottage, with 5 rooms, pantry and hall; lot 25x122. This property must be sold, and if you want a bargain see it.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
No. 3126 Lucas av.
11-room stone-front residence, with all modern improvements, chandeliers, gas fixtures, furnace, large mirror, range, etc.; 2-story brick stable; rent, $1,000 a year; lot 30x134.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

TAKE A LOOK AT THIS!
For Sale—4106 Page Av. New; $6,500.
3-story, stone-front, 11 rooms, modern, furnaces, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.; will trade for vacant ground; lot 36x110.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

TO-DAY.
TO-MORROW
And Every Day Until Sold,
Agent will be at branch office, first house west of Union avenue on south side of Theodosia avenue, to sell
PATTON PLACE LOTS
On terms of $50 cash and $10 a month.
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 N. 8th St.

IMP. CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEA PLACE,
near 4220 Lea av., between Clay av. and Fair av.
North of Fair Grounds.
New 4-room detached cottage.
Nice large lot, sheds, stables.
Just being finished, new.
Any Terms to Suit.
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st.

Cheap Building Association Stock.
The Harlem Building & Loan Association has a limited number of shares of stock which they offer for sale at the low price of $20 a share, including October dues. The book value of the stock is $22.61. The Harlem has made loans aggregating $98,400 in twenty months. Here is an opportunity to purchase stock at a bargain.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, Secy.,
7 716 Chestnut st.

EIGHTH AND PARK AV.
Southeast corner, suitable for a manufacturer. Lately occupied by the Scherpe & Koken Iron Co. Boiler and other facilities. Terms favorable.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE
In Albion pl., one of the choicest residence sections in the city; adjacent to Lafayette Park; the house was built less than two years ago by the owner for his own use; it is thoroughly well built and has the modern conveniences; lot 30x132; price $7,250; it can't be beat for the money.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

4565 RICHMOND PLACE,
CORNER OF TAYLOR AND DELMAR AVENUE.
For sale—A splendid 6-room house; all conveniences; large closets, hot and cold water, finished laundry; elegantly decorated throughout; Lindell Electric Line and Cable & Western run within 400 feet of the house; bargain prices. Terms to suit. Open to-day.
C. R. H. DAVIS & CO.,
7 820 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE
By John McMenamy, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 3139 Easton av.
2420 Colman st., 11-room house as flats, 26x140 feet; renting, $40 per month; price $4,000.
Compton av., 9-room brick detached, half all improvements; stable; 25x128 feet; price very low.
1207 Spring av., 3-room frame cottage; lot 26x137 feet; all improvements; $1,650. Apply
JOHN McMENAMY,
7 3139 Easton av.

PETER COOPER.
A new series of stock in the Peter Cooper Building & Loan Association is now on sale. This affords the best possible opportunity to save your earnings.
Persons having IDLE MONEY can procure 6 per cent interest therefor by placing it with these associations. Office 221 Commercial Building, s. e. cor. 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Sec.

BIGGEST BARGAIN IN ST. LOUIS.
Go and See for Yourself.
FOR SALE—1554 LAFAYETTE AV.
Two-story, stone-front, mansard roof, 10 rooms, cemented cellar; 24x104. House cost to build, $6,000, exclusive of the lot. The property must be sold as owner is going elsewhere. Will trade for a smaller house. Call on us and procure this bargain. Lot 24x104. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Desirable lots on Texas av. Apply 2322 La Salle st. 8

FOR SALE—Indiana av., 200 ft. south of Sidney st., 25x160, with sewer, water and gas laid and level grade; an awful bargain. J. E. GREFFET,
8 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Building lots on S. S. Warren st. 300 feet west of 22d st., at $45 per foot.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE—Delmar av. near West Cabanne, 8½ acres, could be subdivided at a good profit.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Union av. corner, near Wells av.; beautiful 50-foot lot by 140 deep; awful bargain in that fast-improving section. J. E. GREFFET,
9 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Corner, east of Magnolia, Lambdin av. and Greer av., beautiful corner, 60x140; remember. Forced at $13.50 a foot.
J. E. GREFFET,
9 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—HAMMET PLACE.
South side, 107 feet west of Marcus av., lot 30x193, $20.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

HOW'S THIS FOR A BARGAIN!
$42.50 a Foot if Sold in Two Days.
Westminster place, south side, 600 feet west of Taylor av.; this is elegantly situated ground; lot 244x152.
8 CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

HERE'S A BEAUTY.
Lindell av., corner Boyle—This fine lot, on the northwest corner, 109x215 feet, is offered at a low figure for a quick sale; only $120 a foot for a corner lot on one of the finest streets in America.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.
Few more lots left on the north and south sides, between Cabanne and Vandeventer ave.; pavements, streets and sewers made; sign boards on property. For prices and full particulars apply to
M. E. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
8 109 N. 8th st.

A CHEAP LOT.
We offer, at $33 per foot, a fine lot, 26x120, on north side of Eugenia st., west of 22d st.; all improvements made; the cheapest lot in the city so centrally located; just the place for nice flats.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 044 Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

LOTS!
Rappahannock, Louisiana, Tennessee avs.—Lots to suit, cheap, two blocks east of Tower Grove Park and cable.
Jefferson av. and Shenandoah—Lots, street and sewer made, $35.
Twelfth st., west side, north of Lynch, 90x140; take it for $30.
Hill's Terrace, on Easton av. cable, every improvement, granitoid and tiled; $30.
Apply to T. S. NOONAN & BRO.,
8 800 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE,
THE OLD REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
No. 14 and 16 N. 7th St.,
Opposite Polytechnic Building; suitable for auction and commission-house; rent low.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 N. 8TH ST.

B. F. Hammett, Pres't. Festus J. Wade, Vice-Pres't. Lorenzo E. Anderson, Treas.

HAMMETT - ANDERSON - WADE,

213 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

WE ADVERTISE PROPERTY IN THIS LIST AT OUR OWN EXPENSE.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.

Ashland Pl. 8 to 14
Just west of Sarah st. and south of Natural Bridge d.; lots 16, 19, 25, 26, 32, 34; this is cheap property for the money; lots 50x194. (469)

St. Louis Av. 10
Northeast corner of Arlington, 117x139. (544)

Rowan Av. 10
West side, just north of Ridge. 50x130. (543)

Rowan Av. 10
East side, 100x130, just north of Ridge. (543)

Florence Av. 10
East side, 931 feet south of Claggett; 100x180. (576)

Rowan Av. 11
Northwest corner Ridge, 92.3x199. (543)

Rowan Av. 11
S. e. cor. Wells av; a fine corner and cheap. (265)

Stewart Place. 12
100 and 125.7½ on east side, between Ridge and Minerva avs.

Ashland Place, 12
East side, south of Ashland av., 50x147. (564)

Kennerly Av. 12
North side, 261 feet west of Lambdin av.; 100x145. (303)

Maffit Av. 12
North side, 560 feet west of Lambdin av.; 50x145. (304)

Maffit Av. 12
North side, 235 feet west of Lambdin av.; 50x145. (305)

Theodosia Av. 12
North side, just east of Union av., in Montrose place; lot 27.50x150. (468)

Cote Brilliante. 13
South side, between Academy and Union; lots 3, 4 and 14; block 4511. (458)

Theodosia. 13
North side, between Academy and Union. (458)

Theodosia Av. 13
South side, 215 feet east of Arlington, 50x150, being lot 23. (539)

Stewart Place. 13
West side, 157 feet north of Ridge. 100x125. (557)

Florence Av. 14
East side, 100x125.7½, between Ridge and Minerva avs.

Stewart Pl. and Ridge Av. 14
Southwest corner, 190x125.

Alfred and Hartford. 14
North side Hartford, one block south of Arsenal st. electric line; lot 100x142.9 to alley. (576)

Cano Av. 14
st side, 142 feet south of Lee av.; 50x125. (360)

Arlington and Ridge Avs. 15
Southwest corner, 190x135.

Arlington and St. Louis Avs. 15
Southeast corner, 80.17x217. (401)

Goodfellow Av. 15
East side, 332 feet south of Easton av.; 50x132.4. (320)

Juniata St. 15
North side, two blocks south of Arsenal st., corner Alfred; lot 50x156 to alley. (578)

Juniata St. 15
South side, 340 feet east Morgan Ford rd.; 150x125. (571)

Foxbar Av. 15
South side, 100x185, between Marcus and Cora; will sell portion. (443)

Juniata St. 15
North side, between Alfred and Morgan Ford rd.; lot 43x156½. (553)

Connecticut St. 15
North side, 290 ft. east of Morgan Ford rd.; lot 50x128. (551)

Kemper Park. 15 & 17
Between King's highway and Bremen av.; two lots, 50x200 on south side, 100x200 on north side. (503)

Maffit Av. 15.50
south side, 700 feet west of Marcus, 50x133, lot 32. (556)

Goodfellow Av. 16
East side, between Easton and Wells avs.; high and well above grade; 100x170. (449)

Goodfellow Av. 16
East side, bet. Ridge and Wells; 100x170. (449)

Kenlein and Story. 16
Southeast corner; 50x145.

Kennerly Av. 16
North side, 100 feet west of Marcus; 50x133. (577)

Connecticut. 16
Northwest corner Bent av., in Oak Hill pl.; lot 100x125 to alley. (568)

Wells Av. 16
North side, 163 feet east of Goodfellow; lot 50x241. (536)

Wells Av. 16
North side, 112 feet east of Goodfellow; lot 50x141. (536)

Oak Hill, 16
Northwest corner Oak Hill av. and Connecticut st., a fine corner, one block from Pine st. electric line; lot 100x125 to an alley (593)

Kennerly Av. 16
North side, 100x133, about 750 feet west of Marcus av. (534)

Ashland Av. 16.50
South side, between Marcus and Lay avs., lot 93x169; lots 39 and 40. (555)

Peck St. 17
West side, 110 feet south of Penrose; 25x120. (416)

Kennerly Av. 17
North side, 150 ft. west of Marcus. 100x133. (556)

Wells and Goodfellow Av. 17
Northeast corner, 112x141. (211)

Goodfellow. 17
West side, 50x139.6, 91.10 north of Ridge av. (382)

Wells Av. 17
North side, between Clara and Florence. 100x241.

Morgan Ford Rd. 18
Northwest corner Juniata; lot 50x125. (553)

Morgan Ford Rd. 18
East side, 88 ft., south of Juniata st.; water and electric light; made st.; lot 35x125 to alley. (551)

Theodosia and Arlington. 18
Southeast corner. 116x133.

Minerva Av. 18
North side, 200 feet west of Union av.; 100x239.

Union and Theodosia.
25 FOR CORNER 20 FOR INSIDE.
Southwest corner, 178 feet on Union, 125 feet on Theodosia av.; fine business corner. (462)

Wells Av. 19
South side, 275 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 225x190. (348)

Wells Av. 19
North side, between Union and Academy; lot 18, block 2795. (335)

Clemens Av. 20
North side, about 300 feet west of Hamilton; 100x166. (428)

Tyler Av. & Lawrence St. 20
Northeast corner, 112½x128; fine corner. (490)

Cratiot St. 20
South side, bet. Hawk av. and Manchester road, in lots to suit; 125x130. (198)

St. Ferdinand. 20
North side, between Taylor and Newstead; 28x140. (495)

Morgan Ford Rd. 20
West side, 150 feet south of Arsenal st., next to corner of Hartford st.; 100x143. (578)

Baldwin St. 20
East side, about 200 feet north of Benton; 40x128.9. (397½)

Easton Av. 20
North side, 296 feet west of Union; 50x165. (32)

Morgan Ford Road. 20
Northeast corner Connecticut. This is a fine corner for business, with water and electric light; 70x125, to alley. (567)

Minnesota Av. 20
West side 247 ft. south of Shenandoah st.; 25x125.6. (145)

Ridge Av. 20
North side, 389 feet west of Academy av., in lots to suit; 190x190. (348)

Scott Av. 20
50x150 on south side, 50x118 on north side. (419)

Glasgow Av. 20
Southeast corner Palm st.; 102x127. (566½)

Easton Av. 20
North side, 110 feet east of Arlington av.; 150x143. (32)

Easton Av 20
Bet. Union and Academy, being lot 25 in block 3795; size 50x198. (333)

Etzel Av. 21
North side, bet. Clara and Goodfellow, lot 30; lot 45x237. (570)

Union and Wells Avs. 22
Northeast corner, 164.6x130; an excellent corner for dwellings, stores and flats. (262)

Cora Av. 24
Northwest corner Margarette, piece 80x930. (561)

Hammett Pl 25
South side, just west of Marcus av.; 100x103. (54)

Carfield Av. 25
Near Cora av., in Terry place, choice building lots. (496)

Flad Av. 25
North side, lot between Thurman and Lawrence, 50x123. (482)

Terry Place. 25
Lot 44, 33x130. (485)

O'Bear Av. 25
West side, 175 feet south of Von Phul av.; 25x110. (222)

Obear and Blair Avs. 25
Northeast corner; 25x110. (222)

Wells Av. 25
Northwest corner Florence, 100x140. (592)

Jefferson Av. 25
West side, 120 feet north of Hebert st.; 76x120. (566½)

Marcus Av. 25
Northeast corner of Cottage and southeast corner Kennerly, each 100x125. (541)

Morgan Ford Rd. 25
West side, corner Hartford, being 250 feet south of Arsenal st.; fine corner for business; 50x143. (578)

Easton Av. 25
South side, about 300 feet west of King's highway; 50x120. This is an excellent business lot, and is near the terminal of the Easton av. cable. (337)

Leffingwell Av.
East side, 52 feet south of Montgomery; 25x123. (72)

S. 7th St. 25
Lots 9 and 10, block 844, 25x120 feet each, north side, 70.8 south of Victor st. (516)

Cote Brilliante Av. 28
North side, 150x130, west of Taylor. (322)

Carfield Av. 30
South side, between Taylor and Cora avs., 48 feet east of alley; lot 50x130. (517)

Shenandoah Av. 30
South side, between Tower Grove and Klemm avs.; lot 50x123.

Angelica. 30
North side, 50 feet, between Broadway and Bellefontaine rd. (9)

Taylor Av. 30
S. E. corner St. Ferdinand st.; 63x150. (66)

Hammett Pl. 30
Southwest corner Marcus av.; 107x193. (54)

Carfield Av. 30
South side, between Cora and Taylor; 25x130. (453)

Arsenal St. 30
Southwest corner Morganford rd., opposite Tower Grove Park; 100x143. (583)

Page Av. 31
North side, between Pendleton and Newstead; lot 25x153. (508)

Angelica and 9th Sts. 32
Northeast corner; 50x108. (146)

Scott Av. 35
South side, between Taylor and Lay avs.; 100x153. (434)

Cora Av. 35
West side, just south of North Market; 25x—. (430)

Sullivan Av. 35
South side, between 23d and 25th; 72x112. (90½)

Carfield Av. 35
50x120, north side, 50 feet west of Spring av. (379)

Cora and North Market 35
Southeast and southwest corners, 100x145 and 50x145 respectively; this is cheap property. (302)

Tyler Pl. 35
Southwest corner Tyler and Klemm, 125 feet on Klemm and 200 on Tyler pl. Will sell in 50 foot lots. (537)

Sullivan Av 38
South side, between 23d and 25th sts., lot 72x112 (90½)

St. Louis and Spring Avs. 40
Northeast corner, 31.9x100. (335)

Easton Av. cor. Euclid. 40
Northeast corner; lot —x130. (512)

Page Av. 40
North side, 75x153, between Whittier and Pendleton. (299)

Cora and Lucky Sts. 40
Northeast corner, 50x110. (319)

Tyler Pl. 40
Southeast corner Cabanne and Shenandoah sts.; 150x123. (448)

Cora and Lucky. 40
Southeast corner; lot 120x145. (461)

Mullanphy St. 40
South side, between 23d and 25th sts.; 25x130. (527)

Adams St. 41
North side, between Jefferson and Leffingwell; 175x115. (486)

Flad Av. 42
200 feet from Grand av., on the south side, in Tyler pl.; 50x125. (455)

18th and Madison Sts. 45
Northeast corner, 50x110; an excellent corner for store and flats. (101)

Carfield Av. 45
100x120, north side, between Grand and Spring avs. (310)

Page Av. 45
50x153, on north side, 460 feet west of Taylor av. (35)

Easton Av 50
South side, next to terminus of cable loop, 50x120. Fine place for business. (443)

Angelica and Hall Sts. 50
Southeast corner, on line of the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway; 525x142. (351)

Shaw Av. 50
South side, just west of Grand and opposite Shaw place; 50x122. (488)

Bell Av. 60
South side, 50 feet east of Sarah, lot 50x140; street, sewer and sidewalk made. Water in. (451)

Magnolia Av. 60
Beautiful lot opposite Tower Grove Park and one block from Grand av., 102x360. (504)

Forest Park Boulevard. 60
South side, bet. Newstead and Taylor; lot 50x200, being 260 feet east of Taylor.

Bell Av. 65
North side, between Pendleton and Whittier; lot 41x147½. (432)

Olive St. 65
North side, between Sarah and Whittier sts.; lot 60x162. (276)

Grand Av. 70
East side, 50x200, 50 feet north of the north fence of the first house south of Chouteau av. (217)

King's Highway 70
Opposite Forest Park where King's highway forms the right angle, lot 100x160; two sides fronting park. (90)

Washington Av. 75
North side, about 600 feet west of Sarah st.; lot 50x150. (161)

Page Av. 75
25x113.2½, north side, 125 feet east of Spring av. (375)

Pine St. 80
North side, between Vandeventer and Sarah, 150x213; lots 17, 18, 23. (549)

Bell Av. 80
Northwest corner Sarah st.; lot 115x147½. (431)

Grand Av. 80
Northwest corner of Shenandoah, in Tyler pl., fine corner, 106x200 to an alley. (579)

Pine St. 85
50x213, north side, about 300 feet west of Boyle av.

Lindell Av. 100
South side, between Vandeventer and Sarah, 50x243; lot 39.

Pine St. 105
North side, between Newstead and Taylor avs.; 100x213.

Olive St. 110
100x162.6, north side, 373 feet east of Sarah st.

Pine st. 125
South side, 150 feet west of Theresa av.; lot 64x128; near Grand av.; block 1957. (25)

Cravois and Compton. 1,200
Southwest corner, 200 on Compton, 245 on Gravois. This is an excellent business corner an cheap. (540)

Cora Av. 2,400
Northwest corner Margaretta av.; 80x930. (561)

Laclede and Forest Park Boulevard 135,000
Being 876 feet on Laclede and 876 on the Boulevard. This is a fine place for hotel, apartment house or flats. (193)

ACRE PROPERTY.

Natural Bridge Rd. 75
One mile from Bridgeton, 16 miles from Courthouse; 17.85 acres. (477)

St Charles Rock Rd. 400
South side, just west of Hunt av., 16 acres. (61)

Lay and Clayton Rds. 12,000
80 acres on the Lay road, just south of Clayton road, in county, bounded north by Eckelcamp, south by Greffet and west by land of Duffy. (410)

Madison County, Ill. 90
In Madison County, Ill., 15 miles from city, near Formosa Station, on Vandalia Line, 2-story frame house, good cellar, elegant well water and fine springs; 125 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in timber; fine barn, 60x132; implement-house, 22x40, and other out-houses; a splendid farm of 140 acres; price per acre. (352)

Near Colman Station. 4,000
Creve Cœur Lake, about 200 feet from station; 23 acres; property known as the Loving pl.; Creve Cœur Hotel, a frame building, containing 12 rooms, outhouses, well and cistern. (234½)

N. Broadway. 10,000
28¼ acres south of Columbia Bottom road; good speculation; city conduit through property; fronting 688 feet on east side of Broadway. (444)

Calvary Av. 25,000
20 acres just north of Bircher road, on Calvary av., very fine property and a rare bargain. (487)

Calvary Av. 24,000
And Bircher road, northwest corner, 20 acres. An elegant grove—every foot lies well above grade. Will make beautiful subdivision and will divide into 4,000 feet lot. Terms, $4,000 cash; balance on or before two years. (437)

Ben-Avis Park. 32,000
A beautiful grove of between 40 and 41 acres on the Wabash Railroad, 25 acres grass woodland and 15 acres meadow. Beautiful place for subdivision, only 8½ miles from the Court-house, and near Woodland Station. (535)

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Edgebrook, Bartold, elegant 4-room detached frame, with 50-foot lot, shrubbery, 200 feet north of Mo. Pac. R. R. Station. See Petrie on premises. Bargain. J. E. GREFFET.
9 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Substantial brick building, 50 rooms, with ample grounds, at Kirkwood, 13 miles from St. Louis Union Depot, 20 trains, choice location, nice order, suitable for hotel, sanitarium, asylum or public institution. Apply to WM. C. WILSON & CO.,
9 619 Chestnut st.

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price from $10,000 to $80,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

4 Room Cottage.
At Ellendale, on Mo. Pacific. Large lot 75x196, close to depot; 4 cent fare. $2,400.

6 Room House.
At Sutton Station, on Mo. Pacific. Lot 80x150. Convenient to depot, $2,500.

9 Room House.
At Fairview Station, on Mo. Pacific. Reception hall, fruit and shade trees, 1¼ acres of ground, 3 blocks from station, $5,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

MAPLEWOOD.

On MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD, with its 30 DAILY ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. Seven miles from Union Depot. FARE 4 TO 6 CENTS. To those SEEKING HOME SITES in the suburbs we simply say: INSPECT our TELFORD STREETS, GRANITOID WALKS, EXCELLENT SEWERAGE SYSTEM, and general surroundings; compare it with other subdivisions, then make your selection. For persons of limited means favorable arrangements for building can be made. Full information cheerfully furnished. The manager will accompany or meet persons wishing to examine the property at any time.
Call or address

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT ST.
TELEPHONE 715.

B. F. HAMMETT, President.
FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President.
LORENZO E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

HAMMETT - ANDERSON - WADE,

213 N. EIGHTH STREET.

We Advertise Property in This List at Our Own Expense.

Business Property for Sale

Third St. 4,750
60x140, east side, 60 feet north of Soulard st., 8-room frame house and cooper shop. (157)

Collins St., 1314-16. 5,866
Two brick houses, 2-story, renting for $40 per month; lot 29x85.

514 N. Levee and 518 N. Commercial st. 6,000
Store and rooms above, well located, and with the new railroad facilities will rapidly increase in value. (153½)

Atlantic & Jefferson Av. 7,500
70x100 feet; business corner. (515)

Pine St., 116 and 118 8,000
With good, substantial building occupied by first-class tenants. (155½)

7th st. 10,000
East side between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents for $50 per month; lot 20.9x127.6. (176)

Pine St., 118. 10,000
Rear on alley; large warehouse, in good order; well rented and a most suitable investment. (153½)

Vine st., 308 and 310. 10,000
Suitable for business of any character; good income property; price on each. (153½)

Morgan St. 12,000
North side, between 8th and 9th sts.; 33 feet. (171½)

Cratiot St. 12,000
2212-2214-16-18—75x215.9; on line of railroad, an excellent location for a factory or warehouse; this property must be sold to close out an estate. (144½)

Broadway and Park Av. 15,000
Northwest corner. People's Bank. (255)

North Third St. 25,500
948 and 950; lot 40x94. (366)

Angelica and Hall Sts. 26,000
Southeast corner; lot 525x147, on the line of the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railroad; very desirable site for a large factory. (331)

N. Main, cor. of Olive. 30,000
300 and 302; very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground. (153½)

Seventh and Christy.
Northeast corner; 105x80 feet; one of the most valuable business corners in St. Louis. Will sell or lease. (450)

N. 3d St., 1004. 12,500
Three-story brick, stable below; lot 22½x94. (529)

N. Seventh St. 50,000
Bet. Carr and Biddle, St. Patrick's School house; lot 120x127½; fine business property; can be easily altered. (513)

Washington Av.
A fine lot, will be improved with six or seven-story building for a responsible tenant or the ground leased for a long term of years. (206)

S. E. Cor. 12th and Locust Sts.
76x100 to 20-foot alley; will erect good building for responsible tenant, or will lease ground. (203)

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

Webster Groves. 4,500
Corner Park and Spring avs.; a pretty 7-room house, with attic and cellar; bath room, electric bells, furnace, screens; newly papered; lot containing nearly an acre; also acre vacant ground adjoining; will be sold together with house and lot if desired; only 10 minutes to station.

Jennings Station. 6 to 9
Southwest corner Switzer and Jennings Station rd., three minutes from depot; lots 100x200. (478)

Old Orchard, Mo. 3,200
Six-room 2-story Queen Anne frame on Garden av.; dry cellar; cistern in yard; house built last fall and in good condition; fare 5c. (474)

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

The Last Political Meetings of the Campaign on the East Side.

The last political meetings of the campaign in St. Clair County will be held to-day and to-morrow. W. J. Lucas and Fred B. Merrills will make Democratic speeches at Centerville station to-day. L. H. Hite, D. J. Ramsay, W. S. Forman and M. W. Schaeffer will address a Democratic meeting on the Island in East St. Louis, Monday evening. To-day a Democratic meeting will also be held at New Athens. A good-sized crowd of Union Labor men met at Baughan's Hall, in East St. Louis, last night, and were addressed by Hon. James M. Dill of Belleville and John Lupton of Lebanon. The meeting closed the campaign for the Union Labor party. The Republicans will close their campaign with a meeting to-day at Geyer's and one to-morrow at Belleville. J. B. Messick of East St. Louis and J. J. Gummersheimer of Belleville will speak at Geyer's. S. C. Smiley of O'Fallon and Judge Lindley of Greenville will address the West Belleville meeting.

Richard Roe, Clark Johnson, George Killian, J. M. Skeer, E. A. Thomas and A. M. Melats left yesterday for Arkansas on a hunting expedition. They will stop at Mr. Roe's ranch on the Cache River.

Charity George, the young colored girl who was arested yesterday by Detective Kinney on a warrant charging her with stealing $5 from her employer, Bruce Sayers, had a hearing before Justice Bunyan and was held for the Grand-jury under bonds of $200. Before the hearing was finished Mrs. C. Bowler, by whom she was formerly employed, appeared and swore out a warrant charging her with the theft of a quantity of silk plush and other articles which were hidden in her trunk. Justice Bunyan held her for the Grand-jury on this charge also, fixing her bail at $300.

Archie Taylor and Essie Johnson, who were brought from the Belleville jail yesterday to be examined before Justice Bunyan of East St. Louis, on charges of assault with intent to kill, were returned to their cells without a hearing, the principal witnesses being unable to appear against them.

A ball was given last night at Flannigen's Hall by the Pastime Social Club.

E. J. Eggman and F. J. Turner left last night for Chicago.

Belleville.

Seven natives of Germany appeared in the County Court at Belleville yesterday and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus qualifying for a voice in the elections next Tuesday. They were Frederick Hamburger, Henry Menges, John Henry Schaefer, Henry Weissbred, Martin Saknus, Frederick Schneider and Nicholas Lorenz.

Rev. J. B. Harrison, who has resigned the pastorate of St. George's Episcopal Church, will preach his farewell sermon to-day.

G. A. Koerner, J. N. Perrin and W. F. Dose will address a meeting of Democrats at New Athens to-day.

The Belleville market closed for the season yesterday.

The active members of the Germania Turnverein gave a ball yesterday evening at the Turner Hall.

County Clerk Rhein issued seventy-seven marriage licenses last month.

The police made thirty-four arrests during the month of October.

J. W. Burton of Mount Vernon, Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Appellate Court, was in Belleville yesterday.

The total receipts of the Belleville internal revenue office last month amounted to $37,382.86.

The Circuit Court will not be in session this week, but will reconvene Nov. 10.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Chas. McMullen of Columbia and Mary Nolan of Millstadt.

FOR rheumatism and neuralgia you cannot get a better remedy than Salvation Oil.

Not "A Straight Tip."

The attraction at the Olympic Theater for the week beginning Sunday, Nov. 9, will be the always popular McKee-Rankin combination, instead of "A Straight Tip" as has been previously announced.

REAL ESTATE NEWS.

THE BUSINESS SHOWS A GOOD INCREASE OVER OCTOBER OF LAST YEAR.

Record of Transfers for the Week—A New Brick-Making Concern Looking for a Site—A Large Shoe Firm at Lucas Avenue and Seventh Street—Agents' Reports and Other Miscellaneous Sales of Property.

REAL estate sales, as shown by the daily list of published transfers, indicate a marked increase over the amount of business done in October of last year, and a perusal of the accompanying tables will prove a source of gratification to agents who lose sight of the fact that this is the fall season, when they complain that there is a lack of interest on the part of buyers on account of a stringency in the money market.

THE RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Following is the daily record of real estate transfers as they have emanated from the office of the Recorder of the Deeds last week:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	34	$77,371
Tuesday	23	48,050
Wednesday	26	141,946
Thursday	25	71,966
Friday	25	81,650
Saturday	35	156,912
Total	168	$577,935

From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 inclusive, the records show that there were 803 pieces of property sold for an aggregate consideration of $2,827,136. During the corresponding period last year the sales aggregated $1,737,923. From this it is apparent that while the real estate business at the present time is dull compared to last spring's sales, when they amounted to over $1,000,000 a week, there is no reason for complaint as the month of October shows a gain of $1,089,213 over the same month of 1889.

WHOLESALING ON LUCAS AVENUE.

Another important business enterprise has been secured to Lucas avenue.

The seven-story building now being constructed at the northwest corner of Lucas avenue and Seventh street for John S. Sullivan of Jefferson City has been leased for a term of five years at an annual rental of $9,000 to the Clark Shoe Co., who will occupy the premises about Feb. 1.

WANT AN INDUSTRIAL SITE.

St. Louis has long had the reputation of being the best and most important brick manufacturing point in the country, and that fame has created such a demand for the building material from other cities that local concerns are often unable to supply their home customers. The indications are that there will be no trouble of this kind for St. Louis builders to contend against next year, for a new company has been organized with a capital of $300,000 to enter actively into the manufacture of even a more superior quality of bricks than have ever been made here, and parties closely identified with the undertaking are looking for a site upon which to establish an extensive plant. Several locations are under consideration, but neither of them being sufficiently close to shipping facilities the probabilities are that none of them will be acceptable to the concern.

New life and spirit was given to this enterprise yesterday, and there is no doubt now that it will be successfully carried out, and that one of the most extensive industries of the city will be largely increased by the output of the new company. What has given greater interest in this enterprise is the perfection of a new brick machine, combining hydraulic and mechanical pressure, the invention of Samuel E. McGregory, manufactured in this city and tested yesterday afternoon with the utmost satisfaction at the Felber Machine-works, No. 307 Gratiot street, where the mechanism was made under the superintendency of Tillman Puetz, President and Treasurer of the works.

At the trial test the most perfectly shaped bricks were turned out from dry pulverized clay at the rate of 4,000 an hour under a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, and this pressure will be increased to 4,000 pounds to the square inch as soon as the pumps and press have been removed from their temporary trial place to a firm foundation. Judges of mechanism, and brick machines in particular who were present expressed surprise and astonishment at the evidence of another scientific victory as they witnessed the parts of the ponderous press moving with the precision of a fine watch as it turned out and pushed upon an iron table mouldfull after mouldfull of perfect bricks. There were no flaws in any of them; all were of equal density, being no more porous in one place than in another, a merit that cannot be credited to bricks made by any single pressure process. In the McGregory machine the brick is made with two pressures, the mechanical coming from above and the hydraulic from below, an interval of time, intervening between the two pressures, allowing air in the dirt to escape or become evenly distributed all through it, so that when finished the brick is of equal density throughout.

Mr. McGregory patented this invention about two years ago and an organization with a capital of $300,000 was perfected to build the machine. There are 300 shares of the stock.

The officers of the McGregory Brick Co. are J. B. O'Meara, President; Thomas H. Warren, Vice-President; August Gehner, Treasurer, and D. B. Brennan, Secretary.

These gentlemen witnessed the test of their enterprise yesterday afternoon and among others present also were B. F. Hammett, Thomas Gallagher, Superintendent for the Shickle-Harrison-Howard Iron Co.; Dr. T. A. Gordon, Judge Thomas Bashaw, Capt. Wm. McClellan, Thomas Wand, James N. Morrison, John H. Pohlman, M. C. Clark and Louis Noelker.

Mr. Gehner, Treasurer of the McGregory Brick Co., says now that the machine has proven an unqualified success, the directors will proceed at once to make preparations for entering fully into the business of brick making early in the spring. The directors are John B. O'Meara, Aug. Gehner, Saml. E. McGregory, B. F. Hammett, John Scullin, John Fitzgerald, Thos. H. Warren, Daniel B. Brennan, W. H. Swift, Thos. Wand, Saml. P. McKelvey and Thomas A. Gordon.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

State street—West side, between Calhoun and Geyer avenue, a 15x122 foot lot, owned by Mr. John V. Hogan, sold at $45 per foot to Mr. William Scheringhausen.

Eleventh street—West side, between Calhoun street and Geyer avenue, a 25x111 foot lot, owned by Mr. John V. Hogan, sold at $45 per foot, to Mr. William Schulte.

Park avenue—South side, between Nebraska and California avenues, a 25x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. Philip H. Lenz, sold at $30 per foot to Mrs. Hannah Miller, who will improve with a two-story brick dwelling.

Tenth street—West side, between Geyer avenue and Emmett street, a 30x120 foot lot, owned by Mr. John V. Hogan, sold at $45 per foot to Mr. William L. Neun.

Crawford place—Lots 12 and 13, in block 4761A in Crawford place, on Fyler avenue, 100x150 feet, to M. J. Corcoran at $3 per foot; also lot 24, in block No. 2A, Rosedale Heights, 50x200 feet on Kingsbury boulevard, from H. J. Morgan to P. J. Clifford, at $6.50 per foot.

Nebraska avenue—Lot 312x125 on the east side, between Osage and Keokuk streets, from John Q. A. Fritchey, Judge Alexander Martin and the William Lackland heirs to Ernest Bruenemann, the South St. Louis speculator, for $3,918.75, who will improve.

Oregon avenue—House No. 3412, between Cherokee and Potomac streets; a one-story brick cottage containing four rooms and cellar, with lot 25x170½, from John B. Westermayer to Peter South for $1,900, who bought for a home.

Clayton road—Lot 50x115, on the north side, between Taylor avenue and King's highway, from Jacob Neukomm to Sidney J. Voden for $800, who will improve with a residence next spring.

Adams street—House number 2230, a two-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, with lot 25x120; house arranged for two families, from Edward D. and Caroline C. Cody to Friedericka Holthaus for $2,100, who purchased as an investment, property now bringing $28 a month rent.

Withnell avenue—House No. 2116, between Illinois and Missouri avenues, a one-story brick residence containing three rooms, with lot 50x134¼, from Johann G. and Gertrude Schumann to Andreas Miller, for $1,350, who bought to improve.

Texas avenue—Lot 75x121, on the east side, between Lynch and Pestalozzi streets, from Alexander N. De Menil to William Brinkmann, for $918.75, who will improve the lot with two houses for homes.

Clayton road—Lot 50x105, on the north side, between Taylor avenue and King's highway, from Jacob Neukomm to Hazelet A. Voden, for $800, who intends to improve next spring.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Frederick Miller and wife to Charles D. Stuart, 50 ft. 6½ in. on Ferry st., city block 2439; warranty deed	$ 650
Jacob J. Haiz and wife to Gustav H. Quellmaiz, 25 ft. on Arsenal st., city block 1974; quitclaim deed	1
Augustine J. Schilling to Hubert Witte, 25 ft. on Prairie av., city block 3351; warranty deed	300
Louisa A. Nabes and wife to Wm. J. Price, 3 ft. on Cottage av., city block 3716; warranty deed	30
Diedrich W. Waldecker and wife by trustee to Milo T. Bogard, 30 ft. on Franklin av., city block 254; trustee's deed	4,000
Alex O. Black to Herman A. Haeussler, 77 ft. 3 in. on Main and other sts., city block 6; warranty deed	40,000
Virginia S. Peugnet et al. to Frank Wacha, 25 ft. on Shenandoah st., city block 1380; warranty deed	875
Lina Hertter to Henry Schmied, 25 ft. on 9th st., city block 842; warranty deed	712
John S. King et al. to Susan E. Holton, 85 ft. on St. Vincent st., city block 1283; warranty deed	1,225
August Puls to Henry Puls, 30 ft. on Papin st., Dean's Add.; warranty deed	900
Thomas Robinson and wife to Leroy Payne, 75 ft. on Carr st., city block 946; warranty deed	22,500
James Hyland and wife to Abel Janez, 25 ft. on North Market st., city block 3654; spl. warranty deed	1,285
Phil K. Green et al. to Milo T. Bogard et al., 241 ft. on Margaretta av., city block 5037; warranty deed	2,000
Johnston Morrison by administratrix to Stephen Kane, 85 ft. on Rutger st., city block 2267; administratrix's deed	1,360
August Ahrens and wife to Thomas F. Marley, 15 ft. in Whittemore pl., city block 2141; special warranty deed	900
Chas. McLaran and wife to Western Building & Loan Association, 109 ft. on Grand av., city block 2422; warranty deed	12,000
Geo. W. Cole et al. to Peter R. Beall, 50 ft. on Taylor av. and other property, city block 4469 A.; warranty deed	2,687
Margaret Morrison to Stephen Kane, 85 ft. on Rutger st., city block 2267; quitclaim	1,360
Edward D. Cody and wife to Fredricka Holthaus, 25 ft. on Adams st., block 4, Gamble's second addition; warranty deed	2,100
Felix J. Levy et al. to David Levy, 50 ft. on Pine st., city block 1957; quitclaim	1
Herman Thoele and wife to George Hebbeler, 65 ft. on King's highway, city block 4383; warranty deed	650
Minnie Werthage et al. to Kate W. Beall, 50 ft. on Taylor av., city block 3711; warranty deed	1,375
Theo. H. Wurmb to Wm. Uhlmansiek, 12 ft. 6 in. on De Soto av., block 3, 2d addition University addition; warranty deed	200
Samuel Stephens and wife to Phil E. Green et al., 25 ft. on DeSoto av., city block 3355; warranty deed	1,500
Samuel T. Bathell and wife to Chas. F. Vogle, 56 ft. 7½ in. on Cottage av. and other property, city block 3717	1,000

DISSATISFIED Republicans! vote for John T. Field, the people's candidate for Congress.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

They Shouted and Sang and Told How Fields Were Won.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 1.—There was probably never a greater mixture of heroic enthusiasm than we have had here to-day. It was Ex-Confederate Day at the Fair and ticketholders had a whack at a number of valuable vehicles and agricultural implements which had been donated to the Confederate Home at Austin. This Home is the pride of ex-soldiers on both sides, the ex-Federals having taken a zealous interest in it. This will explain why all hands were out to-day and why both "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" were indulged in by the high musicians. If any fragment of sectional animosity has lain on top of the ground heretofore it was certainly buried deeply to-day. They marched together, sang and shouted together, shook hands and hugged, with tears in their eyes. Gen. W. L. Cabel and Col. David A. Williams commanded and conducted the affair. Speeches were made by Gen. W. B. Gano, Rev. A. P. Smith of Dallas, and by Gen. Lorenzo of North Carolina. Hon. W. D. Gibbs of Yazoo, Miss., and Gen. Stanley, in command of Federal troops at San Antonio. A majority of the veterans were cripples.

EVEN the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; it will impart vigor and vitality.

Levee Work Restricted.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—Upon request of the Board of Commissioners of the Pontchartrain levee district, the Board of District Officers of the Engineer Corps, consisting of Capt. Kingman and Roessler and Lieut. Mills, United States Army, reconvened in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. The Pontchartrain Levee Board has been enjoined from collecting special taxes, and are unable to continue the important levee work already started. The opposition is so skillfully conducted that no funds can be obtained until the latter part of next January. The Levee Board therefore ask for a reconsideration of the allotments made by the district officers in Memphis for their district, so as to permit the completion of the work now being prosecuted, failure to do which will cause greater loss by the floods than was experienced last spring. The outlook for the Levee Board is unfavorable. It is charged by the State authorities that the injunctions are prompted by the lottery faction.

THE holidays are coming swift;
Buy Strauss's photos for a gift.

Missouri Baptists.

MOBERLY, Mo., Nov. 1.—The Board of State Missions and Sunday Schools of the Baptist Church of Missouri in session here yesterday and to-day adjourned to meet at Mexico the fourth Monday in January. The board is composed of nineteen prominent Baptists, sixteen of whom were present. Ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin, the President, was absent, and the Vice-President, W. F. Elliott of Moberly, presided. The object of the meeting was to care for the work and interests of Baptist missions and Sunday schools of the State. The following were elected at this board meeting: Rev. S. M. Brown, Kansas City, Corresponding Secretary of the State, vice W. Pope Yeaman; Dr. A. C. Rafferty, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, General Missionary for North Missouri; Rev. A. P. Baker of Ple

FIRST UNDER THE WIRE.

WHAT WAS DONE BY THE BLUE BLOODED RACERS YESTERDAY.

Some Linden Park Long Shot Take the Money—The Nashville Meeting—Auction Sale of Horses—Racing at Washington and Gloucester—Chicago West Side Park Closed—Turf Talk.

LINDEN RACE TRACK, Nov. 1.

THE first race at Linden to-day was in many respects similar to the first event on yesterday's card, so far as the betting goes. The talent were all at sea, so evenly had the handicappers alloted the weights and could not select a choice. As a result Lonataka and Lakeview sold very near even up, while Cynosure, Nevada and Eola sold at nearly even prices for second choice. The betting ring was crowded and the speculation was brisk. Nearly 10,000 people watched the first race. The weather, track and programme were all in tiptop shape. Father Bill Daly repeated his trick of Thursday with Cynosure, and the colt, well ridden, won from Lonataka. Nevada came with a rush in the last furlong, but it was ill-timed and availed her nothing.

Silverado was a red-hot favorite in the second race, with Zenobia a strong second choice. Other good ones with a chance to win were backed at long odds. Neither of the favorites was in it. Park Ridge, well ridden, came through in the last furlong with a rush and beat Goldstep half a length. Both Goldstep and Park Ridge got away badly.

In the third race Badge opened a favorite, with Castaway II. second choice. The press of money on the latter sent him down a peg and both sold 9 to 5 at the close. Pliny was the outsider at 12 and 15 to 1. Badge laid behind nearly the whole of the journey and when Vint called upon him in the stretch the game little horse came away and won easily from the DeMuth, who was whipped out.

First race, Handicap for all ages, six furlongs—Cynosure got away in front, but before a furlong had been covered Lonataka and Lake View had passed him, and together they made the running to the far turn. Bellaret came through and joined the leaders there, and Cynosure closed up also. Lonataka and Lakeview led into the stretch even terms. Cynosure joined them and at the last furlong all went to the whip. Under punishment Cynosure came away and won by half a length from Lonataka, who beat Nevada a length and a half. Time, 1:15¾.

Second race, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds at $10 each, with $500 added, selling allowances, six furlongs—Silver Charm got a length the best of the start and he led the field down the back stretch, closely followed by Zenobia, Luray and Lepanto. On the turn Silver Charm still held his lead, and Gold Step had moved up second and Zenobia had dropped to third. In the stretch the same order prevailed until the last furlong. Then Park Ridge came out of the bunch with a rush and won by half a length from Gold Step, who beat Silverado a head. Time, 1:16½.

Third race, handicap, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, mile and a furlong—Pliny was in front when the flag fell, but going by the stand the order was Badge, Castaway II, Pliny and Demuth. Pliny and Castaway II. went to the front on the turn, and they raced head and head down the back stretch, with Badge next and Demuth still last. On the turn Demuth and Badge moved, and the four came into the stretch on even terms. Badge cut loose then, and Demuth set sail for him. He never could reach him, however, and Badge won easily by three lengths from Demuth, who beat Pliny four lengths. Time, 1:55¾.

Fourth race, sweepstakes at $10 each with $500 added, for maidens of all ages, five furlongs. Just before the race Vandal, while exercising, ran away and was scratched. This necessitated a new book and all bets were declared off. Ella T. was first away, closely followed by Addie T. and Rattler, with the others well bunched. Ella T. led the way into the stretch, where the others closed on her from the bunch. Judge Post and Addie T. rushed out, and the former won a good race by a head from Addie T., who beat Ella T. a length. Time, 1:02.

Fifth race, sweepstakes at $10 each, with $500 added, selling allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Rambler won by a length and one-half from Grenadier, who beat Susie T. half a length. Time, 1:09.

The Nashville Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—A clear and beautiful day caused the largest attendance of the meeting at the West Side Park races to-day. The sport was all that could be desired, each of the six races on the card being closely contested. The talent, as on former days, succeeded remarkably well in selecting the winners, putting their money freely on four of the six feed-earners. The bookies made great slaughter, however, in the second and last races, hardly a ticket being cashed in either. Marion Cr. and Malaine distinguished themselves again, both well backed, while Jack Fisher and Long Lead added no little to the feeling of exultation which prevailed among the sports on their return to the city. Bob Forsythe, in the second, was one of the greatest surprises of the meeting, Barney being thought a good thing with Little Crete second choice in the betting, but the 20 to 1 shot won the easiest race of the day. The talent plunged on Whitney in the last race as though there were no others in it, but he finished a bad second, while Hart Wallace, a rank outsider, carried off the money. The starting was excellent and the races all run on their merits, adding largely to the general good feeling.

The judges have not yet rendered a decision in the case of Jockey McCarthy against the owners of Robin, whom the former says was "fixed" in his race Thursday. The prevailing opinion is that the owners will be exonerated of the charge.

The races resulted as follows:

First race, four furlongs—Long Leaf, first; Edith F., second; Minnie Kosko, third. Time, :51.

Second race, seven and a half furlongs—Bob Forsythe, first; Little Crete, second; Polemus, third. Time, 1:36½.

Third race, two and one-half furlongs—Marion C., first; Fayette, second; Fred Fink, third. Time, 1:46.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Melenie, first; Mit Young, second; Ed Leonard, third. Time, 1:30.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Jack Fisher, first; Mark T., second; St. Paul, third. Time, 1:04.

Sixth race, four furlongs—Hart Wallace, first; Whitney, second; Vortex, third. Time, :50½.

Racing at Abilene, Kan.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 1.—The annual fall races of the Interstate Breeders' Association were concluded last evening here and were an unusual success. There were present over two hundred of the finest horses in the West, aggregating in value over $350,000, and the racing was exceptional for the fast time and many records made. The breeding farms were all represented, and by horses that did them credit. Much interest has been awakened in the breeding of horses in Kansas. The farmers are realizing that in that business there is an opportunity to build up a certain and staple industry that will do credit alike to the State and to themselves. Over one hundred car loads of road and work horses have been shipped from this county alone during the past year to the New England States, Louisiana and Oregon, and the business is growing steadily.

Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The races here in Washington this week afforded an opportunity for serious reasoning on the question which has been presented by a paper foremost in the Eastern racing world, as to the position in which an "educated public" is placed between the paddock and the cool lawn. On yesterday Mr. Carroll, a gentleman who was owner of both a horse and a bookmaker's privileges (the two influenced by the same conditions), got himself into trouble and was justly debarred from opportunity for further interference with the legitimate business of his fellows or the pleasure of the public by being requested to discontinue business. That Mr. Carroll received only what he justly deserved in the sentence of the Jockey Club management will not be questioned to any great extent, yet at the same time the influence of the betting ring was made very much more apparent to any interested student who watched the performances of the day. A well-known owner had two horses entered in different races, and in each case the animal very far outclassed his fellows in the journey to be undertaken. This owner found it convenient and expedient to, on the one hand, scratch and, on the other, lose. The surrounding circumstances were such as to prevent the possibility of his being called upon by the public for an explanation and the strangest part of the fortification in so far as sentiment lay was in the name and standing of the jockey. With due deference to the club and all concerned, it is suggested that careful and earnest scrutiny from the judges' stand is necessary, the national organization is not classed far below that which is hoped for it.

The races to-day resulted as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Adair, first; Biddy Doyle, second; Willard, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, eight furlongs—Blantyre, first; Longshot, second; Fannie H., third. Time, 1:45¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Prince James, first; Pain Killer, second; Bellevue, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, eight and one-half furlongs—Larchmont, first; Golden Reel, second; Bustead, third. Time, 1:51½.

Fifth race, steeplechase, two miles—Evangeline, first; Schoolmaster, second; no third. Time, 4:10.

Closing Day at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—The season closed at the West Side Park to-day with six good races, and fully 2,500 people were present during the day. The fact that these were the last races that would probably ever be run over the old West Side Track, unless something unforeseen occurred, seemed to induce the large crowd to continue and persist in courting the smiles of fortune in the betting ring, the place being crowded throughout the day. It was not an especially good day for favorites. The first race resulted in a victory for James Va, who beat Fargo, the favorite. The inconsistencies of racing were fully illustrated in this race, as Post Odds, who beat James Va a few days ago, did not show any speed from start to finish.

The Doherty colors were again successful. This time it was Sourire who landed a nice little pot for Charlie in the second race, the odds against the filly being 8 to 1. Jed was the first favorite to win, Dave Waldo's colt beating Warpeake, Ruby and Earnest Race in a mile and seventy yards, a decidedly good showing for the little bay.

The fourth race of the day over the full course was a little surprise, as Burch was considered a sure winner and the McAfferty boys were certain of the old gelding winning. Before the start they seemed to have ill luck, however, as the ugly old brute managed to throw a plate and he had to go back to the stable for repairs. Then to make matters worse, just as Mr. Gilman gave the signal to start the gelding commenced to sulk and would not go with the others. It was too late, however, as the drum had been tapped and the lot were sailing along almost around the Club-house turn when Burch concluded to run, and then he almost backed into the fence before McAfferty could get him straightened out. The summaries are as follows:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—James V. won; Yazoo, second; Leader I., third. Time, 1:08¾.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile—Souvenir won; Pilgrim, second; Dimec, third. Time, 1:36¼.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards—Jed won; Ruby, second; Earnest Race, third. Time, 1:49¼.

Fourth race, one mile—Zeke Hardy won; John Daly, second; Red Leo, third. Time, 1:49¼.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Creole won; Tom Daly, second; Tom Stevens, third. Time, 1:20.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Crab Cider won; Vattell, second; Boot Jack, third. Time, 1:22.

Trials Against Time.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—The closing feature of the State Fair here to-day was the trial of Hal Painter, the celebrated pacer, against his record of 2:09¾. The track was fine, the horse in prime condition and driven by Ed Geers. The horse was not pushed at all and failed to break his record. Time, 2:12¾.

Another prominent feature was the time made by Belle Archer, May Overton's 3-year-old, in the mile trotting race. She made it in 2:22¼, which is said to be the fastest time made by a 2-year-old this year. The race was a free-for-all with six entries.

Chicago Horse Show.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The American Horse Show opened in the Exposition Building here to-day. The entries, which are close on 1,000, are doubly as numerous as last year's, and the present exhibit outclasses its predecessors in every way. The display comprises all breeds of horses from the heavy Clydesdales and Normans down to the little Shetland ponies. The show will continue until Nov. 8. United States Treasurer Huston, who has an exhibit in charge of E. J. Snyder of Connersville, Ind., was one of the visitors at the show to-day.

Racers at Auction.

LINDEN PARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—The stable of Messrs. Boyle & Littlefield was disposed of to-day in the paddock at the race track by Auctioneer Bruce. Summary of sale:

St. James, ch. c., 3, by imported St. Blaize, dam imported Nellie James, to J. M. Jeffcott, $2,625.

My Fellow, ch. g., 4, by Fellowcraft, dam Dixetta, to E. Higgins, $3,050.

Lady Reel, b. f., 4, by Fellowcraft, dam Mannie Gray, to Milt Young, $1,525.

Paramatta, imported b. c., 4, by Cheviot, dam Scraps, to Maj. B. T. Thomas, $2,050.

Adventure, ch. c., 2, by Miser, dam Peradventure, to Geo. Wilson, $1,000.

Miss Rimyar, b. f., 2, by Himyard, dam Dixetta, to C. Littlefield (bought in), $500.

Shamrock, ch. c., 3, by Fellowcraft, dam Almira, to Fred Littlefield, $550.

Amateur Athletics.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Philadelphia last Saturday, was an eventful one. The decision to allow the record of 9 4-5s for 100 yards, made by John Owen, Jr., Oct. 11, was a thoroughly just one. The record was made fairly, and every American will join in tendering the Detroit sprinter congratulations on his brilliant performance.

The National Cross-Country Association meeting at Morris Park on Election day promises to be a very successful affair. The Acorn Athletic Association team has decided to start. This will make the run for the Junior team championship very exciting. The handicap will be well contested, as the English cracks, Merton, Parry and Morris, will take part. The sport is becoming more and more popular every year. The Princeton College Harriers will be elected to membership in the National Cross-Country Association at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The joint games between the Salford Harriers, Manhattan Athletic Club and Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, held at Stapleton, near Philadelphia, Oct. 18, was a pronounced success. The feature of the meeting was the fine hurdling of L. C. Lewis, who won the 120-yard hurdle race from scratch in the world's record time of 16s.

A Mill Postponed.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—The fight between Austin Gibbons and Mike Cushing has been postponed till Nov. 20, and will take place at the Gladstone Club, Providence, for a $1,000 purse.

Kerwan Bros.' Turf Exchange, 315 to 319 Pine street, will sell pools on election Monday (day and evening) and Tuesday.

THE GRANITE MOUNTAIN.

The Annual Report Shows an Excellent Condition of Affairs.

The annual report of the Granite Mountain Mining & Milling Co. was issued yesterday. Since the date of the commencement of operations, Oct. 8, 1880, to July 31, 1890, the gross expenditures amount to $5,542,488 and the gross receipts to $14,828,456. The stockholders have received in dividends $9,800,000, 98 per cent of the capital stock. The receipts exceed those of last year by $540,200 and the expenditures were $332,459 larger. The gold output of the mine has increased 136 per cent and the silver only 16 per cent. There were 3,930,829 ounces of silver and 8,583 ounces of gold produced. It is not expected that as much base ore will be found in the new levels as has been fretted this year.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Sinking a New Shaft on the Agassiz—Generation of Electricity for Mining Purposes by Water Power—The Bangkok Resumes Operations—Work on the Reed National—Local Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 1.—The new owners of the Agassiz Mining Co.'s property have decided to sink a new shaft at the north end of the Monte Cristo, which side lines with the Adams, through which the immense ore channel in the lime that the Henrietta and Maid of Erin people are working undoubtedly runs. This will, in all probability, be sunk close to the line and will have to go down 750 feet at least. The general trend or strike of this shaft is known, so that the new shaft will plump into it, if it extends that far. Bids are being received for the first 600 feet of this sinking, the intention being to sink it by contract. A large and powerful pumping plant will be an absolute necessity, as water in unlimited quantities may be expected. The new people are, however, men of wealth, and when the shaft is started it will be carried to a finish.

The Henrietta and Maid folks are doing about the same as when last reported, a slight increase in the amount of carbonate ore shipped each day, a considerable proportion may be credited to the Adams, being about the only change. Quite an effort is being made by a number of stockholders of the Adams Co. to obtain a sufficient amount of the stock of the company, in order to obtain control of the company's affairs, and some lively voting may be expected at the annual meeting to be held in this city on the 20th inst. The mill on the property has been thoroughly overhauled and some important changes made, and is now running in the low grade stuff from the Maid of Erin shaft, connection having been made between mine and mill by trestle-work, operating tram cars dumping directly to the crushers. While at present the mill is of small capacity, if successful in its treatment of these ores it will be enlarged.

On the Hibernia shaft that is going down near the Stray Horse Gulch, the lessee is pushing things. Drifting from the 215 foot level through the shaft has attained a depth of 265 feet. In the direction of the Robt. E. Lee ore will probably be found, as the workings of the latter on ore are very close.

Some time since your correspondent reported that a combination had been formed here to work an immense territory, 200 acres of which were within a stone's throw of the city limits. Since that time a number of the Leadville owners of the property have been in Boston and adjoining cities in Massachusetts, and the company organization has been perfected, and is called the Leadville Mining Ditch & Power Co. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, at $10 per share. They have 8 miles of ditch and 1,500 acres of ground, and a heavy plant is to be put in to generate electricity by water power. Some little work will be done this winter, but early in the spring vigorous work will commence, and the entire ditch will be piped with 36-inch piping, and the water brought to California Gulch and the city limits, where the electrical plant will be placed.

GENERATING ELECTRICITY.

All the electricity that can be used in any way in this camp can be generated by the water power and transmitted to mines and smelter at a little expense. The ground is well located geologically, and it is the further intention of the company to sink a deep shaft. The company is now prepared to expend $500,000 on this scheme.

The lessees on the Mikado continue to do well and the remaining blocks of ground into which the property is divided are reported as having been leased to still other parties. The company does all of the hoisting, so that these people can probably make a good thing out of this gleaning from about the old workings.

A steam rock drill has been placed in the Fyrences shaft, which has attained a depth of 435 feet, which drill will greatly expedite the work there.

The Bangkok Cora-Belle has resumed work, this time under the company. They have secured the services of a most efficient mining man of this district, and purpose to sink the shaft, which is now 530 feet deep, and cut off ore to the north to where the ore was left by the lessee, who was driven out by water. A very powerful pump has been purchased, and additional boiler power placed over the shaft, and without doubt these people will find sufficient to repay them for this outlay and expense. The bottom of the shaft is in iron sulphide and white lime, so the sinking will not be difficult, provided the water does not increase on them.

The Walter Scott Gold mine, of which previous mention has been made, is doing splendidly, and it will probably output about $40,000 worth of ore per month. This will be treated at their stamp mill, which is now working like a clock, and which is to be connected with the mine by a tram-way. At present all the ore is brought down by jacks, though there is an accumulation of sufficient ore on the dump of the mill to run it for a long time.

The sudden drop in the price of silver has caught a number of the smelters below us, as some of them have larger amounts of ore in transit upon which they have paid $112 per ounce for the silver in the ore.

All of the Kansas City company's work is looking well, the Silver Ball shaft going down rapidly and with very encouraging prospects. On the opposite side of the gulch the Senator Taber group is likely to get into ore at any time, as its tunnel is now in a very fine contact that runs well in lead and silver.

Some time since the Arty lode, in the St. Kevin district, was leased to some Leadville parties, and in sinking the shaft, at a depth of only forty feet in the vein, which is a fissure in granite, a very fine pay streak has been encountered, which assays from 200 to 450 ounces in silver to the ton. This district is rapidly coming to the front and the Berdella, also a new strike, is doing its quota to keep up the renewed interest in that section. The latter may be caught the sulphuret oxidized ore chute at only thirty feet from the surface, and in sinking only twenty feet further found it change to a very rich sulphide ore. They are already shipping in considerable quantities.

THE REED NATIONAL.

The Reed National, both mine and mill, is doing exceedingly well and the new concentrating tables are nearly perfect. The company has paid dividend No. 6 of $5,000, which aggregates $30,000 so far this year.

The chances are that the Lucy B. Hussey people will not find ore at any greater depth than they already have, as at the present bottom of the shaft the hard quartzite has come in and it is unlikely that anything possessing commercial value can be found under that. While this sinking has been going on a considerable reduction in the amount of ore shipments has ensued, but winzes are being sunk in the ore body on the upper level that will probably bring them into plenty of good mineral again.

The adjoining property, the Elk, is increasing in importance every day, and the output is considerably over 100 tons per day of a very fair grade of ore. The drift to the Southeast, previously reported as having been started, is still being driven ahead, and connection on the East with the Lucy B. Hussey has been made for the purpose of ventilation. Development work opens up the ore body in all directions, and, without doubt, this will prove a very important mine.

In the Sugar Loaf section of our district a renewed interest is manifested and some very important development work is already going forward, while other good work has been projected for the near future. On the Welsh lode new ore bins have been added, as the large force at present operating this mine has found those already built entirely inadequate to the amount of ore being mined. These veins are fissures and are quite rich in silver, and are usually, where the topography of the country will admit of it, worked through tunnels. This is the case on the Welsh, and they are now in a long distance on ore. A lease and bond on the Hope and Sterling lodes has been taken by County Treasurer Egan and already a deal of good ore is being shipped from those properties. The shaft is only about 65 feet deep and has a pay streak about 18 inches wide which has paid handsomely from the grass roots.

The Frank people, in upraising through the chute of rich ore from which they are shipping on an average eighteen tons per day, ran up into the glacial ice under the heavy slide of rock covering their claim, which would appear to indicate that at that point in the ore body the top had been reached. Forty feet of ore is not such a bad showing for a small ore chute, particularly as on its trend, or strike, no end of mineral is still to be seen.

The Dorris, on the east, got into the contact at a depth of ninety feet and is now engaged in carrying the shaft down to about 120 feet, which will bring the bottom to the same plane as the Frank ore chute when drifting to the west to connect with it will ensue.

A new, or rather a resumption of work on an old location, has just taken place and that is on the Tyrant, still to the east of the Frank and Dorris.

OPENING OLD WORKINGS.

This has not been worked for years, though a great deal of development work has been done. The tunnel is running in under Long and Deep Hill to gain depth, and it is the intention to sink a winze to the contact at end of tunnel.

Our output for September was quite high, but the chances are that it will exceed that amount during October as quite an increase is noticeable in quite a number of the mines.

The French Mountain Mining Co. in Gold Park are changing the twenty-stamp mill, that has been previously used on free milling ores to a concentrator, the capacity of which when completed will be about 300 tons of crude ore per day. Their mines are all about two miles from the mill so a survey has been made for a double track gravity tramway with a 31 per cent grade leading straight from mines to mill. This will be got in readiness during the winter and go to work in the early spring. Meanwhile what ore the mill can treat will be hauled by teams. The snow lies very deep in the park, but these people intend keeping the road open all winter. Water power has been added to the plant already, and some ten concentrating tables as well. They are now working about sixty men and have some twenty odd teams in their employ. It is a very valuable gold property and is now in the hands of men who fully understand their business. Some of the claims were originally in the Gold Park Mining Co., in which some St. Louis folk were interested. The work on the Eidna placer, mentioned about a month since as going on in a section hitherto entirely unprospected to the north of the city, is getting on very fast. The shaft is a large one, and has now attained a depth of about two hundred feet and is still in the "wash," as the moraine and surface debris is spoken of here. They will probably continue in this for at least 75 feet further, when it is expected that porphyry will be met with, underlying which is mineral. The figures in these calculations are furnished from the dip of the quartzite beds in that section that are outcropping. Powerful engines have been placed over the shaft and all arrangements made to sink it deep if necessary. No water has been encountered as yet.

The Breece mine is still driving the East drift, having cut through the fault plane and gotten into a fine white porphyry. It is now in about 145 feet, from which point it is intended to sink a winze to the contact, which they will now undoubtedly encounter in such sinking.

The New Wolftone Mining & Milling Co. have sold 100,000 shares of their stock for $60,000 to the Standard Oil Co. and will spend that amount in sinking the shaft spoken of above.

The May Queen, working through the Hayden shaft, is looking very nicely and will prove eventually a very good mine. At the 375-foot level, drifting north and east, they are in a good sulphide body, while at the level, 35 feet below them, good carbonate ore is being mined, though in a different direction. Lead carbonate ore is also found intermixed with the sulphide in the level above. The Little Silver and the Compromise properties are doing about the same as when last reported and are working to a fair profit. This ore is a very silicious one and the treatment charges by the smelters quite high.

The Local Market.

The dullest week in the history of the Mining Exchange closed with about the dullest day in the week. Trading was trifling in amount, and prices were generally low.

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Central Silver was more active than any other stock. The market opened at 21¼ bid, but soon rose to 23¾. At that figure 800 shares were sold, and more was wanted.

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A sale of 50 shares of Granite Mountain was made on the start, 346 being paid, and more being bid for.

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The only sale made on call was one of 100 shares of Major Budd, which was disposed of at 9½.

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Mickey Breen was firm, 100 shares selling at $1.77½, and that price was bid at the close.

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Elizabeth opened with a sale of 200 shares at $2, the stock being subsequently offered at $2.02½, with $1.97½ bid.

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There are a number of rumors flying about in regard to the Adams that have had a tendency to disturb prices. Some believe that there are large buying orders out, as certain parties wish to get control of a majority of the stock before the annual election, which will take place on Nov. 20. Others are of the opinion that the rumors of buying orders are circulated for the purpose of stimulating the market. The uncertainty prevailing has almost totally put a stop to trading.

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Encouraging news from the Small Hopes has been received. The output for October has been larger than for many months, and owing to the advance in the price of silver, the net returns have been proportionately large. Exploration work is being rapidly pushed forward with good prospects of success.

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The following quotations were made on call on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	.....	.....	Mex. Imp	.....	.....
American	80	87½	Montana	.....	.....
Aztec	.....	.....	Mt. Rex	42½	.....
Bi-Metal	.....	.....	Mt. Lion	.....	.....
Buckskin	.....	.....	M. Breen	1 75	1 82½
Cent. Sil	21¼	23¾	Nellie	.....	.....
Cleveland	5	6	Old Colony	.....	.....
Civ. & Hn	6	8½	Old Jesuit	.....	.....
Cour d'A	1 05	1 10	P. Murphy	11½	12
Glen West	.....	.....	Richmond	.....	.....
Gold King	8	15	R. Hill	.....	.....
Granite M	.....	46 50	S. Hopes	87½	95
Hope	.....	.....	Silver Age	1 85	2 15
I. X. L	.....	.....	So. Queen	.....	.....
Ingram	.....	.....	Tonis'it	1	2
Yankee	.....	.....	W Granite	95	.....
La Union	8	8½	W. Patch	11½	14
Little Alb	12½	17½	W. World	.....	.....
Maj Budd	9	10	Yuma	46½	50

The market was dull and sales were small in amount.

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The Gold Nugget Mining Co. has ordered work started on the Tunnel and Little Dan lode; the contracts are let to drain the two headings into the mountain another 100 feet to a cross vein where good results are looked for.

HIS FATHER'S BODY.

Peter Peterson Secures It From a Medical College Yesterday.

A son in a medical college demanding the body of his father, which was at the time undergoing dissection by a class of students.

What a dramatic, and at the same time a pitiful situation! Yesterday morning, Peter Peterson, a young man who has always lived in this city, accompanied Undertaker Sheehan to the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons for the purpose of identifying and taking away the body of his old father, who died at the City Hospital about two weeks ago.

The undertaker asked the janitor, Albert Aultman, if he had the body there, but the janitor replied that he was uncertain whether they had it there or not, as he kept no register of the corpses brought to the college.

Sheehan demanded to see the bodies so as to permit the son to identify the remains, but the janitor firmly refused to permit him to go into the dissecting room. Sheehan persisted but the janitor remained immovable and told him that he must get a permit from Dr. Brokaw before he could see the bodies. Dr. Prince then happened in and his remonstrances were then added to those of the janitor against the importunities of Mr. Sheehan.

"This is the only college in the city where we have any trouble in getting bodies," said the undertaker. "It's queer when a man has lived in St. Louis for forty years and then dies at the hospital that his son cannot prevent his body from being cut up. He wants to get it and have it buried."

Then he went away ostensibly to get a permit from Dr. Brokaw to see the body.

"That'll be the third body that they've claimed from here," said the janitor with a sign of regret. "These people come and take away our cadavers after we have them nicely fixed for the students to work on. We got four just a while ago and if they take this one away then we'll have only one left." He sighed and shook his head at such treatment.

On being questioned the following facts were given by him. All bodies which are not claimed at the City Hospital after seventy-two hours are to be sent to the different medical colleges for dissection. When a patient comes to the hospital it is expected that he will give his name and the name of his relatives. They are notified by postal card in the event of his death and they are expected to claim the body within seventy-two hours. Sometimes they are delayed in doing so and the body is being dissected before they can find it.

The janitor has instructions to prevent any person not connected with the college from entering the dissecting room and he has no right to permit an undertaker to do so without a permit from some one in power in the college.

The body of poor old Mr. Peterson could hardly have been recognized by his son or any other person either, in the the state in which it was, in the college dissecting-room yesterday. The students had been at work for several days in cutting it apart and it presented a horrible spectacle too disgusting to relate. The various parts had been mutilated in an unmentionable manner, and doubtless the son would have been horribly shocked to have seen it in that condition.

The undertakers took the body away last evening and it will be interred by the relatives of the deceased.

By this changeable weather for to retain a steady complexion use Godefroy's Powder and preparations.

Maj. Murphy's Appointments.

Street Commissioner Murphy made two appointments yesterday in his department, both of which were approved. His son, Jesse Murphy, he appointed secretary in place of Mr. W. C. Morris, resigned, and Mr. Wm. Papp, an old employee, to the position of District Engineer. Mr. Murphy is a fit successor to a competent official and Mr. Papp has a good record of twelve years in the department.

Hetzel, Ladies' Tailor, 2330 Olive street. Imported hats and bonnets direct from Paris.

A CARNIVAL OF BARGAINS!!

LOOK AT THEM:

SUITS, $20.00 TO ORDER, Worth $30.00. *Over 300 styles to select from.*

PANTS, $5.00 TO ORDER, Worth $8.00. *Choice from 500 styles.*

OVERCOATS, $20.00 TO ORDER, Worth $30.00. *Endless variety to select from.*

Made in the Latest Popular Styles.

Latest Novelties Full Line Cheviots and Fancy Suitings, Best Workmanship and Trimmings. Exclusive Styles.

Early Buyers will have benefit of first choice, as these goods are going rapidly.

213-215 N. Broadway

PIONEERS OF MODERATE PRICES

The American Tailors

EXCLUSIVELY MERCHANT TAILORS.

213-215 N. Broadway

M'NICHOLS'

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

Is Now Complete.

The Greatest Bargains in the city in Cooking and Heating Stoves to be had at 1015, 1022, 1024 Market street.

Brussels and Ingrain Carpets in the latest patterns and designs to suit any taste, sold on time at prices as low as any cash house can sell.

In Parlor Furniture (our own manufacture) we have just finished several entirely new designs, not to be had elsewhere. Quality of material guaranteed to be first-class.

Bedroom Suits, Fancy Chairs and Tables, etc., in great variety.

Nothing can be mentioned in the Housefurnishing Line that cannot be supplied by the

"TIME-PAYMENT" PIONEER,

"The Only McNichols,"

1015, 1022 and 1024 Market Street.

A CHOICE.

The Opportunity That Is Open to Want Advertisers in the Next "Sunday Post-Dispatch."

For the past few weeks the want advertisers in each SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH have been receiving a handsome water-color study. These studies were really beautiful pictures and were eagerly sought after. Of course everybody does not have a want every week, or perhaps the week when a certain picture was given that they would have liked especially. To give these people a chance to get the picture they want if they have a want, next Sunday the choice of the following beautiful pictures will be given every want advertiser in the next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH: "Partners and Companions, Ever," "Emperor William II.," "After a Good Day's Work," "In the Presence of a Concealed Foe," "A Stiff Breeze," "Life-Long Companions" and "Now Then, Boys." These beautiful studies have all been illustrated by sketches in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH and are acknowledged to be art gems.

All who have a want next Saturday should remember to advertise it in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of Nov. 9, and not only get his or her want filled but the choice of one of the above mentioned charming water-color studies.

CUT HIS WIFE AND SON.

A Row in the Robinson Family Which Ended Seriously.

John H. Robinson, a teamster residing at No. 2903 Madison street, was arrested last night about 9 o'clock for cutting his wife and his son, William. The old man claims his son has been endeavoring to run the house, and he has been protesting against his doing so. Last night he attempted to correct his son, and the latter he claims resented and fired five shots at him, none of which took effect. The old man says he then drew a knife and cut his son on the left arm and side, and he also cut his wife, who was helping the boy, in the left breast. The wounds are not believed to be dangerous, although the physicians say it is impossible to express any definite opinion of the result yet. The old man claims his wife applied for a divorce, charging drunkenness, last September, and that he deeded her his property, valued at $5,000, to withdraw the suit. Since then, so he alleges, his wife has been treating him very badly.

Funeral of Mrs. Porter White.

The funeral of Mrs. Porter White will take place from the family residence, No. 2801 Locust street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken from the house to St. Xavier's Church, corner of Grand and Lindell avenues, where the funeral service will be conducted by Rev. Father Bronsgeest. The interment will take place at Calvary. The esteem in which the deceased was held was proven yesterday, when hundreds called at the White residence to offer their sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress. He can be trusted to do right.

MERCHANTS M'KINLEYED.

A New York Importing House Closed by the Rapacious Enactment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—As a result of the withering effects of the McKinley bill a large dress goods importing and commission house in the city with a salary list of $30,000 has been obliged to close its doors and discharge its employes. The house is that of W. F. Gilbers & Co. of Paris and this city. The firm was an old one and its credit has been excellent. From the 1st of May to the 1st of October the sales had amounted to $300,000. The goods had been sold to various large dry goods houses all over the country. The leading articles dealt in were cashmeres, serges, plaids, challies, silk henriettas and other goods used in the manufacture and ornamentation of woman's apparel. According to the *Dry Goods Chronicle* there are at present no manufactories in the United States able to compete with those abroad in the production of textile goods such as were sold by Gilbert & Co.

For base burners use Pittsburg crushed coke. Davoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 709 Pine street.

Allotment of Indian Lands.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 1.—The United States survey of the lands of the Iowa Indians on the border of Nebraska and Kansas, near the Missouri River, is about completed and the allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty will be made very soon. The allotment of the Sac and Fox lands in the same locality has already been made and the Indians are in possession. The surplus lands of these tribes will be sold to actual settlers and the proceeds deposited with the Government Treasury for the benefit of the Indians.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE BASE BALL WORLD STILL IN A FOG OF DOUBT.

Matters of Moment From the Prize Ring—Contests by Amateur Athletics—College Foot-Ball Forecasts—The Bowling Revival—Bicycle News—Local Trials of Skill—General Sporting Events.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The base ball situation remains unchanged, and no developments are expected until next week, when each of the leagues will meet to discuss its affairs. The Players' League meeting has been called at Cincinnati Nov. 11, and the National League's will be held in this city Nov. 12. Possibly the Players' League will change its meeting place to New York, although there are as yet no indications that any change will be made. Apparently the consolidation idea is pretty sure to go through, but the leaders have no doubt changed their plans considerably and now intend to effect a settlement that will be satisfactory to nearly everybody. So far as can be learned, the programme is: The clubs that can consolidate will meet and hear the reports from cities where no progress has been made. The allied clubs will then suggest a plan for peace in the places where there are conflicting clubs. Whichever club accepts the basis suggested will be the one to remain in the major league. Such a settlement, if made in good faith, would be fair, and the only sufferers would be the obstinate clubs.

John Addison admits that it was the capitalists who insisted upon the players being represented on the Players' League Conference Committee. His "full hand" at the recent meeting will go down to history.

The series between the Brooklyns and Louisvilles was interrupted last week in a rather unsatisfactory manner by the cold weather, which made the games anything but attractive. The forbidding condition of the air kept down what little interest still remained at the end of an unprofitable season, and as the risk of an accident was enhanced, the owners of the two clubs wisely decided to postpone the games until spring, when it is hoped that interest will be sufficiently revived to make the playing worth while. The clubs have each won three games and they will therefore start in on an even basis. But will the same teams be placed in the field again next spring?

An attractive programme has been arranged for the Bridegrooms' benefit entertainment to be held at the Brooklyn Grand-opera House this evening.

One of the important events at the coming annual meeting of the Players' League will be the radical revision of the Constitution of that organization. The players have long since conceded the wisdom of such a move. They realize that the co-operative system is unfair, to say the least, and cannot be made to work satisfactorily. The contemplated changes will relieve them of responsibility in the management of the clubs, and place it in the hands of the capitalists.

Last Game of the Season.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The last base ball game of the season hereabouts was played to-day at Washington Park for the benefit of Secretary C. H. Ebbets. The Bridegrooms, with Fricken and Bushong as a battery, were defeated by a picked team with Caruthers and Shriver in the points, by 11 runs to 10. Before the game Donovan was presented with a gold-headed cane and Lovett with a locket. To-morrow evening the testimonial benefit to the Bridegrooms is to take place at the Grand Opera-house, Brooklyn.

The Browns Next Season.

President Von der Ahe has began work on the Browns for next season. Yesterday he gave out that he had signed the following well-known players of last year's team: McCarthy, Munyan, Stivetts, Neal, Miller and Duffee. In addition he says that Fuller intended his intention of playing here next year, and will be seen at his old stamping-ground. The above knocks out the story from New York which announced that McCarthy, Fuller and Stivetts would be playing with Ewing and Keefe's Brotherhood team in the metropolis next season. It is probable, however, that there had been some sort of an agreement between Keefe and these players, and as the Brotherhood is in a very uncertain state the men decided to remain in St. Louis. McCarthy and Munyan have asked Comiskey's advice in the matter, for the Chicago Captain telegraphed him to sign where he could do best. There is even a story afloat that Comiskey himself and Charley King will be again found in the ranks of the St. Louis team next season.

The Orioles' Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—There has been a reorganization of the Baltimore Base Ball Club. Herman Vonderhorst and Wm. Belt have been admitted as stockholders. The club is now incorporated as the Baltimore Base Ball & Exhibition Co. The stockholders held a meeting to-day and elected Henry R. Vonderhorst, who owns the bulk of the stock, President; Wm. Barnie, Manager; John W. Waltz, Vice President and Assistant Manager, and Herman Vonderhorst, Secretary and Treasurer. This dispenses with the services of Billy Hiss, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the club since its organization. Billy took a grand deal of pride in his position and feels his dismissal keenly, though he tries to look nonchalant.

The League Race.

The fifth week of the St. Louis Cocked Hat League race has closed. All clubs have had meetings with each other, and the champions for so many seasons, the Grands, are again at the top of the heap. The idea seemed to prevail that the Grands could only bowl on their gymnasiums, but, strange to say, whenever they bowled on other alleys they have won all the games and lost no points. The attendance at the games is on the increase. Below is the standing of the clubs:

Names.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Grands	25	23	2
Crescents	25	16	9
St. Louis	25	14	11
Pastimes	25	11	14
Office Men	25	6	19
Banks	25	5	20

HOME CRESCENTS DEFEATED.

The match between the Home Crescents and the Grand Stars, all members of the Grand cocked-hat team, took place at the Home Crescent alleys, Twenty-second street and St. Louis avenue, Oct. 29, resulted in the Stars winning five straight points, but all five games were won by a very small margin. This was the first of the six matches arranged. The next match will take place on the Grand alleys on the 5th inst. The members of the Home Crescents Club took great interest in this match, as it was the first of the kind played by its members. The St. Louis League rules were adopted to play this match by. The following was the score of the first game:

THE GRAND STARS.

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Ave.
Pryor	30	33	38	31	32—	164	32 4-5
L. Mehagan	46	37	36	38	40—	197	39 2-5
Hornberg	22	25	28	44	27—	157	30 1-5
McCaffery	32	35	30	32	26—	155	31
Seidringhaus	34	46	29	31	35—	175	35
C. Mehagan	40	35	32	49	36—	192	38 2-5
Totals	204	221	188	225	196—	1,034	

HOME CRESCENTS—AT HOME.

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Ave.
Kuh	31	28	29	38	28—	154	30 4-5
W. Vogelsang	35	32	36	29	18—	150	30
Jacobs	50	43	27	35	34—	189	37 4-5
Fuslaher	39	28	24	34	23—	148	27 3-5
Stubenhlaer	16	30	29	32	32—	139	27 4-5
Schmidt	31	52	31	27	34—	175	35
Totals	208	213	176	195	169	955	

Base Ball's Hot Rival.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Orange Athletic Club defeated the New York Athletic Club today at football. Score, 6 to 0.

Princeton's Work Improving.

PRINCETON, N. J. Nov. 1.—There has been a very noticable improvement in the play of the Princeton eleven, dating from the game of a week ago with Lehigh. The Princeton supporters, who have watched the practice from day to day, are in high feather over the marked change for the better, attributing it to rapid improvement in the individual members of the team. The fact of the matter is, however, that not until the past week or two has Capt. Poe begun among the foot-ball men anything like fine tactics in play. Up to recently the men have been drilled day after day in the simple, prosaic elements of the game. This was rendered especially necessary this year, as there are but four old and experienced men in the college. The new material, for the most part light and green, would have made a sorry spectacle on the foot-ball field engaging in some of the fine tricks, and probably weak in the essentials of the game. There has been some very expensive muffing this season by the backs, but the men are getting so that they hold the ball pretty handily. Less timidity is shewn in falling on the ground and the interference, though nothing like that seen on the field last season, is fairly good, there being less of the ruggedness and hit or miss in warding off, such as was seen but little more than a week ago. Indeed, the amount of work Capt. Poe is getting out of the team, considering the many reverses that have occurred, is something surprising. Black, one of the old men, who has had the experience of two seasons' work on the 'Varsity eleven, was looked upon as a man who would do much for Princeton in the Yale game. Since the Lafayette game he has not been out of his bed. His left leg is as stiff as a goal post and it is a matter of some doubt if it shall become sufficiently limbered up to enable him to ever see the Thanksgiving game. It is difficult, however, to make the proper time allowances for the cure of cases of fluid in the knee joint, and it may happen that Black can get out on the field again before the season is over. This is the first time that Black has been seriously hurt during the long time he has played the game. There is no man in Princeton Capt. Poe could so ill afford to lose from the team. Hood, '92, is playing left tackle in the absence of Black. He plays a steady up-hill game, but his work is not of the kind that electrifies the spectators with sudden enthusiasm.

Lewis has gone from guard to right tackle, the position held by Gallway. Gallway is a hard worker but is light for his position and entirely too excitable. Warren, '93, who made the first touch down in the Thanksgiving game last year, is practicing with the eleven again, but is not in his old form. The nomadic Pringle Jones is still at large out West. His presence is very much desired in Princeton to-day.

Yale's Foot-Ball Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—The Yale Foot-Ball team has at this writing three weeks' full practice before the big contests with Harvard and Princeton. The warriors from Cambridge they will meet in Hampden Park, Springfield, three weeks from to-day. On the following Thursday occurs the last college championship game of the year between Yale and Princeton in Brooklyn. It is expected that Capt. Rhodes, with the assistance of Walter, Camp and other old Yale players, will get much good work out of the team before those anxiously awaited contests. Yale is booked to play its first championship game with the present Wesleyan team at the Yale field to-day. A marked improvement is expected over the last exhibition game with the Middletown College boys.

The 1st of November always marks a turning point in the foot-ball season. The players then settle down to work in good earnest and the days remaining before the big championship games are counted. It is well that this is so, for Capt. Rhodes realizes that the men must do much better work to play a winning game with either the wearers of the crimson or of the orange and black. It looks now as though McClung will be laid off for good, and Williams substituted at half back. Bliss is a sure man. McClung is a well-built player and a good kicker, but a poor runner. Williams' speed and long punts, on the other hand, make him a very desirable half. He is a tower of strength back of the line, and his long runs around the end are features of Yale's play just at present. Crosby is now playing at right end and Bayne at left end. The improvement in the playing of Wallis is the most marked of that of any man now playing on the Yale team. He is a sure selection for left tackle. Heffelfinger, the big right guard, has not been able to play for over a week, because of injuries received in the game with the Orange Athletic Club, but it is expected that he will be ready to do battle against Harvard and Princeton.

Foot Ball.

The foot ball championship season will be inaugurated at Sportsman's Park this afternoon with a game between the Hibernian and M. A. A. C. teams of the Foot Ball League. Play will be called at 3 o'clock with the men as follows:

HIBERNIANS.		M. A. A. C.
Martin, Hartnett, Buckley, Keating, O'Keeffe, Mills,	Forwards.	Pollack, Weincke, Winsby, R. J. Leacock, Hitchings, Dagilish,
Meehan, Church,	Half Backs.	F. H. Leacock, Markham,
F. Kane, S. Kane,	Backs.	Kastner, Irish.
J. Maguire,	Goal.	Fulford.

SHAMROCKS AND BLUE BELLS.

The Shamrocks and Blue Bells will play their first championship game this afternoon at Broadway Park, East St. Louis. In connection with the game a Wild West show will be on hand to entertain those present. The first performance will commence at 2 p. m. and last until 3 p. m., when the foot ball game will be started. At 4 p. m. the performance will be resumed, and last until 5 p. m. The following are the players and their positions:

Cahill	Goal	Cross
Noonan, Magher	Backs.	Duff, Brough
Stack, Dwyer	Half-Backs.	Robertson, Hunter
Killeen, Wynne, C. Dennehy, J. Dennehy, Geraghty, Delehanty	Forwards.	Mayberry, Fitzsimons, Graham, Petrie, Painter, Stewart

BOWLING.

The Grands Still Winning in the Cocked Hat League—Notes of the Alleys.

The first league match of last week was played at Siegs' alley last Monday between the Pastimes and the Grands and this time the champions had a narrow escape in every game, but nevertheless, won all five points at stake. H. Camp did the good work for the Grands. The result was a surprise to both clubs. The Grands expected to gain the majority of points, but did not expect the five straight away from home. The Grand team is forging ahead at every stride and up to this they have won twenty-three and lost but two points.

PASTIMES AT HOME.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Av.
Cobb	38	54	47	34	44	217	43 2-5
James	41	32	34	55	37	199	39 4-5
Adams	31	40	44	36	40	191	38 1-5
Williams	33	34	38	36	51	192	38 2-5
Hartlett	37	26	33	37	41	174	34 4-5
Deffess	41	28	25	39	37	170	34
Total	221	214	221	237	250	1143	

GRAND COCKED HAT CLUB.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Frank	37	26	43	27	40	173	34 3-5
Capt. Schaaf	41	42	25	39	36	183	36 3-5
Camp	51	37	51	47	61	247	49 2-5
Bleelock	32	35	34	44	45	190	38
Brown	36	48	32	55	36	205	41
Metcalf	37	61	30	31	45	213	42 3-5
Total	237	244	224	243	263	1,211	

The second match of the week was between the Bank of Commerce team and the Crescents, and was played in the alleys of the former. It was won by the Crescents, who got four of the five points played for.

BANKS AT HOME.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Wrieden	37	36	34	21	30—	158	31 3-5
Peterson	30	46	41	41	37—	195	39
Cowen	32	30	27	34	40—	163	32 3-5
Ray	28	51	32	25	46—	182	27
Edmonds	42	33	41	35	39—	191	38
Lewis	55	50	44	35	38—	221	44 1-5
Total	224	246	220	191	232	1,111	

CRESCENTS.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Bengel	36	38	44	48	41—	206	41 1-5
Probst	43	43	47	34	35—	202	40 3-5
Ives	32	37	27	33	34—	163	32 3-5
Holly	52	45	41	43	46—	233	46 3-5
Cassell	48	54	46	46	44—	238	47 3-5
Winter	34	46	38	43	29—	190	38
Total	250	263	243	247	229	1,232	

The next league matches take place:
Nov. 3—Grands vs. St. Louis.
Nov. 4—Banks vs. Pastimes.
Nov. 5—Office Men vs. Crescents.

The St. Louis Club defeated the Office Men's team in the third match of the week, played last Wednesday night in the Grand alleys. The Office Men secured but one of the five points.

ST. LOUIS—AT HOME.

						Totals.	Ave.
Kamps	35	29	32	54	30—	180	36
Gillispie	34	37	43	51	36—	201	40 1-5
Stone	35	35	35	48	40—	193	38 3-5
Clark	37	34	37	41	53—	202	40 2-5
Bricht	33	46	30	47	54—	210	42
Knight	50	43	37	49	68—	247	49 2-5
Schaburg	224	224	214	290	281—	1,233	

OFFICE MEN.

Leonard	46	52	44	37	22—	201	40 1-5
Zill	49	41	44	38	43—	215	43
Farrish	30	43	50	43	46—	212	42 2-5
Grimly	23	28	48	28	43—	164	32 4-5
Taylor	35	28	31	28	31—	153	30 3-5
Compton	24	25	30	41	30—	150	30
Totals	207	212	247	215	214—	1,095	

Metcalf and Brown referees.

THE CRESCENT SCORES.

The appended scores were made at the Crescent alleys by the Crescent Cocked Hat Club at their weekly meet:

	Total.	Average.
Branch	153	35 3-5
Stevens	166	33 1-5
Wagner	167	33 2-5
Stussel	177	35 2-5
Holly	181	36 1-5
Sinclair	130	26
Ives	175	35
Hartman	140	28
Froebel	186	37 1-5

BOWLING NOTES.

A. Froebel, Jr., made the top score at cocked hat at the Crescent alleys during the week.

Bowling with the left hand is becoming quite popular. Don Rogers is making quite a success at this style of bowling.

The Bowling Revival.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A suggestion offered by a prominent lawyer during the past week is worthy of consideration and might be adopted with profit by all managers of bowling alleys. It is to number the spots uniformly, from one to ten, beginning with the head pin and continuing from left to right—this is for the guidance of the pin-boys when the pins are not properly spotted, and by simply indicating the number of the spot or spots the player can call the boy's attention directly to the misplaced pin or pins.

The highest score made by a lady last year was 185. An experiment was recently tried at Hamburg, Germany, in preparing a bowling alley with fine concrete instead of wood. The hardest and best of material was used, but despite all care the alley was found to be practically worthless. The principal fault was found in the roughness of the surface, which injured the balls to such an extent that they were practically useless after a brief trial. Bowlers on the other side stick to the old style balls without the hole, and naturally throw them down harder than is the case here. It is not likely that the Hamburg experiment will be tried in this country as long as the stock of maple holds out. With average care a good maple alley should last at least six to eight years. It is a well-known fact that expert bowlers pay little attention to the number of strikes and spares they make in a game or during the season. They keep the total of pins in mind and that's all they care for.

Cricket Game.

There will be a game of cricket played by the St. Louis Cricket Club on the grounds west of the Fair Grounds stables this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THE WHEEL.

Success of the Pike County Tour—The Silent Steed in Washington—Cycling Chat.

It was a merry crowd of cyclists that gathered at the Union Depot last Saturday to participate in the Pike County tour. Thirty-two wheels were counted in the baggage car and the clubs were about evenly represented, the unattached wheelmen numbering a dozen. Chairman Wolzendorf had his hands full for a time in getting all aboard and it is owing to his good management that none were left. The scene inside of the car was a lively one, and songs and speeches made the time pass very quickly. Louisiana was reached at midnight, and the whole party, knowing a big day's ride was ahead of them, were soon in the arms of Morpheus. The morning train brought down a large number of riders from adjacent towns, and a careful count showed fifty-six wheelmen to be present, of which thirty-two were from St. Louis, seven from Hannibal, three from Roodhouse, three from Jerseyville, seven from Quincy, one from Warsaw and three from Kahokia. The start for Bowling Green was made at 8:15 a. m. from the Palmer House, Louisiana, the wheelmen riding two abreast, preceded by H. G. Wolzendorf as pace-maker. The line was kept intact the entire twelve miles and was viewed by hundreds of spectators. To the great suprise of all the roads were not found in their usual fine condition, they being loose and sandy on account of the long drought. Bowling Green was reached, however, on schedule time, and here the party was met by a delegation of cyclists headed by J. W. Edwards, who escorted them into the town. After resting a short while and partaking of some light refreshments, the wheels were remounted and headed for McCormick's fancy stock farm, where an interesting half-hour was spent in inspecting the magnificent specimens of horseflesh. Then the return journey to Louisiana for dinner began, and at Bowling Green the Hannibal boys joined the crowd. A stiff north wind was blowing and made riding against it anything but pleasant, and in some cases brought riders to a standstill. The ride back must go on record as one of the hardest twelve hours' rides that most of the party ever experienced, and it required careful handling to keep the party together. After dinner the wind increased in violence, and on this account as well as the soft condition of the roads, most of the riders abandoned the trip to Clarksville. A. L. Jordan and L. M. Wainwright were the only ones to push through, and they reported having had a tough time of it. About twenty-five men started to ride to the Dover toll gate, but a few miles out of town the road was found to be covered with fresh gravel, which caused them to turn back. By far the larger crowd enjoyed themselves by climbing to Pinnacle, taking short turns around the city and visiting room 29, where the commissary was established. After supper a smoker was announced, and as each man entered he was handed a pipe and tobacco and told to enjoy himself. Dancing, trick and fancy riding, music and declamations made the evening pass off very pleasantly. The whole party returned to the city on the Denver morning express, and in spite of the drawbacks the tour was voted a big success. With the exception of a tire coming off and a broken pedal pin, not a single accident happened, and the tour has given a decided impetus to cycling at Louisiana.

Cycling in Washington.

Washington, says a Buffalo writer, has been called the Mecca of American wheelmen, and everybody in the Capital rides the silent steed, from legislators and department heads down to the colored clam-diggers and poor whites. Pennsylvania avenue is a constant whizzing procession of wheels and mostly of the safety type. At dusk the boys turn out in great force, and from Capitol Hill to the Potomac it seemed verily a world of wheels. Washington's fair sex, too, are attached to the sport, and many a lady clerk in the various departments saves car fare by her "bike." Some good roads are found leading to picturesque spots in the country. A particular favorite is the run up the line of the old canal to a beautiful spot called Cabin John. Another nice trip that should be taken is the smooth run to the Arlington National Cemetery, over the long bridge into "Old Virginny." The roads are made of a red gravel that is smooth and hard, and takes the tire with a gentle yielding that is foreign to asphalt. You pass Fort Meyer, climb a rather steep hill and descend a gentle grade into the old home of the Lees, now consecrated as a last resting place of the soldier dead. Arlington, Mt. Vernon and Soldiers' Home are the most charming spots near the city, and all are easily reached. Club life among Washington wheelmen is a feature of the pastime and the city boasts several elaborate club-houses. It is estimated that there are nearly six thousand riders in the city who own wheels and ride them regularly.

Bicycle Racing Circuit Formed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Chief Consul Bull, looking to the future of the League and believing that racing must become one of its salient features, has outlined a plan creating a bicycle racing circuit, embracing this State alone, to take effect May 30, 1891.

The racing days will extend through the months of June, July, August and September. The State Division Racing Board is, according to the plan, to have entire charge. The State championships would be decided at these meets, and special prizes offered to the rider making the fastest actual time either in handicap or scratch events, to the rider winning the largest number of races, also to league clubs whose members secure the most points. It has been demonstrated by the attendance at the meets this season that the public have become interested and that they have a better knowledge of the pastime by the quickness they display in detecting fraud. There is plenty of latent talent waiting to be brought out and encouragement alone will do it.

Cycling Chat.

Safeties predominated in the Pike County tour.

The pneumatic-tired ordinary has made its appearance in London.

R. Cornwall had the misfortune to lose the tire off his front wheel, and was disconsolate in consequence.

Richmond, Ind., is said to have two large clubs and only one league member. A hustler is needed there.

P. L. Oule entertained the boys at Louisiana with a number of violin selections, which were well received.

W. W. Taxis attracted much attention in Philadelphia lately by riding round the city on a cushion-tired ordinary.

Princeton athletes are becoming interested in the wheel and cycling races are likely to become a fixture in the college sports.

In the absence of M. L. Johnson, Ed Grath and Will Daughaday did the fancy riding at last week's smoker and gave a good exhibition.

The twelve-hour ordinary English record has been raised eight and one-half miles, J. F. Walsh having ridden 164 miles in that time on October 9.

When the Quincy wheelmen were told of a rumor that they would have nothing to do with the Pike County tour, they became very indignant and promise to make it warm for the offender who started it.

Rain has been decidedly scarce in the vicinity of San Francisco of late, and the roads are therefore so dusty that riding is attended with considerable discomforts, causing the postponement of various tours.

Runs to-day: Missouri Bicycle Club to Ballwin under command of Lieut. Grath. The Manchester road is reported in fine condition, and a good dinner has been provided for. Start at 8 a. m. sharp.

The first run of a bicycle club in this country was made on March 9, 1878, by the Boston Bicycle Club, and it attracted a great crowd as well as newspaper comment. The organization still exists in a social way.

Bob Laing is getting quite a reputation as a tow-boy. Only last Sunday he towed F. B. Richmond, whose wheel had become disabled, into Louisiana and as a reward the latter settled the hotel bill for two.

The first entertainment of the winter series will be given at the Missouri Bicycle Club, Thursday, Nov. 6. It will be a lantern-slide exhibition to be followed by dancing. The invitations for this event are very unique.

Ernest C. Rowe, the transcontinental tourist, reached San Francisco on Tuesday, Oct. 21. He left New Haven, Conn., Aug. 14, and, with the exception of 700 miles through a rough county, rode the entire distance awheel.

A very enjoyable sociable was given at the Cycling Club last Friday in which some fifty ladies and gentlemen participated. Dancing was the chief amusement and a fine supper was served by the club's steward shortly before midnight.

Last night an informal reception was tendered the new members of the Missouri Bicycle Club at their pretty club-house on Cardinal avenue. A large crowd was present, and the billiard and card rooms were heavily patronized. Nearly a dozen new members will be admitted at Tuesday's meeting.

On Oct. 11 W. V. Burns of the Leicester C. C., reduced the Irish fifty-mile record from 3h. 5m. 24s. to 2h. 59m. 34 1-5s. Burns' mount was a light pneumatic safety, and the trial was made over a hilly course in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Twenty miles were covered in 1h. 6m. 30s.

A very important meeting will be held at the Missouris' club house next Tuesday and all members who have the best interests of the club at heart should not fail to be present. Notice has been given of some slight changes in the by-laws.

The Polytechnic Cycle Club's (England) handicap road race, decided on Oct. 11, brought out Leitch, Parsons and Edwards, who made some remarkably fast time. The course was twenty miles—ten miles straight away and return. The fastest times were: Leitch, 60m. 30s.; Parsons, 60m. 20 1-5s.; Edwards, 60m. 20 2-5s. All these riders were mounted on pneumatic safeties.

On Thanksgiving Day a grand complimentary dinner will be tendered the cyclists of St. Louis by Landlord Busch of the Ballwin Hotel. Both clubs will call runs to this point on that date, and the crowd promises to be the largest one that have yet assembled at Ballwin in the history of local cycling. All participants must register immediately on arrival.

With the opening of next season will begin the reign of the pneumatic-tire in this country. Its record on the racing tracks during the past season has already demonstrated that additional speed can be obtained by its use, and there is no question as to the extra comfort to be found by using it for road riding. With the possibility of procuring these new machines at $160, and perhaps less, their growing popularity is insured, and the local dealers have already placed their orders so that they may be prepared to meet the expected demand, says the Providence *Journal*. Cushion-tired machines have also been ordered, but they will probably not be as popular, for although slightly cheaper than the pneumatic, they do not possess the advantages of speed and comfort to a relative extent. There are at present but two pneumatic tires and one cushion in the city, so their superiority over the ordinary tire is not generally known from experience. Those who have been fortunate enough to beg, borrow or steal one for an hour or two, declare that the ordinary tire compares with the new inventions as well as the jolting riding of a box-car compares with the motion of a Pullman gilt edge, vestibule train. With the advent of these new tires will disappear the difficulties of winter riding, and the wheeling season will know no limit within the twelve months.

Among the Prize Fighters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The glove contest between Ed. Smith of Denver and George Godfrey of Boston, which takes place at the Puritan Athletic Club a week from Tuesday, should be one of the most interesting bouts seen in this part of the country for months. Godfrey's friends and admirers expect that he will take first money and he is at present the favorite, but when Bat Masterson and the other Denver sporting men arrive here with big bundles of money to bet on Smith, as they promise to do, Godfrey's price will drop back a peg or two. The new Puritan Club-house will seat 5,500 persons, and all of its contests will be conducted after the style of the California Athletic Club. Smith will have about 10 pounds the better of the weight, for Godfrey will step into the ring strong and well at 170 pounds. They are both training hard for the go.

Three athletic clubs have offered $2,500 for a contest between Dixon and McCarthy—the Puritan, the Gladstone and the Twin City Clubs. Cal signed articles to box at the Puritan Club in December, but O'Rourke thinks that his ward should have a good rest before beginning to train for another contest. It is not likely that these youngsters will meet in Providence. McCarthy is willing to box there, but it is hardly probably that Dixon will take chances there again. It is said on excellent authority that one of the members of the Gladstone Club guaranteed Murphy's admirers that the best Dixon could get would be a draw. Murphy kept looking around continually during the bout as though expecting assistance from his friends, and in the thirty-eighth round, when the white lad was all but knocked out, one of his allies held up a bottle and seemed to be waiting for an opportunity to use it on Dixon. A stool was shoved through the ropes early in the fight, and Dixon very sensibly kept away from Murphy's corner after this warlik demonstration. John Kelly, who sat just behind Dixon's corner, saw one of Murphy's friends trying to "doctor" the colored lad's water bottle. There certainly was an understanding between the Murphy faction and one of the club members to have Murphy win in any event. The plan did not work, fortunately.

Jack McAuliffe will sail for England in a few weeks with Phil Dwyer, the millionaire turfman. Jem Carney, Jack's old rival, is out with a challenge to fight him for $10,000 a side in France, each man to be allowed ten friends. This would be an excellent arrangement for the Englishman, for McAuliffe would have as much chance to win as Hickory Jim would have of beating Salvator. Slavin fared pretty badly when he fought Jem Smith, but the light-weight champion would not be let off so easily if Carney's heelers got a chance at him. In the Pelican Club Jack would get a fair show, but it is not probable that the Pelicans will offer a purse for McAuliffe and Carney, as the latter is not allowed inside the doors of that institution and is generally despised by the members. Jack will box Dyer if he returns.

In Barney Hubbard, Tom O'Rourke thinks he has a world beater at 122 pounds. Jimmy Lynch is looked upon as the champion at that weight, and a match may be arranged between them. Jimmy Larkins will meet the winner for $1,000 a side.

Patsey Kerrigan is looking about for a match. The Puritan Club will give a purse of $500 for a contest between the Bostonian and Andy Bowen. The New Orleans man would have a good chance with Kerrigan.

There are no new developments in the proposed Dempsey-Fitzsimmons match. Dempsey is still in Portland. A recent letter from him stated that he was anxious to go ahead with the match. Fitzsimmons evidently is in no hurry to sign articles, for he is giving exhibitions with Jimmy Carroll in the South.

Tom Earley, who is directing the affairs of the Ajax Athletic Club of Boston, says that his club will pony up a liberal purse for a go between Paddy Gorman, the Australian middle weight, and Jack McGee.

The Pastime Gymnasium.

St. Louis seems at last destined to take its proper standing among the cities of the United States in the matter of athletics and gymnastics. In these matters it has been far behind other places of its size. New York has a number of very large athletic organizations. The New York Athletic Club has a membership of 2,500, their limit, and has 500 applicants on its waiting list. This organization has $400,000 invested in gymnasium, club-house and other property for the use of its members. The Manhattan Athletic Club, with a membership of only 700, has $450,000 worth of property—club-house, gymnasium, etc. The Berkley Association of the same city has a membership of 600 and has $410,000 invested in property. Then there is the Staten Island, New Jersey, Jersey City, Orange Crescent of Brooklyn and other clubs in the vicinity having memberships of from 500 to 1,000 each, and each owning from $45,000 to $100,000 worth of property. Boston, a city not as large as St. Louis, has one organization—the Boston Athletic Association—which alone owns $400,000 worth of property. Their club house and gymnasium is probably the finest in the country. This association's membership limit is 1,800, and not only are the books full, but there are 500 applicants on the waiting list. San Francisco, which is far below St. Louis in size, has one of the finest gymnasiums and club houses in America. It is owned by the Olympic Athletic Club, and represents an investment of $250,000. The club's membership is 1,500. The Schuylkill Navy Club of Philadelphia has its membership limit of 1,300 full and 200 people on the waiting list. It owns property to the value of $150,000. The Columbia Club of Washington, D. C., has a membership of 500 and owns $120,000 worth of property, and the Buffalo Club has a membership of 550 and has $100,000 worth of property. The Detroit and Louisville Clubs have memberships of 700 each, and each owns $50,000 worth of property.

Yet until recently St. Louis has been struggling along with one miserable old dingy gymnasium, and even that was not supported. John C. Meyers has now, however, started a down-town gymnasium in the Fagin building, which he has fitted up with the most modern apparatus. He also keeps the place in the most excellent condition and its success seems assured. In the West End there is in course of erection for the Pastime Gymnastic Association one of the finest gymnasiums and club houses in the United States. It is being erected on the corner of Vandeventer avenue and Morgan street, and the foundation is already completed and the brick work in progress. The lot on which it is to stand is valued at $10,000 and the building is to cost $54,000. It is expected to have it completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st of April. Mr. E. F. Hobart, the well-known capitalist, is President of the association, and Messrs. John T. Davis, Daniel Catlin, George D. Capen, A. F. Shapleigh, R. C. Kerens, Charles Parsons and other wealthy citizens are among the principal stockholders. At a meeting of the association, held Wednesday night at the Mercantile Club, reports were made showing that more than half the necessary money was already raised, so that the financial success of the enterprise is assured. A share of stock of $100 entitles the holder not only to his proportionate interest in the property, but also to ten years' free use of the gymnasium. The stock is also transferable. Ed F. Wickham, who has his office in the Houser Building, is in charge of receiving subscriptions to the stock and reports that subscriptions are coming in very encouraging. The gymnasium will have reading, billiard and reception rooms and all the features of a regular club-house except the restaurant. There will also be a bowling alley for ladies and gentlemen. A better location could scarcely have been selected. Of course a gymnasium in the West End is inconvenient to those who live down town, but there are enough residents of the West End to make this enterprise a success. To those people who live in the West End a more convenient place could have scarcely been secured. The new Vandeventer electric and Locust street cable lines pass just alongside the site, and it is also convenient to the Olive street cable and Washington avenue electric line. As most people take their exercise on their way home to eat or at night the gymnasium will be more convenient to West End residents than if it was located further down town. Besides it is located right in the center of the resident district of the city which is being built up most rapidly. The gymnasium is being erected by a separate association from the Pastime Athletic Club, but when it is completed the members of the latter organization will join as a body. With a well-equipped gymnasium down town and a magnificent gymnasium and club-house in the West End St. Louis will not be behind other cities in the matter of physical culture. There are gymnasiums connected with the Y. M. C. A. and Missouri Bicycle clubs, so that the city will be pretty well provided.

Columbia Athletic Union.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The fall meeting of the Columbia Athletic Union was held here today. A strong wind blew in the faces of the contestants, making fast time impossible. N. S. Deming, F. & S., won the 100-yards dash in 10¾s. Herbert Mapes won the 100-yards hurdle in 14 1-5s. F. E. Whitney, won the one-mile run in 4:44 3-5. R. G. Landon won the 440-yards dash in 57 4-5s. W. F. Smith won the 220-yard dash in 24 4-5s.

Pistol Practice.

The contest for the medal at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club was close and exciting. Out of a possible 100 the following score was made on the standard target reduced to 15½ yards:

A. McBess	99
W. Bauer	97
G. W. Alexander	97
M. Summerfield	96
M. C. Billmeyer	97
G. F. Best	95
C. Bauer	95
J. S. Bengel	95

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Kit

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 25 TO 28.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1890.

THE GHOST DANCE.

Weird Preparations of the Sioux Indians for the Indian Messiah.

All the Braves in a Ferment Over the Expected Coming of the Red Savior.

A Dangerous Excitement Among the Aborigines of Dakotah—The Wonderful Millennium Promised for Indians—The Wrongs Done the Red Men by Government Agents Depicted in Glowing Colors by Apostles of the New Messiah—Causes That Make the Present Promises Particularly Welcome.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PINE RIDGE INDIAN AGENCY, S. D., Oct. 25.—The weird ghost dance with which the Sioux and Shoshones are now celebrating what they believe to be the approach of the Indian millennium has never been described, for the reason, probably that it has never been witnessed by a white man. And in the present state of feeling among the powerful bands encamped here and at Rosebud, as well as further to the West and North, in Colorado and Montana, it is doubtful if any white man known to have seen a ghost dance would live to write or talk much about it.

The Big Chief and Agent.

For the very motive of the ghost dance is the resurrection of all the braves who have gone to the Great Spirit since the white man first set foot on American soil and the extermination of the whites. And the power to work out this tremendous consummation is to come from the wonderful Messiah, the Red Savior, reported months ago to have come down from the happy hunting grounds and lighted on the top of a mountain peak in Southeastern Montana in the wild country on the borders of the National Park.

That much alarm is felt by the white men hereabouts who understand the matter is shown by the gravity with which the situation is discussed. The Indians, instead of attending to their farms and stock and schools, living in their cabins and tepees, and pursuing their customary rounds of loafing and visits to the agency buildings, act as though under a spell. The Indian agents themselves, who are in the main careful and experienced men out here, look serious when asked their views of the situation.

Ex-Agent Charles P. Jordan, now licensed trader at Rosebud, looked troubled when asked the attitude of the Ogalalla Sioux, into which band he married, and in which he holds the rank of "White Chief." He said the Indians were his brothers and so were the whites, and he hoped for peace. But he did not quiet the fears of my informant, who succeeded last evening in getting a glimpse of a ghost dance in progress at the big camp, several miles from this agency, where the most fanatical apostles of the new Messiah are said to have made their appearance.

THE GHOST DANCE

seems to be intended as a solemn notification to the Indian dead that they are now needed on earth to help the remnant of their people exterminate the whites and seize their own again. It is also a ceremonial welcome in anticipation of the returning braves, and is at the same time a dirge. Whether the white men, who are all to die when the Messiah makes his appearance, are mourned in advance in the dirge movement of the chant which is part of the ghost dance, seems hard to surmise. But the wild strains, which my informant's half-breed instructor in the ghostly mysteries said foretold the red men's final triumph, were, according to his description, certainly ferocious enough to satisfy the wildest sensation lover.

The camp this friendly half-breed led his white companion to spy upon is in a hollow surrounded by low bare hills. From summit to summit across the valley would perhaps be a mile. The wagons of the braves—many of them as farmers and freighters now have their horses and wagons—are corralled in the center of the valley. A fringe of tents skirts the borders of the camp, and a score or so of painted tepees are the lodging places of the irreconcilable old squaws and bucks, who have never given in to "progressive" notions, gone to wearing shirts or working like white people. The cows, bulls and cows, pigs and chickens issued to these Indians by the Government for breeding purposes—for in the eye of the law most of them are farmers—have been driven into the valley also, and are lariated or cooped on the outskirts of the camp, where they are being killed and eaten at a rapid rate.

The atmosphere was damp and moist when, two nights ago, my half-breed friend set out for the camp. After an hour's laborious walk, and after crossing a marshy plain, the top of the hill on the west of the camp was reached about 9 o'clock. The lights of the camp fire, on which the evening meal had been cooked, were gradually allowed to die out and several old squaws could plainly be seen moving in and out among the darkening embers. About three hundred yards east of the foot of the hill on which the spies were seated in a clump of stunted evergreens was an open space of an acre in extent, towards which the squaws seemed now urging, now driving, the rest of the band. Around the outer rim of this open space fires were kindled of wood that seemed to have been smudged, as there was little or no flame, only

A DULL, RED GLOW

and a profuse pale-gray smoke, which, rising from all sides at once, formed a sort of canopy over the scene. Through this cloud by fits and starts the old squaws could be seen forming the warriors in rows around the eastern edge of the expanse, with the younger bucks and squaws in rows behind them. The warriors in the front rows were kneeling, the squaws behind them sitting and the younger bucks standing behind them.

Then the old squaws retired to the western edge of the open ground, where they were screened from observation by the brush and remained out of sight for about ten minutes.

During this time the picture was wild and impressive in an unusual degree. Seen by the smouldering light of the fires built in a long oval about forty feet in front of the line, the warriors, with their women and children behind them, knelt, or sat and stood in absolute silence. They were all waiting—just what for, the half-breed on the hill didn't know. When a fire would burn up too bright and illuminate too clearly the solemn groups near it a squaw would go and pull the faggots away from the coals and subdue the flames.

When the old squaws returned they joined hands and knelt down in the center of the open. They began chanting what sounded at first like a death song, but now and again swelled into savagely triumphant yells. The smoke only parted at intervals and while the chant was going on, but while the strange scene was shut from view the warriors advanced from the ranks and, joining hands in a larger circle around the old squaws, began the ghost dance. Their chant was less shrill than that started by the squaws and was not so plainly heard. A portion of it seemed lamentation for their dead; then came the invocation to the dead to arise and come help their brethren exterminate the white man.

The squaws had not been observed to leave the circle they had formed, but as the warriors' chant swelled into what the half-breed said was the invocation to the departed Sioux to come back to earth the old hags, one by one, stole like shadows under the linked arms of the braves, each with a burning stick in her shriveled hand, the light from which fell with grey ghastliness on her painted face. This light for the first time made visible to the watchers the faces of the braves themselves, and it was now seen that they were

IN FULL WAR PAINT.

The old women passed through the circle like a procession of spectors, each carrying a taper of grave-wax to light her unaccustomed feet over the rough surface of the valley. At all events that was what their wild performance looked like from the hilltop, and before the procession had more than half passed through the circle the smoke grew so thick and the clouds above the valley so dense that the half-breed spy declared the immediate necessity of a return to the agency. Enough had been seen of the ghost dance, which had at these two great agencies—Pine Ridge and Rosebud—are receiving scarcely anything at all, even under the reduced census apportionment, instead of the full rations they are entitled to.

All this time since July the Government supplies out here have been, of course, diminishing. There will soon be nothing at all on hand to feed to the Indians except scanty rations of beef. Suppose, as has been the case in the past, extra rations of beef were issued to take the place of the rations of flour, etc., for which there is now no material on hand. The result would be certain starvation, for then the beef also would give out.

It is useless to attempt to reason with starving Indians, especially when the mysterious apostles from Montana and Utah have succeeded in convincing hundreds of the Sioux that when the Messiah appears their struggle for their rights will at last be crowned with success, and the hated whites and lying Government agents will be punished as they deserve. Why should they and their children starve in a land of plenty?

Indeed, a man officially acquainted with the Sioux for twenty-five years said to me yesterday: "Broken treaties, delayed appropriations and religious frenzy have combined to make the Indians feel that the worst has come to the worst and that even if no Messiah came they might as well die fighting, with their wives and children around them, as see their dear ones pinched and starved by a Government that owes them a living and has abundant means to pay that debt were it so disposed. By the very failure to deliver them their supplies in July, when they were due, the Government has, as a last stroke of cruelty, deprived the Sioux of the opportunity to earn money by freighting these supplies. There was nothing to haul, so they have been deprived not only of their Government food, but of almost their only opportunity to make money enough to buy food elsewhere."

VOTE for the man for Congress who would rather do right than be Secretary—his name is John T. Field.

THE GREAT CAMP OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

The Increase in Tornadoes.

Lieut. John P. Finley of the Signal Service has just compiled a statement regarding the increase in tornadoes in America during the last seventeen years. While in 1870 there were only nine, the number has increased annually, the year 1886 being credited with 330. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease in the number, only forty-two having been recorded in 1889. So far 1890 has a clean record. The Lieutenant estimates that in 1889 over $30,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by these tornadoes and 200 lives lost.

Clean Nut Coal.

Choice Illinois nut coal; also Anthracite and smithing coals and coke.

BERRY & SCHMOE.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

P. T. BARNUM GIVES SOME RULES TO MAKE IT SO.

How to Live a Happy Life—Every Man the Carver of His Own Life—He Makes It What It Is—How to Live a Long and Happy Life—How Far a Sound Body Helps Us All.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

TO the question, "Is life worth living?" the answer of the wit, "That depends upon the liver," is pretty good and pretty bad. Each meaning of this neatly turned saying includes truths. By the "liver" one may mean the particular bodily organ so named, making it stand for the general physical condition. Undoubtedly a sound body does go far to make life worth living.

I have had, and for one of my age still have, a strong and vigorous body, and to this I give much credit for my life's happiness and success. It is a thing of the utmost importance to boys and girls who would be glad for their lives, to learn and obey the laws of breathing, eating, drinking, bathing, clothing and exercise. It is of vital importance, further, that they abhor alcoholic stimulants, tobacco and narcotics.

I cannot say, however, that a sound body is an absolute necessity if life is to be worth living. Many a man whom no army or navy doctor nor life insurance examiner would pass, has yet lived a life which all who knew him counted abundantly worth the living.

On the other hand, some people with very sound bodies have had dwarfed souls, and have been pugilists or sensualists or uncharitable and dishonest, so that no right-minded man reckoned their lives worth living.

A sound body is much—it is worth all it costs to build it; but a sound mind is more. So that the answer to the question does not all depend on the "liver," using the term to mean a sound body.

Using the word "liver" in the other sense as the person living, it is only true in part that he makes his own life.

No man makes his temperament nor disposition; he does not choose the stream of tendency behind him, the epoch he lives in, nor most of his environment. The "liver" can make a fight against these if they are adverse, but a great many things do not at all depend upon the "liver." Elsie Venner was born marked with a serpent nature. That she was so born did not in any sense depend upon her. Dare one face the question whether life is worth living to earth's Elsie Venners?

Taking into account only this world, I think some lives are

WORTH LIVING

and some are not. Suicides have been numerous in every age. These evidently conclude the answer to our question is a negative. Most people have hours of ennui or aimless unrest, when, for those hours at least, life is a hopeless load. Buddha has millions of followers who believe that the best thing possible is Nirvana, or practical annihilation. Mrs. Browning thought the best thing God could do for Elz beloved was to give them sleep, which seems in her poem to be Nirvana. The life of a Chinese coolie, a Japanese jinrikisha man, a peasant life in Arthur's England or a slave's life in any age, a Siberian exile banished until death, an hereditary drunkard, thief, or hypochondriac, a bearer of an incurable disease or a nature perverted by ancestral sins, a person not balanced enough to earn a living without ceaseless toil of the lowest kind—from the standpoint of this world only, one would say none of these lives are worth living. Yet we often get proofs that these lives, seeming to us so hard, are held by their possessors as worth the living. Some poor old, half-starved, bedridden woman may yet have such a sweet, contented Christian disposition and hope that she is happier than a sinful man can be in the soundest body or with the most abundant wealth. Each back is fitted for its own burden.

Perhaps no man can tell if life be worth living for any other than himself. No person knows another's life through well enough to give him sufficient data for a conclusion.

My own life has been worth living to me. I have known poverty, but the days when I was poorest gave a spur to my wits to devise ways to conquer poverty, and the intense activity made those days worth living. I have made and lost several fortunes. Somebody said if they had all knowledge in their hands, they would let it go that they might have the pleasure of pursuing it again. I did not purposely let my fortunes go for the pleasure of regaining them, but I never lost any sleep when they did go, and have intensely enjoyed the struggles I have been led into again and again. I have seen some severe sickness and have known the pangs of the loss of loved ones, but I have not seen the time when life was not worth living, and my last days here are my brightest and best.

My prescriptions to keep life worth living are these:

KEEP UP GOOD CHEER.

I spent three years—from 1844 to 1847—in the principal cities of Europe with little Gen. Tom Thumb, and met and conversed with most of the crowned heads and the nobility. I was in constant contact with all sorts of orders of distinction. During one of my visits to Paris the contents of a splendid palace belonging to a wealthy Russian nobleman were sold at public auction. I bought all the gold, silver and porcelain table service, sufficient for sixty guests. Every article was elaborately adorned with the nobleman's coat of arms. The English and French nobility, who were present in large numbers, purchased most of the other articles, but did on none of these things, because they had crests of their own. I had learned to feel that everybody "who was anybody" should have a coat of arms. I did not care what mine should be, so I adopted those of the deceased Russian nobleman. When I arrived home with my treasures I had the same crest painted on my family coach, and placed around it a motto reading, "Love God and be Merry." In later years I concluded that any American-born citizen could dispense with all coats of arms except such coats as he wore on his arms. So I sold my coach to a Bridgeport public hackman, who drove it about our streets several years, crest, motto and all. I still, however, hold strictly to the sentiment that we should all "Love God and be merry."

Next, keep busy. I have lived a busy life. I have never had time to get morbid. Nothing will make happy surroundings like being good. My recent London trip has given me many pleasant days. My friends thought I was crazy to undertake it and reminded me frequently that there was a legend in the family that I was 80 years old; but I told them I should go if my life was spared if I knew I should lose half a million dollars by it. Idleness is the prolific mother of

DISCONTENT AND VICE.

The seven devils that came into the house when it was empty, swept and garnished, never could have got in if the house had been filled with good thoughts and busy deeds.

Again, make others happy around you. Do something beside talk and lament others' misfortunes. Reach out and help as many as you can. My life has covered a period in which two great philosophies have had sway, each of which has an important bearing on our question. The doctrine of evolution, since it has sifted from the savants down among the people, has had a great effect on the views of life many hold. To be shown the scale of being gradually ascending through an incalculable period of time, and the place any individual has in it, is likely, on first thought, to make any one life insignificant. An individual is only an atom in a link which holds two generations together.

It is with man as with maple seeds. Nature produces millions of maple seeds, but in the struggle for existence the weakest perish and only a few strongest survive; and these only the length of time granted to maple trees, when they, too, decay and are crowded out by the younger and more vigorous growth. So man, as some view him, is simply an atom in a great struggle for existence, where the weakest perish and the fittest survive, until they by age or sickness become themselves the weakest and are crowded out. If this is true, is life worth living?

Many arguments are made to prove that this life, with no personal immortality behind it, is worth living. It is so to the few fittest so long as they are fittest. It is not so to the swarming millions. In earlier days, when I was able to hold my own in life against the world, every day was worth living, leaving out of account any question of a future. Now, when I am near the end of life's struggles and triumphs to younger men and am an old man, how is it? Am I about to drop out of existence, having fulfilled my mission as a temporary atom in a temporary link between two generations? If I am, I will get all the good I can out of these last days as they pass, but yet they are edged with sadness and tinged with blackest darkness.

THIS EVOLUTION PHILOSOPHY,

which puts man on a par with maple seeds, is good cheer itself compared with the other philosophy of life I will name. The philosophy instilled into me as a child was relentless indeed. It would not let a man die like a maple seed if he was unfittest. It miraculously kept him alive endlessly to torment him because he was elected to be unfittest. No! a thousand times no! life is not worth living if this philosophy is true. Not in the old philosophy of my boyhood nor in the later materialistic evolution of my manhood is there any affirmative answer to our question possible. The most favored of mankind, by shutting their eyes to these teachings and refusing to think or feel, may snatch hours here and there which pass for joy, but to think is madness, and to feel is death.

I thank heaven, since my 20th year I have never been enslaved by either of these awful philosophies. My philosophy is Theistic evolution or Christian evolution. There is an evolution of man as a race from lowest savagery to divinest brotherhood. God is working this out. This is a doctrine of hope and good cheer, and makes the life of the race worth living. There is also an evolution of every individual from the beginning of his being to the perfected man. The person does not go back to dust. I am not about to be crowded off. I am going on to larger fields and nobler effort. This philosophy makes compensation possible. Justice will be done to every one.

There is cheer and hope for the least of us. To every Elsie Venner born with serpent taint, to every man heavily weighted in life's struggle, to every toiler and sufferer, to every weakest one there is time to reap the ripened fruit of such painful sowing. There is time for a just God to work out compensation for each one. With Him no bruised reed is broken, no smoldering spark is quenched.

If I am right, life is worth living for you, kind reader, for me, for every son of Adam.

P. T. BARNUM.

A Street Costume.

The accompanying sketch represents "a street costume of faced cloth" in a medium shade of aubergine, a reddish egg-plant purple, with more depth than petunia or dahlia, designed by Redfern. Upon the skirt, which has a slight panier drapery, is a handsome design in black velvet, outlined with silver braid. This extends above the knee and is in separate motifs, separated by lengthwise bands of wide black braid, also edged with silver. The cuffs are of velvet and the ends of the black drapery hang in burnous folds to show a velvet lining. The bodice has lengthwise graduated rows of the braid to correspond with the skirt and a narrow band of black fox encircles the throat, above the high collar.

A Walking Gown.

Florida Tourist Tickets.

Commencing Nov. 1 the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. will sell round-trip tourist tickets to all points in Florida. This is the only line running through cars from St. Louis. Superb Pullman drawing-room buffet sleeping cars run through to Jacksonville without change. Remember the old stand, 114 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo., where tickets and accommodations can be secured. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing John W. Maze, Division Passenger Agent.

NYE'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

BILL FINDS THE MAN WHO FOUND AMERICA.

The Notorious Genesee Surprised While in a Waxy State and Only Partly Clothed—Benjamin Franklin's Burglarious Tendencies at Last Exposed—Some Thoughts of an Historic Nature.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

WANDERING about the other day and waiting for Otero to come forth and dance at the Eden Musee, the manager said, all of a sudden, as he noticed that I was being mistaken for a new wax figure, and that I seemed embarrassed by the way people, especially strangers, were feeling of me and wondering if I were hollow: "Come up-stairs with me. I want to show you something. Did you ever go into the work-room where wax figures are made?"

"No."

"Well, take the elevator with me. Otero will not dance yet for an hour, and you can see the whole business—studio, workshop, etc.—in that time, and you will enjoy it just as much as you would remaining here with that vacant and guileless look, being constantly taken for Henry Irving or the deathbed of Napoleon."

So I said yes we would go. I had never watched the process, and very few people, as I understood it, were permitted to go into the mysterious chambers where great men were made and unmade even quicker than the newspapers could do it. The principal works—wax works, I may say, or tableaux foundry—would seem to be facing Twenty-third street, one floor above the entrance. Quite a number of people are busy there all the time adding new figures and tableaux to the great collection in the halls below. Every time a monarch croaks and a new President is elected the genius of the wax sculptur up there is called into use, and before you know it the head of the new Republic, in a neat fitting suit of clothes, is inserting his nice pink hand into the bosom of his frock coat and trying to look far away, while people are watching him earnestly in the great group of potentates.

Taken for Wax.

I was first introduced to the main wax worker and artist of the whole establishment, whose name I wish I secured, because he was so courteous and obliging. He showed me all about it, so that I could now do it myself if at any time I should decide to retire from literary pursuits and give myself up entirely to art.

The artist of whom I speak makes heads and hands and finishes up the job, while another artist whose name I did not get accurately enough to print, unless I could at once escape, makes the bodies. The process is very simple indeed. Anybody could do it. It is as easy as running a paper or perfecting the tariff so as to be generally agreeable.

The sculptors were working on a group of Christopher Columbus. The artist has seized upon the happy moment when Columbus is just about to discover America, and he is debating in his own mind whether or not there is anything in it. One can see readily by his deep, earnest look that it is a problem in his brain which he has not yet settled whether it will pay him to discover a country which will introduce the use of plug tobacco and freedom.

Columbus was at this time very poor. First, he had sought to secure a concession from the legislature of Spain, but in Spain it costs as much to get a just appropriation as it does in Albany. He went on to show that if he did not discover America some one else would, and that the result would be that some less deserving and far plainer man would get his pictures on the American greenbacks. But poon! poon! said the legislature, seeing that Columbus had no means with which to promote legislative action, and he being a plain man, entirely ignorant of whether a bill had to go to the final passage or over to the tin Institution. Institution, was guyed and fooled with by men who should have known better until his money was gone, and our best Indian tribes were waiting impatiently all the time to be discovered.

"Alas!" some great chief would say after vainly searching the horizon, "another day has went by and my people remain undiscovered. My great speech to the pale face, which I have prepared for the Fourth Reader, is still in manuscript form. Day after day goes by and we get no reliable European news. Bah!"

He would then eat a light breakfast of maize, get married, and taking his cross gun on his shoulder go out and shoot a canvasback unannounced to his uncle. Columbus, who will appear at the Eden Musee, has a dark but pleasant face and pleasant whiskers. I took his head in my hand and looked into his steady, gentle eyes. Also into his vacant head.

The head and face of the figures are made first in clay, as a sculptor would do it. It is fun. I made one. It was pleasing, but the man it resembled I had never met. He was a stranger to me. When the clay is sufficiently hard to use for that purpose a plaster mold is made from it, in sections, of course, so that it may be easily removed; then the melted flesh-colored wax is poured in until it has attained a thickness of from an eighth to a quarter of an inch, and then it is allowed to harden. After sufficient time for this the bust is removed and numbered and catalogued, so that it may be again called into use years hence if anything should occur to bring up this figure to the public notice. The World's Fair now, of course, at once attracts attention to Columbus and his group of rocky pie eaters from Spain. Here we see them in all their wanton wildness as they first met the Indians, but not got the clothes on yet when I saw him. He has a good figure, though, and a nice pink torso. He was 56 years of age at the time he had this torso taken, I believe.

The bodies of the entire Columbus group had been made, and with cheap ribbed underwear on them they stood in a little convention at one end of the room. Some were kneeling, some were standing and some were in other attitudes that would have looked heroic if the drapery had been a little more extensive. The bodies and limbs are made as follows: First they are modeled in clay in the position exactly that they are to assume when completed. Then the mold is made from this and then the wax is put in first, followed by a coarse cloth, three thicknesses of which are used to give strength and firmness of character to the subject.

A lady was engaged in dressing the figure of Columbus. She attends to the costuming of all the wax people. She was just putting a wad of excelsior into his bosom as I entered. Another young lady has the somewhat monotonous job of putting on the hair and whiskers, one at a time. Many think that the wax works wear wigs, but that is not true. Each hair is put into the wax by means of a little steel jabber, and the wax pressed down again to hold it. It takes three days to put the hair on a man like Liszt or Ole Bull. In getting up a figure of Col. Ingersoll, of course, one day would be ample. In the Columbus group there is one sailor who has not shaved for a week. This is effected by putting the beard in full, and then clipping it to the proper length. He looks quite lifelike, and has irregular teeth, which, with his sandy, stubby beard, give him a regular sea dog look.

Ferdinand will be represented also. I saw his bust in beeswax. He was rather a plain man with a look of anxiety which I attributed to a feeling of uncertainty about the time when his new clothes would reach him from Grand

Dignified for Once.

street. Ferdinand rescued himself from oblivion by giving his hand in marriage to Isabella of Castile on Oct. 18, 1469. Five years later Ferdinand was declared King on the death of Henry IV., who was Isabella's brother. It is said that her folks opposed the marriage on the ground that Ferd could not give the necessary bonds even if he got the office of king, but he did, and gave good satisfaction.

In 1492 Ferdinand drove all the Jews out of his dominion because they would not advertise in a paper with which he was connected. It was in this same year that Isabella fitted out two of the three ships necessary for Columbus to go in and discover America, and when he returned Ferdinand and Isabella obtained a bull from Pope Alexander confirming their title to all the territory they had then or might thereafter discover in the western hemisphere. So Ferdinand and Isabella had quite a lot of wild land for sale at the close of that year, which if they had kept would now be very valuable. Take Minneapolis and New York, for instance; both of these towns were then in their infancy, and the ground was cheap. Take the land, for instance, on which Trinity Church and Daly's billiard hall now stand. These lots are now worth millions of dollars, and yet a few years ago they were secured by planting the Spanish flag on our coast or buying a State of the improvident red man with a schooner of Tokay wine and a red carnelian nose ring.

Isabella's bust as it will appear in this great historical tableau will have a brunette appearance with black hair. She will have a far-off look and hollow legs. She was having her measure taken for a throne on the day I visited her. Isabella died Nov. 26, 1504, and Ferdinand, after pawing up the earth with his tumultuous grief and making a perfect show of himself at the grave, proceeded to marry Germaine de Foix. She was niece of Louis XII. of France, and if she had been a grass widow could have been called De Foix trass, which would have been a bon mot. Ferdinand died Jan. 23, 1516, and had a marble prevarication placed over his tomb, which went on to state that it would be a cold day before Spain had another king with as much pop and high purposes as Ferd had.

The eyes of wax figures are of glass, and are fastened in by means of rods which pass up through the interior of the head and fasten the eyeball from the rear. Wax people are noted for their dignity and repose. They have no brains, but they never forget to be dignified. I hate dignified people. I never tried to be dignified but once, and that was two weeks ago. I wore a handsome new frock coat and suit of dark blue and a new, shining Russia iron silk hat to drive my family over the Finger Bowl road on Staten Island and on to South Beach. I was proud and haughty, dressed up, serene and mentally vacant in order to look dignified. People who saw us driving thus afterward paid me a high compliment by telling my wife what a dignified and thoroughly clerical looking coachman she had.

Since that I have not tried to look dignified.

We had quite a fright not long ago, and I might tell it here, perhaps, as well as elsewhere, for I think the chief charm about a letter of this kind is its informality, truth and accuracy.

My wife is not easily frightened. She is a Chicago girl who married beneath her station, so I am told; but we will let that pass. The other evening she was comparatively alone and reading "Three Men in a Boat." She likes English humor, because it is so pure and has such plain directions with each book. She was reading it thoughtfully and prayerfully—knowing that no one could read English humor and not go away a better man—when she heard a heavy footfall along the hall.

It was not my foot-fall, for mine is light. It would not wilt a maidenhair fern—I tread so lightly—especially at a late hour. The tread slowly approached. My wife shivered and bolted her door. The step turned toward the bath-room! She had heard of burglars coming into a private residence, taking a bath and then going away—after stealing a few things.

Later she heard him slashing around in the bath-tub at a great rate, and she was thoroughly scared. She tried to call some of the servants, but could not reach them. Finally after what seemed like a thousand years she decided to see for herself. She could not wait. So with loudly beating heart she opened the door of the bath-room softly.

* * * * *

The light was low, but in the bathtub, just above the water, was the pale, still face of a man!

He had borrowed our bathroom for suicidal purposes.

When I came home all was in confusion. I was never so welcome. In a little brief excited talk I was told what had happened. I took my trusty Excalibur and went to the door, listening to see if the dead burglar had revived. He had not. Slowly I opened the door and peered in.

To go back a little, I must add that we have a bust of Benjamin Franklin at our house which every year requires washing. The help had decided at a late hour to give Benjamin a bath, and, with heavy tread, had sought the bathroom for that purpose. So when the mistress of the house went there to discover the burglar, she found the white, set features of the great man apparently drowned in the bath.

Try it some time if you think it improbable. You will be surprised.

So no more at present. BILL NYE.

A Parlor Orchestra.

The Æolian is a parlor orchestra. On it, a person with no musical education can play from the full *orchestral* score the most difficult and beautiful music. It is not a mechanical instrument, but the manipulation is so simple that any one can learn to play with from one to three weeks' practice. Messrs. Bellman Bros. Co., who are the sole agents for this wonderful instrument, have arranged a series of concerts on it to which all are invited. These will be held at their warerooms, corner of Eleventh and Olive streets. A musical treat is assured.

LAST HOURS OF A BELLE.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

"TO BE married at high noon, Tuesday, Nov. —, Miss Dorothy Angell to Mr. Horace Argent," announced the Sunday morning journals.

"My dream!" whispered Dorothy to herself as the lines confronted her, and her blood rushed from her heart to her brain so tumultuously that she could not see at all what followed. That was Sunday, and Monday followed like a dream.

"It must be something akin to the sensations of a doomed man," she thought, as tired out, upon her wedding eve, she retires to her dreamless couch and falls into a sound, sweet sleep, from which she awakens with a start. The clock is striking.

"'One, two, three, four, five, six,' 6 o'clock, and my wedding day! Only six more hours that I may call my own!" and a little nervous spasm clutches the heart of the gay belle, as she turns her eyes from the face of the clock which has dropped its one short hand, pointing out the hour, while the other is raised to its brow as if ashamed of having roused so fair a sleeper. Nevertheless, it did not stop, but continued ruthlessly its measured "tick, tick, tick, tick."

"I do wonder if ever a clock ticked so loud before?" she asks, thrusting her head beneath the coverlet to shut out the sound, and woo once more, if possible, the drowsy god. In vain, for the clock goes on ticking louder than before, and faster, too, it seems, for her heart is almost fluttering now in its effort to keep time with it. "Ticky-ty-tick, ticky-ty-tick," it sings, while her heart is saying, "Forever and ever, forever and ever." "Too bad," she exclaims, restlessly turning from side to side. "It is no use, I cannot sleep any longer." Then, tossing the coverlet aside, she prepares to rise, mindful, however, of an old superstition. She is very careful to put forth first her right foot, and to get out of the right hand side of the bed, "not that I care a fig about it," she murmurs in an apologetic tone, but on one's wedding day I imagine that one is a little more apt to be particular about trifles.

"Tick, tick, tick" goes on the clock.

"I will stop it right away; I wonder that I did not think of it last night. And yet I don't remember ever to have heard it go on this way before." She glides across the floor to where it stands upon the mantel, just where it has stood for the past fifteen years or more. She looks into the face of the little old fashioned timepiece, which has watched her day in, and day out, ever since she can remember, for it was her father's gift to her the very first day that she started to school. It had been her constant guide and monitor ever since; and now it is tick, tick, ticking in her wedding day, as though it was impatient to be rid of her, and was bent upon hurrying her off to be wed, just as it used to hurry her off to school. The hand which has raised to stop it falls to her side and a pang shoots through her heart as she looks into the friendly little face which is almost obscured by the mist which suddenly passes before her eyes.

"What is the use?" she asks herself. "Whether it ticks or not, time is flying just the same. The sun will rise by and by, ushering in the day, and I will be married by light or by moon! Oh, I do hope he will rise bright and clear without a cloud." So saying she goes to the window and draws aside the blind that she may peer out.

"No sign of his coming yet," she whispers gladly, as she looks out into the shut darkness, for a mist has fallen like a pall upon the slumbering city. But, even while she stands with her eyes fastened upon the eastern horizon she sees the dark cloud which seems to rest upon the housetops grow lighter and brighter, and the mists gather themselves together and roll away, chased by the beams of the rising sun, which soon gild the distant church spires and rouse the swallows from their resting places beneath the eaves.

"I am so glad," she exclaims, clasping her hands together and wa ching almost breathlessly the change

From the dusky dawning
To the sun's bright morning.

"I am so glad; I have often thought I would postpone my wedding rather than be married in weather the heavens overcast with clouds, as they may be weeping over me. But then it would be quite as unlucky to postpone it. I do wonder if all brides are superstitious!"

Just then the clock strikes seven times and she shivers in her light raiment at the window. "Seven o'clock! A whole hour wasted watching the sun rise when I should have been asleep. I dare say I will be as pale as a ghost and there is nothing I detest more than a pale, ice cold bride, unless, perhaps, a red-nosed, blear-eyed bride. There is small chance of that, however. I shall certainly not give way to tears. I don't think I could even if I should try. "Brilliant and beautiful' is my style. I do hope the reporters will not forget that when they write up my wedding."

And so she muses as she arrays herself in sober garb, for she is going to the church, not far away, to make confession, and receive the blessed sacrament on that last morning while still quite her own self. She had never thought much of such things while she was taken up with the giddy whirl, but she had insisted upon this, and she must have her own way in all things to-day.

It is now 7 o'clock and the little timepiece strikes the hour in a lingering, regretful way. "I wonder that Sophie is not here." And she once more draws aside the blind to look at the sun, which by this time has risen full and round above the housetops, and seems to be almost laughing in her face. Just then Sophie taps softly at the door and enters.

"I did not come until the last moment," she exclaims, folding her arms about her and kissing her on each cheek, "I did not wish to disturb your beauty sleep."

"Oh, no danger," she answers nonchalantly, fastening her glove, "I've been awake hours and hours. I thought the sun would never rise."

"So! you are quite the most eager bride that I ever heard of; you know the sun is always late these November mornings."

"Come, let's be off."

"We have plenty of time. We have only to step around the corner to the church."

"But you forget how many sins I have to repent me of. I fear I will scarce have time for a clean confession of them all," this with a ghostly smile, meant to point a merry jest.

"This comes of being a belle. When I was married I had very little to confess, I assure you," answers the sister.

"Oh, Sophie, if one could only be sure and certain that they are doing the very wisest and best thing, that they are making the best choice, that they are going to be happy without a doubt—but I suppose one can't be sure. All brides feel this way, don't they?" There is a nervous tremor in her voice and a feverish anxiety in her eye.

"I can't say," answers Sophie softly. "I can only speak for myself. I never had but one chance, and never loved but one man, and never had but one man's love and I had no room for doubt," in a merry, jesting tone, calculated to dispel misgivings.

By this time they are outside, walking arm in arm through the deserted streets, for only the birds and a few laboring people are up in the fashionable quarter at so early an hour. Silently they proceed to the church, the younger woman looking from side to side at each object, as people do when bidding good-bye to some cherished spot which they wish to impress upon their memory. By and by they enter the church, which is almost empty; side by side they kneel for a moment, then Dorothy disappears in a little cloistered niche, while Sophie prays fervently for her happiness. It is some little time then before the mass is over, and they leave the church as they came, arm in arm. The little hand now trembles upon the sister's arm, as the bride expectant looks about the church and thinks of the scene so soon to be enacted there. But she is startled from her reverie as she passes out of the door by the loud brazen tongued clock above her, which chimes out in loud unfeeling tones, the hour, 8 o'clock?

"Four more hours, only four more hours," she whispered to herself as they walk along, the street, now thronged with busy people hurrying to their work.

"No danger of time dragging to-day," cheerily remarks happy Sophie. "It will not hang heavy upon my hands," is the reply in a constrained tone. At the door step, her sister kisses her, then hurries home. Dorothy goes straight back to the dining-room, where breakfast awaits her. She takes her seat with the others and toys with her food; somehow she has no appetite for the dainties which have been provided especially for her.

"Eat something, my dear, says the anxious mother; "you will feel faint before 12." She is faint already; her hand trembles so that she can scarcely hold her fork. There is a mist before her eyes and a great lump in her throat, which prevents her swallowing even the tiniest morsel. Marriage is a terribly serious thing. She had never realized it before.

"Brace up," exclaims the youngest hopeful—a boy, of course. "It is too soon to begin trying to live on love. You had better depend on a good solid breakfast this morning."

She does not trust herself to look at him, nor does she vouchsafe any reply.

"I had no idea that I could be so nervous," she is saying to herself as she does try to "brace up," swallowing a cup of hot coffee in the effort and spilling some in trying to steady her hand. The dear mother sees it, but talks volubly and gaily on. This is her cherished daughter who has laid upon her heart for all of these years she is about leaving her now for some one else. Her heart is very sore, but with such heroism as only a mother can show she covers it over, determined that nothing shall cloud the happiness of her loved one on this her wedding day, which is quite right, for we are all daughters and mothers in turn.

"Ting-a-ling-ling," suddenly rings the door-bell. Dorothy starts and turns pale; somehow the least thing startles her this morning.

"Another bridal present!" shouts the young hopeful from the doorway. She does not ask what or from whom, but pulling herself together goes to her own room, where she sinks wearily into a great arm chair before the grate in which a cheerful fire is crackling and glowing; there she sits alone for a long time, and listens to the excitement below stairs. The florist comes, and there is a running to and fro, and a confused sound of voices, over and above which she hears the tack, tack, tack of his hammer, as he deftly puts up garlands and bower and bell. She shudders and sticks her fingers in her ears, to shut out the sound.

"I couldn't feel much worse if he were driving the nails in my coffin," she says, and hates herself for so ghastly a thought.

The caterer comes and there is a clatter of dishes in the dining-room—a far more cheerful sound. Then peal after peal of the door bell announces more presents and flowers in which everybody is interested except the bride, who still sits alone watching the hands as they travel over the face of the little clock so fast, so fast; and her heart beating so that it actually seems to be running a race with time. Again the little monitor strikes the hour, 9, sharp, cruel strokes.

"Only three hours more; and the hairdresser was ordered for 10." With a mighty effort she throws off the reverie into which she has fallen, and proceeds at once to the business of the day—making her toilette. Clad in a dainty robe, she steps forth from her bath, and, as her custom has been from a child, she seats herself upon the floor to put on her silken hose and slippers.

"In three more hours," she is saying to herself, "I shall be a different person—an entirely new person—with a strange new name, which I shall not be able to remember when people address me suddenly. Everything will be brand new about me—even my shoes, which I hate," surveying the dainty white slippers beside her. "Brides are so silly; they must have them a size too small, lest their feet will look too large, which is so terribly unbecoming. And then such tortures as they endure, standing first on one foot, then on the other, receiving congratulations."

She is coming to be herself again as she looks with pride upon the beginning of her toilet.

"I had almost forgotten. I can't have everything new about me, "Something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue," runs the old rhyme, and every bride wears somebody's old blue garter. I will not be an exception, I will borrow Sophie's. Ah! she has left it for me, Dear Sophie, she is so superstitious."

Then having clad her feet to her satisfaction, she gets ready for the hairdresser, who, strange to say, has arrived ahead of time. He is called in, and she seats herself before the mirror, and watches him tweak, and twist, and curl, and frizz, and bang her hair, talking volubly all the time of the brides whose hair he has dressed in his time. She thinks them over, and it is not encouraging. "So he will talk of me to other brides."

Thank heaven he has done at last, and she scarcely stops to listen to his praises of her beauty, but hastens to the room where the presents are displayed, for they have called her to look at the brave showing. What a lot of them there are! Not one of her friends has forgotten her. Her eye brightens as she looks at them. She is once more reconciled to her fate.

"Dear me," she exclaims, "it is really quite worth while to get married. I don't know but what I shall long to become a widow, in order to be married over again, if fine clothes and such fine presents are the inevitable accompaniment. What a lovely vase! Who sent it? Fred!—how very, very kind of him. I don't think I treated him quite right."

"And see this picture from Theo."

"From Theo, dear, good fellow! So he has forgiven me also. And a rare jar from Alice. My friends have been too, too kind. And bless my soul, three prayer books—how very wicked they must think me!"

"They are all from your old lovers," says Sophie, gaily.

"Then perhaps they may not be intended for reproof but for consolation," she answers brightly. "One of them, perhaps, is from Ernest? No? Nothing from Ernest? Not a token? Not even a rose-jar in which I might preserve my recollections along with his faded flowers? Perhaps it is just as well—for I made a bonfire last night of his letters and flowers," then with a little sigh, "and of my recollections, too."

"Poor fellow! Maybe it was too much for him!" exclaims the young hopeful, who seems to be everywhere and to whom nothing is said. "I wouldn't send a rose jar nor anything to a girl who threw me over for somebody else."

She turns away; the presents have lost their charm. "It was not quite right," she says to herself, "to have said nothing whatever to him concerning my marriage until I sent him the invitation. I could not—and—and I do not blame him for sending me no token." She is again seated before the grate and has fallen once more to musing. A strong, sudden peal of the door bell sends the blood more than through her veins. "So soon!" she exclaims, springing up, thinking perhaps it is her fiancee, then sinking back wonders at finding herself so easily startled.

"I did not know before that I was nervous, and I don't know why I should be so this morning. I am about to marry the man to whom all of the girls are dying for and for whom I have been striving for the past twelve months. I am going to be a rich, prosperous person, and there is no reason why I should not be happy. I intend to be happy."

It was the postman who rang the bell, and the servant enters with letters, a whole packet of them, which she gives to her mistress. "Congratulates and regrets," says Dorothy aloud as she turns them over idly in her lap, until she comes across one in a familiar hand. "Earnest's!" she whispers, "He sent no token, but a wail perhaps from a wounded heart." The color leaps into her cheeks, then leaves them as suddenly to rush back to her heart. She turns the letter over and over in her ice-cold hands, as if striving to learn the contents without breaking the seal. Shall she open it? Instinct bids her beware. She glances uneasily at the clock, and the hands seem to be galloping over the dial plate faster than ever in a fruitless endeavor to keep pace with her heart beats.

"Why not read it?" she asks, still hesitating. "Why not? I have still two hours which I may call my own. And I have a right to do what I will with them. Besides there may be something of importance—something which—which perhaps I ought to know. In two hours it will be too late. I must open it." Then shuddering at the prospect of looking into a bleeding heart, with pallid face and nervous fingers she breaks the seal and reads—simply a politely worded note of "congratulations and regrets."

With a sharp cry, as though a knife had entered her heart, she lays the letter on the glowing coals, and watches it shrivel and curl and burn up quietly, without even a flash of flame at the end.

"I have heard my mother say that women are so happily constituted that they will learn to love any man who loves them, if he does but treat them kindly. This man whom I will marry loves me; he is a gentleman, and will treat me kindly, and—and I will learn to love him. No one will prevent me!" This she says with clenched teeth, thrusting the charred parchment beneath the coal out of sight—

How the clock has raced on while this little episode has been transpiring, she has not even heard the ticking or the striking of the hour for the first time since she was awakened by it before the dawn. And her heart, which has been beating so wildly all day, now leaps beats at all now. She has left to her by this time but a meager hour, and Sophie is bringing in the wedding robe. How it glisteus in the sunshine which floods the room from the open windows. Soon she is enveloped in its shimmering folds, the orange wreath is placed upon her head and the filmy veil envelopes her like a cloud. She is a rare and beautiful picture as she stands awaiting the bridemaids; and as lifeless, for the world seems to have floated away in the mists of her veil. Now the maidens come floating in like a bevy of white-winged butterflies, they hover about the queenly flower, and admire her shining raiment. She hears them talking about her, as if in a far off dream.

"Did you ever see anything so beautiful?" exclaims one in ecstacy.

"Or anyone so composed?" "I am sure I would be frightened to death," says another.

"This comes of being so admired," whispers a third. "One could not expect any manifestation of emotion from a belle, don's you know."

Her bouquet is placed in her hand and she is lead down the stairway, the only consciousness she has being that of the overpowering odors of the flowers which float by from the drawing-room, reminding her of a funeral. For a moment she feels faint, but one glass perceives her weakness, and once outside the fresh air revives her. She is scarce conscious of the passage of her carriage through the thronged street or of her entrance into the church, but the first notes of the organ fall upon her ears like the blast of the trumpet, upon the ears of her horse; so, with head erect, she marches proudly up the aisle, keeping perfect time to the joyful strains of the bridal chorus, conscious of nothing save that she is doing something that must be done.

At the foot of the altar she is met by the bridegroom who takes her hand in his with a strong, hearty, loving clasp, and her head swims so that she leans for a moment heavily upon his arm. She hears the voice of the priest, but it sounds as if it came from the bottom of a well. She hears the bell-like tones of the bridegroom, and she shudders as they sink into her brain. She hears then the sound of her own voice, and it sounds like the voice of some one afar off.

Then she hears the organ like a mighty sea dashing against the shore and the confused murmur of many voices, and bye and bye, above the din, she hears the triumphant strains of the wedding march.

The mist now seems to be rolling away; the world slips back into its place, she begins to see dimly, a few familiar countenances in the sea of faces, on either side. She steps outside the door, her hand still resting upon her husband's arm. As she does so, the clock in the church tower rings out joyously, "one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine ten, eleven, twelve." She counts every stroke, then passing her hand over her eyes, as if to assure herself, that she is awake, she says to herself, "it is all over! Who would have believed that we could have lived so much in six short hours?"

H. D PITTMAN.

THE GARDEN IN OCTOBER.

The Proper Way to Take Care of Chrysanthemums.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Chrysanthemums ought to be now coming on in all their luxuriance. Now that they are about to expand their flowers they ought to have as much air and light as possible, so as to enrich the clearness and brightness of the bloom. This is, of course, speaking of those that have been recently moved into the greenhouse. And most important for them just now is a systematic watering; an alternate watering with clear water one day, and a little weak manure on the next, helps to keep the foliage fresh and green.

For their general cultivation throughout the year, say, beginning with January and February, that after Christmas nearly every bloom will have disappeared, when the plants should be cut down to within some three inches of the pot itself; these chrysanthemum pots you can then place in pits, or plunge in the earth, taking care to protect them with some dry loose litter. Notice also whether the soil has all been wasted from your pot, in which case fill up with fresh from a post. The soil, we should add, that is best adapted for the chrysanthemum is turfy loam and peat, while a little leaf-mold is also a good thing.

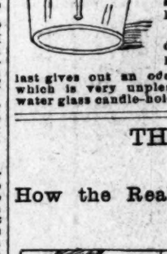
In March some repotting may be necessary. As you take the ball of earth from the pot shake off a good deal of the old and spent soil and use fresh soil and new drainage. In April you will find plenty of young shoots making their appearance, and these you can strike under a bell-glass. In May you can remove your plants to a sheltered and shady spot in the garden, where they will begin making their summer growth.

DR. ENNO SANDERS' SPARKLING TABLE WATERS are pure and delightful. Sold everywhere. Telephone 779.

A WATER CANDLESTICK.

Clever Way of Making a Wick Burn Steadily and Without Odor.

In a tumbler filled with water a piece of a paraffin candle is placed, after having been weighted by a nail stuck in the lower end to keep the candle floating. The advantage of this light is that it burns steadily, being below the line of any draught, and when it is burned out it is extinguished by the water, leaving no smoke.



As the candle burns down in the ordinary light it flickers and at last gives out an odor of burning grease, which is very unpleasant to the sick. The water glass candle-holder prevents all this.

IN ANCIENT AMERICA.

DR. R. G. BRINTON'S BOOK ON THE EARLY RACES OF OUR CONTINENT.

The Clever Story, "Miss Mordeck's Father"—"The Trees of Northeastern America," by Charles S. Newhall—The Latest Magazines for November—The Most Recent Publications and Book News.

IN "Essays of an Americanist," Dr. D. G. Brinton has collected a number of very suggestive addresses and essays delivered and printed from time to time during the past ten years on various topics connected with the archeology and anthropology of the American Continent. The book is divided into four parts, devoted to Ethnology and Archeology, Mythology and Folk Lore, Graphic Systems and Literature and the Linguistics of the Aborigines.

In the first part Dr. Brinton has reviewed the data for the study of the Prehistoric Chronology of America—legendary, monumental, industrial, linguistic, physical and geologic. All these are critically examined and many pet fancies of archeologists disposed of. The Mongolian theory of the origin of the American Indian is not looked upon with favor by Dr. Brinton, who subjects it to a searching criticism. While he does not go so far as to say that the native races of the Western Continent are autochthonous, or indigenous, he seems to think that they appeared while man was still unformed and plastic, and that all the peculiarities which distinguished the Red Indian from other races have arisen from the operation of local influences since his advent perhaps 50,000 years ago as an ape-like man. There can be no doubt of the enormous antiquity of man in America. "No one," says Dr. Brinton, "who examines the evidence will now deny that man lived in both North and South America during and after the glacial epochs, and that he was the contemporary of many species of animals now extinct. The attempt has several times been made to fix the date for the final retrocession of the glaciers of North America. The estimates have varied from about 12,000 years ago up to 50,000, with a majority in favor of about 35,000 years." And there is evidence which has led some investigators to believe that man was present on this continent even before the ice age.

The still open question, "Who were the Mound Builders?" Dr. Brinton answers by producing an argument that the constructors of the mounds of the Ohio Valley "were the ancestors of tribes known and resident not remote from the sites of these ancient works." Dr. Brinton was the first to take this view of the matter, and his arguments have not been fully accepted, but the tendency of recent study is in its favor. In the chapter devoted to the subject he goes over the evidence carefully and concludes that the mounds were the work of the ancestors of the Choctaw tribes and were driven South probably about three or four hundred years before discovery. His argument is reinforced by many interesting facts, and it is probable that this view will in time prevail.

The part devoted to myths and folk lore is full of strange facts and interesting conclusions. Dr. Brinton, while many recent students, believes that myths are something more than "funny stories"—that they mean something. The myths of the "diseased divinity," the "porcine god," the "cheating god," and the native idea of the under world are minutely examined from every point of view. The most curious chapter is that on the Journey of the Soul, in which are compared the forms of this myth as it appears among the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Mexicans and the Aztecs. The curious similarity—in fact, identity, of the three is fully shown. But the inference is not, as was formerly thought, a remote connection between the three races, but that all races subject to the same influences will produce practically the same forms of custom and myth.

The American languages and their importance psychologically and in relation to general linguistics form an interesting section.

["Essays of an Americanist," by Daniel G. Brinton. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.]

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Nellie Bly's chronicle of her unique trip around the world is a handsomely illustrated volume, printed on good paper, in clear type, and is a good 50 cents' worth. It tells in a sprightly fashion what an American girl was able to see and chronicle while putting a belt around the earth as fast as steam and sail could carry her. A tabulated record of the trip is given in the last chapter.

["Nelly Bly's Book: Around the World in Seventy-two Days." The Pictorial Weeklies Co., New York.]

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The "Nun of Kenmare" is known as a writer of grace and power, and it is to be hoped that in her last venture she will receive cordial support. She tells the story of her life inside the Church of Rome vividly and well. Whatever may be thought of her case, the book will interest everybody and will no doubt find a place on every Protestant family's bookshelves.

["Life Inside the Church of Rome." By M. Francis Clare Cusack. G. W. Dillingham, New York.]

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The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is treated from a scientific point of view in "Miss Mordeck's Father," by Fani Pusey Gooch. While going through the first fifty pages of this book the reader may be tempted to pronounce it a foolish "penny dreadful," founded upon a commonplace incident of "fast" life in a great city. But patience will be rewarded when the double life is merged in a remarkable case of epilepsy larvee (masked epilepsy).

Thomas Mordeck, a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, is a quiet, uncommunicative gentleman, devoted to his wife and daughter. Capt. Dunbar, a noted gambler of Chicago, is a boisterous, happy-go-lucky, careless man, devoted to his wife and daughter. The Mordeck family live on Michigan avenue, on the South Side; the Dunbars are domiciled in a pleasant house on LaSalle avenue, on the North Side. Capt. Dunbar is absent from home most of the time. His occasional appearances give great joy to his wife, who is very much attached to him, and whose loyalty is never shaken by his strange habits and disreputable profession. At the same time Mr. Mordeck's occasional disappearances cause great grief to his wife, who for years nurses her misery, and finally concludes that her husband must be a victim of "sprees," during which he has the good sense to stay away from home. Shreve Chilson, a young artist, Naida Dunbar's betrothed, meets a young lady on a railway train and accosts her as a lover may. The young woman, in a spirit of curiosity, encourages the mistake, and meeting him again by accident on the ice in Lincoln Park, when he again mistakes her for Naida, falls in love with him herself. She is Browne Mordeck, daughter of the rich manufacturer. Naida Dunbar and Browne Mordeck are as like as two peas. Even the lover cannot distinguish them until by close observation he discovers that one has more expression and animation than the other. The two girls are brought together and the gambler's daughter is invited to the manufacturer's house. Mr. Mordeck immediately conceives a profound aversion for her—a dislike which seems to be instructive.

Chilson has his suspicions aroused and investigates. At the outset he looks upon it as one of those vulgar cases of "double life" and clever masquerading often read of in the newspapers, but before proceeding very far discovers that it is much more than this. He wins the confidence of Mr. Mordeck and is made the instrument by which the mystery is solved. He witnesses a transformation from Capt. Dunbar to Mr. Mordeck during an epileptic fit. Mordeck knows nothing of Capt. Dunbar. His mind is a blank from the time he loses himself until he finds himself. He only knows that he is very miserable and that there is something wrong. At the first meeting Chilson he dares not confide in any one. His trouble is caused by a wound on the head during the war. Chilson persuades him to go into an asylum, where the question arises whether Dunbar or Mordeck is the real individual. This is finally decided by a surgical operation and the victim is cured. The insane man's daughter considerately drops dead while the sane man's daughter is left in possession of the artist.

The story is of absorbing interest—more interesting than Stevenson's horrible tale, because the one is founded upon a sure and acknowledged basis of psychological and pathological fact while the other is no more than a grotesque fancy. The author of "Miss Mordeck's Father" looks to the records of alienists to justify her plot. Whether it is justified only alienists can say, but in any case, the work is full of dramatic power. The death of the irresponsible man's daughter is convenient, but although the author seeks to justify it psychologically, it has a very inconsequent appearance. However, the point is debatable, and in these days of hypnotism and psychical research it is not safe to question the artistic propriety of any "strange case."

["Miss Mordeck's Father," by Fani Pusey Gooch. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

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"The Trees of Northeastern America" is a simple description of the trees of America, including all the native trees of Canada and the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, with mention of the more important naturalized species. The descriptions are free from technicalities, and any one with the book in hand can readily enough identify any of the denizens of the forests. Illustrations of leaves accompany each description, and the work appears to be from a popular point of view exhaustive. It is a labor of love, born of affection for nature, and the author deserves the gratitude of every lover of the soft, slow voices of the forest.

["The Trees of Northeastern America." By Charles S. Newhall. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.]

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The November number of the *Forum* contain three articles that treat of the phases of agricultural depression. One is by Mr. C. Wood Davis, the Kansas student of our agricultural development, who, under the title of the "Possibilities of Agriculture," writes a reply to the recent article by Prince Krapotkin, on "The Possibilities of Agriculture." Mr. Davis shows by a review of the crops of the world that approximately the limit of production has been reached. He predicts that in a few years we shall import food into the United States. Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe presents startling statistics concerning farm mortgages, while the third article is by Dr. Washington Gladden, who reviews the organizations of the farmers and recites their motives.

Rev. A. D. Mayo contributes "The Progress of the Negro," and W. Blackburn Harte, a Canadian writer, has an article on "French Canadians and the Dominion." There are articles on economic and social subjects by Francis A. Walker, W. S. Lilly and Dr. C. A. Bartol.

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The *Cosmopolitan* for November contains an interesting article on "The Army of Japan" by Prof. A. S. Hardy, "The American Amateur Stage" by Charles Carey Waddle, "College Education in Relation to Business" by the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and "A Norse Atlantis" by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. George Grantham Bain contributes the second article on "The Executive Departments of the Government." The tenement house question is handled vigorously by Katherin Perrson Woods in "Queens of the Shop, the Workman and the Tenement." Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, writes concerning recent discoveries on the planet Mercury in "Another World." The illustrations in the *Cosmopolitan* are of surpassing excellence.

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The eleventh volume of *Harper's Young People* closes with the number published Oct. 28. Numerous attractive features are announced to appear in the new volume.

Expectant brides and their friends will be interested in the series of papers on "The Wedding Season" by Mary Gay Humphreys, now being published in *Harper's Bazar*.

The latest addition to the list of American books about Russia is "The Czar and His People," a richly illustrated volume, to be published in a few days by Harper & Bros.

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Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have just published as a second reader "Fables and Folk Stories," phrased by Horace E. Scudder. This book contains literature which the world has chosen to remember. Mr. Scudder's literary taste, clearness of style and hearty sympathy with children have enabled him to clothe these classic stories in classic language suitable for children who are prepared for a second reader.

The same house has just issued "Thackeray's Lighter Hours," a volume in the modern classic series. It contains "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," "Selections from the Book of Snobs and the Round-About Papers" and the "Curate's Walk."

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D. Lothrop Co., Boston, publish this week "Dollikins and the Miser," by Frances Eaton; "Around the World With the Blue Jackets," by Lieut. H. E. Rhodes, U. S. N., and the "Story of Wisconsin," by Reuben G. Thwaites. They also announce new editions of "The Night of Blight," selections from Gladstone; for the Spare Minute Series, Clara Doty Bates' "Child Love," a volume of "Poetical Quotations" in the Standard Series and the story, "Who Told It to Me," by Margaret Sidney.

It will be remembered that "Dollikins and the Miser" was one of the prize stories in the *Youth's Companion*, but Miss Eaton has enlarged and developed it for book issue.

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The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. of New York will issue at once the first number of a quarterly publication entitled "The Book of the Game Laws," compiled by the editor of *Forest and Stream* and containing all the laws of the United States and Canada relating to game and fish.

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Jno. B. Alden announces that he is not in the book trust and does not intend to go into it. He continues to issue standard books, among others, "In Potiphar's House," "The Prophet of Palmyra," "Nadeschda," a romantic poem, and "D'Aubigne's Reformation," all well printed and bound, and sold at very low prices.

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Autumnal sports are richly treated in *Outing* for November. "Sniping on the South Side of Long Island," by E. I. Brasher, is illustrated by the author. "Turtling in Florida," by J. M. Murphy, is a delightful article on catching big turtles. Of all the opportunity for sport in which Florida abounds, and they are many, none is so largely available and so little known as turtling. Mr. Murphy's account of the sport is animated and full of interest. Other articles are "Wrestling," by Prof. Hitchcock; "The Champion of the Salmon Season," "Athletics at Williams College," besides many more.

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All over the actual cost of 1,000 copies of the "Memorial Volume" will be turned over to N. B. Forest Camp No. 3, Confederate Veterans of Chattanooga, to be disposed of by the Camp, and the proceeds to form the nucleus of a fund to be contributed by the camp to a monument in memory of the old chief, Jefferson. The "Memorial Volume" is published by McGowan & Cooke, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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The many hundreds of people who have laughed and applauded at the representation of the "County Fair" will find much additional enjoyment by reading the story of the play written by the humorous Nell Burgess himself. It is published as No. 33 of the Select Series by Street & Smith, New York.

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The *Illustrated American* maintains its reputation as the brightest American weekly. In the current number which is particularly rich in illustrations and text, almost every timely topic is treated. The *Illustrated* touches all interests and cannot fail of continued success.

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The Boston Society of Home Decorative Arts issue a thirty-two-page book handsomely illustrated with appropriate descriptive articles by the highest authorities known to decorative art. The illustrations are the best work of the society's artists. They are full-page sketches, showing how to furnish and decorate with taste and economy parlors, dining rooms, kitchens, bed chambers and some valuable hints on upholstery.

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Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers, 16 and 18 Wall street, New York, have just issued the seventeenth annual edition of their "Cotton Movements and Fluctuations" for the years 1889-90. It contains a complete and simple condensed table of the exact position of cotton for each week of those years. Other tables in the book contain many years further back besides the total receipts of cotton at the United States ports, and financial and cotton contracts in New York and Liverpool, with the financial and commercial situation very elaborately set forth. The crop report for last year is given in detail, as well as an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Thomas Ellison, the greatest statistician of the world, written expressly for publication in this book. It is not published for sale, but for gratuitous circulation among their customers in the United States and Europe.

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H. V. & H. W. Poor have issued "Poor' Handbook of Investment Securities." This presents certain information relative to the railroad corporations of the country or their securities, which are sought after by bankers, brokers and investors. Among other features are a table showing the range of stock and bond values at the leading stock exchanges of the country during the years 1878 to 1890, a statement of all dividends paid by the railroad companies of the United States during the past eight years, a list of bond coupons payable each month in the year, with the places where same are payable, and a statement of the bonds and stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange during the past eleven years. The book is bound in two styles, the prices being respectively, $1.50 and $2.50.

CLEVER GIRLS.

The Progress They Are Making in the Intellectual Field.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The reason of the great opposition to girls being taught in the colleges for boys has leaked out at last. Prof. Palmer of Harvard, who teaches in the philosophical department of both the college and the annex for young women, has stated publicly that he has to prepare his lessons better for the annex than for the college. He says that the young women are sharper questioners than the men. Prof. Charles Elliot Norton has told the students of the college that they do not pass as good examinations as the women, and even a Greek professor bears the same testimony. It seems to have taken a good many hundred years, a few thousand in fact, for the men to discover that there was anything more to women than their pretty faces, their gentle ways and their housewifely virtues.

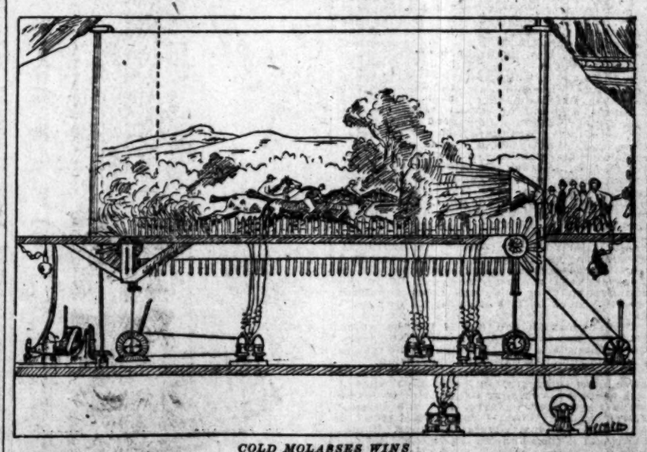
Until recently a woman who wished to become an artist in the French capital found her way beset by almost insurmountable difficulties. Charles Choplin was the first person who started a ladies' studio. Carolus Duran, Bonnot, Dubufe and Cabanal soon followed, and afterward, in 1856, M. Julian graciously admitted women, charging, however, a double fee, and giving them in return only half the instruction which he gives to the men, working in his studio. It is therefore almost absolutely necessary in Paris for the women art students to study in the collective studios. They cannot have the advantage of studying under one master. In view of these difficulties under which women labor in the pursuit of art studies, it is gratifying to know that a woman, Miss Sarah T. Hallowell, will probably be appointed by the Columbia National Commission as director of the Art Department of the World's Fair. Her special fitness is demonstrated by her long and able management of the Art Department of the Chicago Interstate Exposition and by the practically unanimous request of the persons most prominent in the creation and encouragement of American art.

A New Use for Electricity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Electricity has been put to many uses, of late years, but the very latest application of this unseen but mighty power is novel indeed. For the past year Dr. Blair of the City Hospital has been experimenting with the telephone and has finally completed connections between the wards and the reception-room, so that visitors may converse with sick friends whose nervous condition or affliction with a contagious disease renders close approach inadvisable. At the head of each cot is a receiver and in the reception-room a corresponding enunciator and a switch-board fitted with plugs and straps. This board contains the names of the patients and the attendant simply places the plug into the hole under the name when the friend desires to communicate with the patient. It has been found to work with great success and will soon be adopted by the other hospitals. While at the recent Medical Congress in Berlin, the doctor listened with interest to the extended discussions on the assistance rendered by electricity in surgical operations. Since then he has experimented to some extent and recently removed the stone from a bladder of one of his patients by an application of this fluid through a wet sponge. He is very sanguine about the good results obtainable in cases of spinal disease by this means, but as yet has not experimented.

THE COLD MOLASSES RACE.

How the Realistic Stage Illusion in "The County Fair" Was Produced.



COLD MOLASSES WINS.

The great running horse race scene, which was the feature in "The County Fair" last week, has been puzzling theater-goers to account for the production of this really startling stage effect. Steam, horse power and electricity contribute to it. The electric lights in the theater were turned low, and after a few moments of blackness the flying horses appear at the back of the stage in a blaze of light. They are straining every nerve and fairly flying past a varied landscape. Fences and trees disappear behind them with startling rapidity, and when at last the finish is near one of the horses gradually works forward, winning by a neck as he reaches the judges' stand; then an instant of darkness, and in the flash of light that follows the horses are pulled up and the race is won.

As will be seen in the cut the picket fence and the panoramic scenery are set in motion by electric motors and both form endless belts, which move at the same speed past the horses, producing the effect of rapid motion of the animals in the contrary direction. The fence running over flanged wheels specially adapted for the purpose, has guides that hold it rigidly perpendicular during its passage over the stage. Three flexible, endless platforms passing over the rollers at the sides of the stage serve to complete the illusion by enabling the horses to be in rapid motion without actually moving forward, except as controlled by the engineers of this scene. At the proper time, as the race nears the finish, the platform on which the winning horse is stationed is gradually slipped forward on a track provided for the purpose by a steam motor. Much of the effect of the scene is due to the extreme suddenness with which the electric lights can be flashed off and on, throwing the stage from extreme darkness to brilliant light and back again in an instant, so that the whole scene appears as a vivid panorama before the audience. Mr. Burgess has this remarkable mechanical device patented by twenty-seven patents.

When the play was first produced in New York some very funny episodes occurred. During the excitement attendant on the first week's production the man who handled the lever which controls the machinery that moves the platform forward and backward, enabling the horse Cold Molasses to win the race, lost his head and pulled the wrong lever, causing another horse to win and creating a perfect furor among the actors. As the winning of the race by Cold Molasses is inseparably connected with the story, the humor of this mistake can readily be perceived. The purse was enables Abigail True to lift the mortgage off her farm, but this night she didn't get out of the clutches of the mortgagee.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS
Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of

WORK WHILE YE HAVE THE LIGHT.

A TALE OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

BY LEON TOLSTOI.

Author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," "Peace and War," etc.

Translated for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH from the original manuscript by E. J. Dillon, Ph.D

CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

NOTHER category of crime consists of those offenses which are provoked by the play of unbridled passions, of vengeance, for instance, jealousy, carnal love, anger, hatred. Criminal acts of this species are never prevented by laws. The individual about to commit them is in a state of animal irresponsibility, perfect freedom from all moral restraints; and thus blinded and swayed by his passion he is utterly incapable of gauging the trend or weighing the results of his actions. An obstacle only serves to fan the flame of his passion. Laws, therefore, are perfectly useless as instruments for suppressing such crimes. Our method of tackling them is efficacious. We believe that man will never attain the satisfaction and the aim of life by ministering to his passions, or anywhere except within himself in his own soul. We endeavor, therefore, to tame and curb passions by a life of labor or love, developing thereby, in a corresponding degree, the force and suppleness of the spiritual principle within us; and in proportion as our number becomes larger and our faith penetrates farther and deeper among men, will the number of such crimes become less.

"Finally there is yet another class of crimes which have their root in a sincere desire to help one's fellow creatures. The desire to alleviate the sufferings of an entire people, for instance, impels some men—conspirators, they are called—to kill a tyrant in the belief that they are thereby benefiting a majority. The source of such crimes is a mistaken conviction that evil may be perpetrated in order that good may follow. Now crimes of this description are not only not prevented or their number lessened by the promulgation and application of legal pains and penalties, but they are positively provoked thereby. The persons who commit offenses of this kind, although grievously mistaken in their hopes and beliefs are impelled to act as they do by a noble motive—a desire to do good to others. Most of these men, if sincere, are ready to lay down all they have and are for the attainment of their end, and they quail before no danger or difficulties. Hence years of punishment are powerless to restrain or cause them to hesitate. On the contrary danger and infuse new life into them; their sufferings raise them to the dignity of martyrs, earn for them the sympathy of most men and stimulate many others to go and do likewise. This is confirmed by the history of every people.

"We Christians believe that the evil will not cease entirely until all men get to understand the gravity of the misfortunes it causes to themselves and to others. We also know that a brotherhood cannot be founded until every one of us is himself a brother; that a brotherhood cannot be organized without brethren. Therefore, we Christians, although we clearly perceive the error of such conspirators, cannot but appreciate their sincerity and self denial, and draw near them on the common ground of the positive good which it must be admitted they possess.

"In us they recognize not foes but people quite as sincere and as eagerly bent on doing good as they are themselves, and many of them come over to us, after having acquired the conviction that a quiet life of toil and unceasing solicitude for the welfare of others is incomparably more beneficial to mankind, and a more difficult achievement than their monetary feats of prowess, which are stained by the blood of human life needlessly sacrificed. And those conspirators who in this belief join our body, are always found among the most zealous members of our community, both in body and in spirit.

"You have now dare enough, Julius, to decide for yourself who it is that grapples more successfully with all kinds of crime and contributes more efficaciously to suppress it, we, Christians, who preach and demonstrate the joy and delight of a spiritual life, from which no evil can arise, we whose aims are example and love; or your rulers and judges who pass sentences according to the letter of a dead law and finish by rescuing their victims or lashing them into fury and driving them to the uttermost extreme of hatred."

"As long as I keep listening to you," replied Julius, "I certainly seem to get the impression that your point of view is the correct one. But will you explain to me, Pamphilius, how it is that people persecute you, hunt you down, kill you—how, in a word, your doctrine of love can beget such discord and strife?"

"The source of this seeming anomaly is not in us; it is outside of us. I alluded a few moments ago to a class of crimes which are condemned as crimes both by the State and by us. These crimes consist of a form of violence which transgresses the laws established for the time being in any State. But, besides and above these laws, people recognize other laws which are eternal, common to all mankind, engraved in the hearts of all human beings. We Christians obey these divine universal laws and discern in the words and life of our teacher their fitest, clearest and fullest expression. This is why we have come to condemn as a crime every form of violence which transgresses any one of Christ's commandments, in all of which we see the expression of God's law. We admit that in order to remove, when possible, all pretext for the manifestation of ill will against us, we are bound to observe the civil laws of the country in which we reside. But higher than all else we place the law of God, which guides our conscience and our reason, and we can therefore obey only such laws of the State as are not opposed to those of God. Let Cæsar have what is his of right; but to God we must render all that is God's. The crimes which we are intent on avoiding and suppressing are not merely transgressions against the laws of the States in which we were born and must live, but first and foremost every species of violation of God's will, which is a law common to the whole human race. Hence our struggle with crime is more comprehensive and more profound than yours, which is carried on by the State.

"Now this recognition by us of God's will as the highest law, shocks and incenses those who give the first place to a private law—to the legislative measures of a State for instance or as is often the case, who raise a custom of their class to the dignity of a law. These individuals unwilling or unable to become men in the true sense of the word, in the sense in which Christ said that truth would make us free men, are satisfied with the position of subjects of this or that State or members of this or that society and they are naturally animated by feelings of enmity for those who see and proclaim that man has a much higher destiny, a far nobler mission. Unable to discern, reluctant to admit, this higher destiny for themselves, they refuse to acknowledge it for others. Concerning them Christ said: 'Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in you hindered.' They are the originators of that persecution against us which puzzles you.

"We ourselves entertain feelings of enmity for no man—not even for those who thus pursue and persecute us, and our manner of inflicts no harm or loss on anyone. If people are incensed against us, if they foster feelings of hatred towards us, the only possible reason is that our life is a constant rebuke to them, a condemnation of their conduct based as it is upon violence. To put an end to that enmity the cause of which does not lie in us, is beyond our power, for we cannot force to comprehend the truth which we have fully comprehended; we cannot live against our conscience and our reason. Concerning that same hostility to us, which our faith arouses in others, our teacher said: 'Think not that I am come to send peace; I come not to send peace but a sword.' Christ felt the effects of this hatred on his own person, and he warned us, his followers, many times, that we too should experience it. 'Me,' he said once, 'the world hateth, because I testify of it, that the works thereof are evil.' If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you," and time will come when he who kills you will think that he has served God. But strengthened by Christ's example, we, like him, do not fear those who kill the body, for they can do nothing more. Illuminated by the rays of truth, we live in its light and our life knows not death. Physical suffering and death, no man can escape. A time will come when our executioners will also suffer in body and die, and it is horrible to think how the unfortunate helpless creatures will be tormented at the sight of death, which will strip them of all that they acquired at the cost of such arduous labor continued throughout their lifetime. Thanks to God that we are guaranteed against the most frightful of all suffering; for the happiness for which we yearn, consists not in immunity from bodily pain and death, but in the preservation and development of equanimity in all the vicissitudes of life, in the consoling conviction that whatever happens to us independently of our own will, is unavoidable and for our ultimate good and above all in the knowledge that we are true to our conscience and our reason—these noble lights bestowed upon man by the source of truth. And thus we suffer nothing from those who hate and persecute us. It is not we, but they who smart from the stings of that enmity, that hatred which, like a snake in their bosom, they nature in their hearts. 'And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.' There is nothing to perplex or trouble us in all that; for truth will do its work. The sheep hear the voice of their shepherd and they follow him, because they know his voice.

"And Christ's flock will not perish, but will grow and thrive, attracting ever new sheep from all parts of the world; for 'the wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth.'"

CHAPTER IX.

HILE he was still speaking, Pamphilius' little son rushed into the apartment and hugged and clasped his father. In spite of all the coaxing and caresses he had run away from Julius' wife and now took shelter in his father's embrace.

Pamphilius sighed, fondled his boy, rose up and was about to depart; but Julius detained him, requested him to continue the conversation and stay for dinner.

"I am astonished, I confess," said Julius, "that you should be married and have children. It is a mystery to me how you Christians can bring your children, in spite of the absence of property; how Christian mothers can attain peace of mind, knowing, as they do, how precarious is the future of their offspring, and how powerless they are to put their children beyond the reach of want."

"In what respect are our children worse off than yours?" asked Pamphilius.

"In this respect, that they have no slaves to look after them, no property of any kind to fall back upon. My wife is very favorably disposed to Christianity, in fact at one time she was firmly bent on abandoning her present life and becoming a Christian. That was several years ago. I, too, was then resolved to accompany her. But what frightened her more than anything else was the precariousness of the position of Christian children—the want to which they are exposed. And I must say I could not but agree with her. That was when I was ill and confined to my bed. I was then thoroughly disgusted with the life I had been leading and had taken the resolution to forsake it once for all and join your community. But the apprehensions of my wife on the one hand and the arguments of the physician who attended me and brought me round, on the other hand, impressed me with the conviction that the life of a Christian, at least as you understand it and practice it, is possible and beneficial only when those who embrace it are unmarried. But that persons with families, mothers with children, are utterly unsuited for it and should never think of trying it. Furthermore, that the upshot of the life you approve and lead will be the extinction of all human life—that is to say, the extinction of the race. This is a fact which there is no getting over. And under such circumstances I was, I confess, rather surprised to see you appear with a child by your side."

"And not one only, I may add, for I left at home a child in arms and a girl of 3 years."

"Well, will you explain how it is done? Do what I will, I positively cannot understand it. A few years ago I was as I remarked on the point of forswearing my worldly life and embracing Christianity. But I was the father of children and I felt that however distasteful the fact might be to me, it still remained a fact that I had no right to sacrifice my children, and recognizing this, I stayed on leading my old life for their sakes in order to bring them up in the same conditions as those in which I was educated myself."

"It is very odd," replied Pamphilius, "that you should reason so. From the same facts we draw opposite conclusions. We say: 'If grown-up people live in a worldly manner, this is to a certain extent excusable, because they are spoiled already. But children? That is horrible! To live with them in the world and expose them continually to its temptations and dangers? Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.'

"These are the words of our master, and I make use of them for that reason and because they are the expression of the truth and not merely for the purpose of objecting; for it is really a fact that the necessity of living as we live results mainly from the circumstances that there are children in our midst, tender beings of whom it has been said: 'Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

"But how can a Christian family contrive to get along without definite means of subsistence?"

"Means of subsistence, according to our belief, are of one kind, and only one kind; work, for the benefit of others, inspired by love. Your means of livelihood, on the contrary, are violence, which can vanish as wealth vanished, and then nothing remains but the labor and love of men. We start with the idea that we should hold fast by that which is the foundation, the basis of everything else, increasing it when possible. And when this is done the family lives and even thrives.

"No," continued Pamphilius, "if I entertained any doubts about the truth of Christ's teachings, and if I hesitated about putting them in practice, my doubts and hesitations would instantly disappear the moment I pictured to myself the sad fate of the children who are brought up in Paganism, amid the surroundings and associations in which you grew up and are now educating your children. No matter what strenuous efforts we, a small band of individuals, make to render life comfortable and pleasant by means of palaces, slaves and the imported products of foreign climes, the lives of the great mass of the people will remain what they were, what they must be. The only provision for these lives remains the love of mankind and earnest toil. We are desirous of freeing ourselves and our friends from the pressure of these conditions, and we get other people to work for us, not voluntarily, out of love, but by employing violence; and, strange to say, the better we seem to provide for ourselves the more we are depriving ourselves of the only true, natural and enduring provision—love. The greater the power of the ruler the less he is loved.

"The same thing holds good of that other provision—work. The more a man shirks work and accustoms himself to luxury, the less capable he becomes of working, and the more he consequently deprives himself of the true and eternal provision. And these conditions in which people place their children they term making provision for them! To test my statement take your son and mine and send them to find a road, to transmit an order or to transact any important business, and note which of them acquits himself more satisfactorily; or propose to confide them to a master to be educated and see which of them will be the more willingly received. No, never again utter those terrible words that a Christian life is possible only for those who are childless. On the contrary, one might rather say that to lead the life of a Pagan is excusable only in those who are without children. But woe to him who offendeth any of these little ones."

Julius remained silent.

"Yes," he said after a considerable pause, "it may be that you are right; but their education is already begun, the very best masters are teaching them. Let them learn all that we know; that can surely do them no harm. There is plenty of time yet both for them and for me. They will be at liberty to embrace your faith when they are in the flower of their age and in the full enjoyment of all their faculties, if they feel so disposed. As for me, I can do so when I have provided for my children, set them standing on their own feet, so to say, and have thus become free."

"When you have known the truth you will be free," answered Pamphilius. "Christ confers perfect liberty at once; the world's teachings will never bestow it. Good-bye!"

And Pamphilius, with his son, departed.

The trial of the prisoners took place in the presence of the people, and Julius saw Pamphilius and noticed how he, along with the other Christians, assisted in removing the bodies of the martyrs. He noticed that, but fear of offending his superiors kept him from approaching his friends or inviting him to his house.

CHAPTER X.

WELVE years more passed away. Julius' wife dies. His time was filled up with the cares and worry inseparable from public life and in the pursuit of power, which now became his for a passing moment and now slipped away from his grasp. His wealth was immense and he still went on increasing it.

His sons had meanwhile grown to man's estate and were leading—especially the second one—a life of luxury and extravagance. This young man had made considerable holes in the vessel in which his father's riches were stored up, and they leaked out with greater rapidity than they were poured in. A struggle was carried on between Julius and his sons, which was in all respects identical with that which had been waged years before by himself and his father. It was characterized by the same traits—bitterness, hatred, jealousy. Moreover, about this time a new viceroy had been appointed who deprived Julius of all the marks of imperial favor. Julius was forsaken in consequence by his former flatterers, and was now in expectation of being banished. He repaired to Rome in order to offer explanations with a view to recover his lost position, but he was not received and was commanded to return home.

On his arrival in Tarsus he found his son banqueting with several dissolute young men in his house. In Cilicia a rumor had been circulated to the effect that Julius was dead, and his son was joyfully celebrating his father's death. At sight of this Julius, losing all control over his passion, felled his son to the ground, left him for dead, and withdrew to the apartments of his late wife. In his wife's room he found a scroll containing the gospel and read therein the words: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

"Yes," exclaimed Julius to himself, "he has been long calling me. I did not believe him, was disobedient and wicked, and the yoke I bore was heavy, the burden I carried was evil."

And for a long time Julius remained sitting with the manuscript spread out before him on his knees, meditating upon his past life and calling to mind what Pamphilius on various occasions had told him.

At length he arose and went to his son, whom he found on his feet, and he was overjoyed to think that he had inflicted no serious harm by his blow.

Without addressing a word to his son, Julius left the house, walked into the street and took the road that led to the Christian community.

He journeyed on the whole day, and when evening came he stopped at a villager's house where he intended to pass the night. In the room into which he entered there was a man stretched out on a couch. The noise of footsteps aroused him and he raised himself up.

Julius recognized the physician.

"No," exclaimed Julius, "never again shall you dissuade me from carrying out my resolve. This is the third time that I am bound for the same destination, and I know that there and there only I shall find peace of mind."

"Where?" asked the physician.

"Among the Christians."

"Yes; you may possibly find peace of mind there, but you will certainly not be doing your duty. You lack fortitude, my friend; misfortunes subdue you. True philosophers never act thus. Disasters and reverses are but the fire that tries the gold. You have passed through the crucible; and now that your services, which might prove inestimable, are most urgently needed, you are speeding away. It is now that you should test others and yourself. You have acquired true wisdom, and it is your duty to make use of it for the good of the commonwealth. What would become of the citizens and the State if those who have obtained a thorough knowledge of men, their passions, motives and the conditions of their life, instead of giving the benefit of their knowledge and experience to the State, were to bury them out of sight and seek repose and tranquility for themselves. Your wisdom has been gained in society, and it is your duty to allow society to reap the benefits of it."

"But I possess no wisdom. I am a bundle of errors. True, they are ancient, but then antiquity does not transform errors into wisdom; age and putridity, no matter what proportions they may reach, never change water into wine."

And having said this, Julius caught up his mantle, quitted the room and the house and without resting anywhere, continued his journey.

The next evening as the long shadows had just deepened into darkness, he reached the town of the Christians. He received a very cordial welcome, notwithstanding that it was not known that he was the personal friend of Pamphilius whom they all loved and revered.

At table Pamphilius perceived his friend and with an affable smile ran up to him and pressed him in his embrace.

"Here I am at last," exclaimed Julius. "Tell me what I am to do; I will obey you."

"Don't worry about that," replied Pamphilius, "let us go together." And Pamphilius led Julius into the house that was prepared for strangers and wayfarers, pointed to the couch there and said: "You will find out yourself in what way you may be useful to others, as soon as you have looked around you and grown accustomed to our mode of life. But in order that you may make a profitable use of your present leisure, I will tell you what you might do to-morrow; in our gardens the brethren are busy gathering in the vintage, go and give them what assistance you can. You will easily find your place among them."

Julius went to the vineyards next morning. The first was a young plantation, with rich clusters of grapes hanging down on every side. The young people were gathering them in and carrying them away. All the work was portioned out among them, and Julius went from one to another, anxious to discover something to do, but he found no place for himself there.

He penetrated further, and came into a somewhat older plantation where the crop was considerably less. But here, too, he failed to get an occupation; the brethren were busy, working pairs, and required no additional hands. He continued his search, however, and soon found himself in a very old vineyard. It was empty. The vinestocks were warped and crooked and, as it seemed to Julius, wholly devoid of fruit.

"So, this is what my life is," he exclaimed to himself as he looked around. "Had I come hither at the first call, my life would have been as the fruits of the first vineyard. Had I come at the second call, it would have been like those of the older plantation; but now my life is as these useless, weakly old vine-stocks, fit only to be thrown into the fire."

And Julius was terrified at what he had done at the thought of the punishment that awaited him for having wantonly squandered his whole life.

And he became very sad and said aloud: "I am now fit for nothing; there is now no work that I can do." And he did not raise up from his place, but wept bitterly over the criminal loss of that which he knew he could never more bring back.

Suddenly he heard the voice of an old man calling out to him. "Work, dear brother," said the voice. Looking round, Julius beheld a very old man with snow white hair, doubled up with age, whose tottering feet scarcely bore up the weight of his body. He stood beside a vine, and was gathering the rare, sweet grapes that had escaped here and there upon it. Julius went up to him.

"Work, dear brother," he said, "work is sweet." And he taught him how to look for the very few clusters that were still on the stalks.

Julius set to work to do as he had been told and having found some bunches of grapes took them to the old man and put them in his basket.

And the old man said to him: "Look! In what are these bunches inferior to those they are gathering in the other plantation. Work while ye have the light, said the Teacher. It is the will of Him that sent me that whosoever seeth the son and believeth in him, has life everlasting and I will raise him up on the last day. For God did not send his son into the world to judge the world, but that the world should be saved through Him. He who believes in Him will not be judged, and he who does not believe is judged already, because he did not believe in the only begotten son of God. The judgment consists in this, that the light came into the world, but men loved darkness better than the light, because their deeds are evil. For everyone that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.

"You are disheartened and downcast because you have not done more than you have actually accomplished. Do not grieve, my son, for we are all children of God and his servants. We are all soldiers of His army. Do you think that He has no servants but yourself? And suppose you had devoted yourself to His service in the vigor of your strength do you imagine that you would have accomplished all that he requires; that you would have done your fellow men all that is necessary in order to bring about his kingdom upon earth? You say that you would have accomplished twice as much as you can now perform, ten times as much, a hundred times as much. If you realized a myriad times more than all mankind combined, what would all this amount to in the work of God? To nothing. The work of God, like God Himself, has no limits, no end. God's work is within you. Approach it and become not a workman, but a son and you will be a copartner of God who is infinite and a sharer in His work. With God there is neither little nor great; and in life there is neither little nor great; there is only straight or crooked. Enter on the straight road in life and you will be with God, and your work will be neither great nor little, it will be God's work. Remember that there is more joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons. The world's ways, and all that you have neglected to do, have shown you your sin. And having seen your sin, you have repented. And having repented, you have joined the right road. And now that you are on the right road, go forward with God; think no more of the past, of little and of great. All living men are equal before God. There is one God and one life."

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[THE END.]

Mr. Weller Didn't Think So.

From the Cape Cod Item.

Miss Alice Parker, a Boston lawyer, in an article in the *Home Journal* entitled "Law for My Sisters," says: "Next to having a good husband alive is to be left a comfortable widow." No doubt of it. And a good thing for the next man, too.

MISS SHEPARD'S WEDDING.

Preparations for One of the Great Social Events of New York.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—October is the brides' month, the month of orange blossoms, the month when Cupid smiles, for the saucy little fellow with his arrows of love has pierced the hearts of young men and maidens, and he smiles broadly as he listens to the solemn words of the ministers as they pronounce the loved and loving couple man and wife.

An unusually large number of fashionable weddings are to take place during the fall and winter. Most of these will occur in New York, but London and Paris will claim some, and Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis will have their share.

It is fashionable now to have very elaborate weddings. The cost of some of these run up into the thousands of dollars. Wedding arrangements are often made months in advance and carried on in the most lavish manner, and it is because of this extravagance that many persons prefer to be wedded in London. In the great city on the Thames a couple may be married in a fashionable church for a third of the money that a wedding would cost in America, not to mention the fact that there is no necessity of an elaborate breakfast or supper.

However, there are some people who still prefer America, cost what it will. One of these is Miss Louise Shepard, daughter of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who will be married during the winter to Mr. William J. Schieffelin. The wedding will be one of the most brilliant of the season. Miss Shepard is the first of the younger generation of the Vanderbilt family to wed. She is a tall, handsome girl, a lover of outdoor sports, a splendid horsewoman and a good hand at an oar. Like her mother and father she is of a religious turn of mind and was for a long time a teacher in St. Bartholomew's Sunday-school.

A fine portrait of her in her father's house shows her to be a singularly beautiful girl, with a head that Sir Joshua Raynolds would have liked to paint. Some day she will be worth a good many millions. Her father's house on Fifth avenue is now being redecorated and put in order for the nuptials. The bridegroom-elect is a well-known society man. He is nearly six feet tall, and he and his finance make a striking couple. He was

Miss Louise Shepard.

educated abroad, principally in Heidelberg, and is a junior member of the great drug house that bears his father's name. He has given much study to chemicals and is rated very high in his line by experts. He is worth considerable money, and with his bride's dowry will be able to entertain as well as anybody in the circle of younger married people.

THE GAME OF FOOT-BALL.

HOW IT IS PLAYED BY THE GREAT EASTERN COLLEGES.

An Explanation of the Rules and Practices—What Constitutes a Good Player—How a Field Is Laid Out for the Game—The Method of Scoring and Other Pointers for the Uninitiated.

FOOT-BALL as now played by the American colleges is a game that arouses the enthusiasm of the spectator to a higher pitch of excitement than any other sport, and there is no game where the requirements of the participant is greater or more diversified. The elements so essential to the success of the runner or tennis player are far different from those demanded by the oarsman or wrestler; but the foot-ball player needs them all, and in no athletic contest can the display of pluck, strength, endurance, agility and quick judgment be seen to better advantage.

The best player is not necessarily he who makes the longest runs or kicks, but the one combining good, hard individual play with team work, and he is always willing to let the man make a brilliant play whose chances are the best. The training to thoroughly fit one's self for a match game is as arduous as it is for a boat race; in addition to the daily practice a run of two or three miles is necessary for the wind; smoking, drinking, pastry, and rich food must be given up, and plenty of sleep taken. Five minutes of brisk work will cause the player who enters a game, in poor condition to make many good resolves for the future. As the season for the game is now here, a short explanation of the principal rules governing foot-ball will be of assistance to those intending to witness these contests. In the East foot-ball is as thoroughly understood as base ball, and the great social and athletic event of the year has been the game played at the Pele Grounds on Thanksgiving Day between the two leading college teams in their final struggle for the championship.

Throwing In.

THE GROUNDS

must be 330 feet in length and 160 feet in width, with a goal placed in the middle of each goal line, composed of two upright posts extending twenty feet in height and placed eighteen feet six inches apart, with cross-bar ten feet from the ground. The following diagram will illustrate:

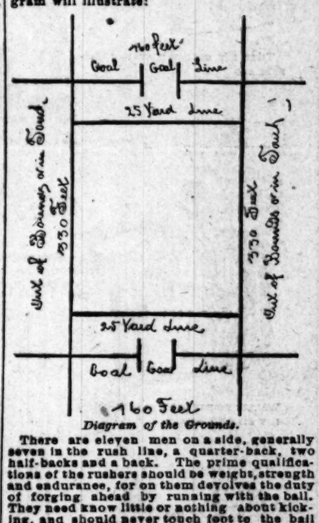

Diagram of the Grounds.

There are eleven men on a side, generally seven in the rush line, a quarter-back, two half-backs and a back. The prime qualifications of the rushers should be weight, strength and endurance, on them devolves the duty of forging ahead by running with the ball. They need know little or nothing about kicking, and should never touch foot to the ball except in case of a free kick. Even then it is not necessary, for a place kick can be taken instead by one of the other players and is generally preferable. Weight is not so essential for the rest of the team, but in addition to the other qualifications of the rushers they must be good kickers; also they should be sure tacklers to step an opponent if he succeeds in breaking through the rush line. The following diagram shows the relative position of the players:

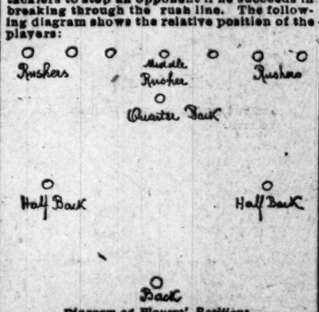

Diagram of Players' Positions.

The game is begun by placing the ball in the center of the field, and, if there be no wind, the side winning the toss choosing as a general thing to kick off. But if the wind be blowing, however slightly, the winner will, of course,

PLAY WITH THE WIND,

for this is a most important factor is foot-ball, a stiff breeze deciding whether the game shall be a kicking or running one. We will suppose the ball has been kicked off and stopped by one of the opposing half-backs, this player tackled and prevented from returning the kick; the ball must then be called down, which is a technical expression signifying a temporary suspension of hostilities in order to get the ball again in play. The middle rusher then takes the ball, and placing his foot upon it snaps it to the quarter-back or to one of the other rushers, but to whomever he may give it that player must pass it to still another before the ball can be run forward with. If in three consecutive downs by the same side that side does not advance the ball five or take it back twenty yards the opposing side is then entitled to it, and as an aid in determining the distance parallel lines five yards apart are often marked across the field.

This is one of the new rules, and was introduced in order to diminish the chances of a draw game, which result could easily be brought about in the past when the strength of the competing teams was nearly equal. We will now suppose that the side kicking off has forced the ball ahead, and a player on that side succeeds in crossing the goal line and touches the ball on the ground; this is called a touch-down; then a player of the side scoring the touch-down, and called the placer, brings the ball out from the point where the touch-down was made, and at right angles to the goal line.

Having reached a suitable distance the placer, lying down and acting under the direction of the goal kicker, carefully places the ball an inch from the ground.

When the point of the ball is at the proper altitude, the seam in a line with the object point and allowance made for the wind, the goal kicker gives the signal, the ball is placed on the ground, and the try for goal made. The instant the ball touches the ground the opposing team may charge, and if the ball touches the person or clothing of any player before going over the cross-bar or past the goal does not count; the slightest deviation made by the

A Scrimmage.

placer in putting the ball on the ground or failure of the goal kicker to kick in precisely the one correct spot will cause the ball to veer widely from the mark, and no goal is made.

If the goal counts the ball is brought to the center of the field, and the losing side kicks off. If the try for goal fails the other side kicks the ball out and must do so within the twenty-fifth yard line. Now, we will again suppose that one side has forced the ball up to the opponents' goal; but instead of making a touch-down, as in the former case, they lose the ball. The other side, having gained possession of it, is of course in much better position than before, but nevertheless still in great danger, for they in turn may lose it at any instant. In this dilemma there is an avenue of escape, and that is by touching the ball down behind their own goal line and making what is termed a safety touch-down. Although this counts against them it is not nearly so expensive as a touch-down by the other side.

Running With the Ball.

The value of points in scoring is as follows:

Goal from touch-down	6
Goal from field kick	5
Touchdown	4
Safety touch-down by opponents	2

A drop-kick is made by letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it the very instant it rises.

A PLACE-KICK

is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.

A punt is made by letting the ball fall from

A Try for Goal.

the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground; a goal made by a punt-kick does not count.

The time of a game is an hour and a half, each side playing forty-five minutes from each goal, with an intermission of ten minutes between the two halves.

No one is allowed to wear projecting nails or iron plates.

A scrimmage takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it or snapping it back.

A player is off side if during a scrimmage he gets in front of the ball or if the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him, and when off side he is not allowed to touch the ball.

A player being off side is put on side when the ball has touched an opponent or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the ball or having touched it when behind him.

No player shall interfere with an opponent in any way unless he has the ball.

A foul shall be granted for intentional delay of game, off-side play, or holding an opponent unless he has the ball; the penalty of a foul is a down for the other side.

A player shall be disqualified for unnecessary roughness, backing, throttling, butting, tripping up, intentional tackling below the knees, and striking with the closed fists.

In case a player be disqualified or injured a substitute shall take his place.

A player may throw or pass the ball in any direction except toward the opponent's goal; it shall be given to the opponents if it be batted or thrown forward.

If the ball goes out of bounds a player on the side which touches it down must bring it to the spot where it crossed the line, and there either bound the ball in the field or play or touch it with both hands at right angles to the line, and then run with it, kick it, or throw it back, or it may be thrown in at right angles or be taken out in the field of play at right angles to any distance not less than five or more than fifteen yards, and there put down the same as for a scrimmage.

There is an umpire and also a referee. The umpire is the judge for the players as regards fouls and unfair tactics.

The referee is judge in all matters relating to the ball, and all points not covered by the duties of the umpire.

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Are nature's efforts to eliminate poison from the blood. This result may be accomplished much more effectually, as well as agreeably, through the proper excretory channels, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I was troubled with boils and carbuncles. In casting about for a remedy, it occurred to me that Ayer's Sarsaparilla had been used in my father's family, with excellent success, and I thought that what was good for the father would also be good for the son. Three or four bottles of this medicine entirely cured me, and I have not since—in more than two years—had a boil, pimple, or any other eruptive trouble. I can conscientiously speak in the highest terms of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and many years' experience in the drug business enables me to speak intelligently."—C. M. Hatfield, Farmland, Ind.

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Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 9:45 am	† 5:15 pm
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The 8:15 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 a. m. arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
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Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jos., Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Spirit Lake, Minneapolis and St. Paul Express	* 8:45 pm	* 6:20 am

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Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 8:40 am	* 7:15 pm
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Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 6:40 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	* 8:35 am

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Chicago & Peoria Express	* 7:00 am	* 1:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 11:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom	* 9:45 am	* 10:00 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 8:05 pm	† 1:40 am
Chicago Night Express	* 8:10 pm	† 7:05 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Through Mail and Express	† 8:00 am	† 9:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Jos & Ottumwa Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 9:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	* 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	† 7:30 am	† 7:15 am
Fer

ALL SENATORS NOT RICH.

THERE ARE THREE POOR MEN TO ONE MILLIONAIRE IN THE SENATE.

There Are in the Upper House Ten Millionaires, Fifteen Men Who Are Well Off, Twenty-Eight in Moderate Circumstances and Thirty Who Depend on Their Salaries for a Living.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.

IT has become a very common practice among those pessimists who are always expecting to see the country go to the dogs—those worst of all pessimists who never tire of telling us how much better and purer and nobler the fathers used to be than the sons are now—to say that the Senate has become a mere body of millionaires; that money is the ruling power in Senatorial elections and that it governs the actions of the Senate.

The best way to refute this story is to call the roll of the Senate and see how many of its members can answer to the title of millionaire, for if money be the controlling power there is not a Senator who, in a six years' term, might not sell himself for enough to make him eligible to the title.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is a merchant pretty well off though by no means a millionaire. He might retire and live upon what he has, I suppose, so we may set him down as a rich man.

Senator Allen of Washington is a young and active lawyer with a bent for money-making.

A Group of Poor Senators.

He probably will be rich some day, but at present he is only started in that direction.

Senator Allison of Iowa is worth between $40,000 and $50,000. If he should turn it all into money and set out to buy a Legislature he would have to look about for a pretty cheap one.

I don't know anything about the financial condition of Senator Barbour of Virginia, and and I don't know anybody who does. If he were a millionaire it would probably be known to nearly everybody around here, for he lives in Alexandria, six or eight miles down the Potomac from Washington, and a very rich man in that poverty-stricken town would stand out among his neighbors like an ulcerated tooth.

Senator Bate of Tennessee is a poor man who lives in a very modest way in Washington and relies on his salary to pay the bills.

SENATOR BERRY

of Arkansas is poorer than Job's off turkey. If somebody had a job lot of damaged legislatures that he wanted to sell at $50 a dozen, Senator Berry couldn't bid in a 10-year-old page.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky might in time become a rich man if he did not have to eat and to sleep under a roof. But by the time he has paid his modest board bill he would be very poor picking for a legislator in search of a cash purchaser.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire is a poor man—so poor that he is glad to serve as a Washington correspondent for a New York newspaper and to do the work, in addition to his many senatorial duties, with his own hand, because he cannot afford to pay a stenographer for such work.

Senator Blodgett is a rich man, president of the New Jersey Central Railroad and of a bank at Long Branch, but he hammered out his own wealth, for he began his manhood thirty-eight years ago, working as an apprentice in the Amoskeag locomotive works.

Senator Brown of Georgia, who has not been here this session and who probably never will visit Washington again, is another wealthy railroad president, but, so far from wanting to buy a seat in the Senate, he has one that he has been trying for more than two years to give away. He is a very old and feeble

A Group of Poor Senators.

man and has long desired to retire from all active life and public responsibility, but his people would not take his resignation because, it is said, they wanted Gov. Gordon in the Senate and the Governor could not appoint himself to fill the vacancy.

SENATOR BUTLER

of South Carolina is a poor man who spends all he makes.

Senator Call of Florida spends more than he makes. Some time ago he borrowed money and built here a modest house to live in, but the interest became so burdensome he has been trying ever since to sell out.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is all that a member of the House of Lords is supposed to be—rich, aristocratic and heir to his Senatorial seat.

Senator Carlisle of Kentucky lives on his salary.

Senator Casey (pronounce it Cazey, please) of North Dakota is worth half a million and is chasing like a blue streak for the other half. His bills for binding twine last year (so he recently testified, I am told) were $40,000. That would tie up a considerable sheaf of legislators in his State if all the stories about the purchases made by the Louisiana Lottery Co. last winter are true.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire lives like a millionaire, but these who ought to know say it takes about all he can scrape up to pay for it. Some time ago he made some fat fees and purchased an elegant home which he gave to his wife. He still makes now and then a good haul, but manages, I am told, to spend it all upon his living. And then, something suggests that he probably has nothing laid away for purchasing legislatures—he owns two newspapers up in New Hampshire, and you know that is a pretty expensive habit to fall into.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri would make a poor fist at buying a Legislature. Not long ago he borrowed a small sum of money with which to build a little house on a cheap lot away out on R street, and he lives in it in a manner that stamps him as a man who needs his salary about as fast as it falls due.

Senator Coke of Texas owns a good deal of land in his State. A gentleman who knows about it says that if the Senator should, by any misfortune, come into possession of a little more such land he would be poor enough to go into partnership with Lazarus.

SENATOR COLQUITT

of Georgia, is in moderate circumstances, neither rich nor poor.

Senator Cullom of Illinois—let me tell you a story about him and Senator Ingalls of Kansas. When Vice-President Hendricks died, it became necessary to elect a President of the

A Group of Poor Senators.

Senate. The office pays $3,000 a year more than the Senatorial salary. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who is a poor man, wanted the place, but Senators Teller, Manderson and others said: "No; Cullom is poorer than Hoar; let's give the place to Cullom." It looked as if Senator Cullom was going to be chosen when, one day, he heard about Senator Ingall's struggle with poverty and questioned him about it. "Yes," said the Senator from Kansas, "I am poorer than you are, for your children are grown and provided for, but my five youngsters are just growing up and I can not raise money enough to educate them as I wish to." Senator Ingall's frankly asked for the office because he needed the salary and Senator Cullom went at once to his friends saying he had found a man poorer than himself. Senator Ingalls was elected.

Senator Daniel of Virginia is by no means a rich man. His most fruitful source of income, after his Senatorial salary, is the sale of the well known law books of which he is the author, but that is not enough even to make him rich.

Senator Davis of Minnesota has nothing laid away. Senator Davis of Massachusetts is a very poor man. I do not know about Senator Dixon, but I understand he is only moderately well off. Senator Dolph of Oregon was once a rich man, but suffered a severe loss in the recent failure of an enterprise in which he was a heavy stockholder. Senator Edmunds makes some enormous fees in his practice as an attorney and may be set down as a rich man, but he will never have to think about buying a seat in the Senate until Vermont goes out of the Union. Senator Evarts has a capital law practice, but it is said he lives up to his income.

SENATOR EUSTIS

of Louisiana is well off and Senator Farwell of Illinois is a millionaire. Senator Faulkner of West Virginia is in comfortable circumstances and Senator Frye of Maine is a man who gives no thought to money-making—doesn't care for a fortune, and so, of course, has never made one.

Senator George is a poor man. Many a department clerk lives on a much higher shelf than he does.

Senator Gibson of Louisiana and Senator Gorman of Maryland are both well off. Senator Gray of Delaware is in fair circumstances as a result of his good law practice.

Senator Hale married a very wealthy lady, the daughter of the late Zach Chandler.

Senator Hampton of South Carolina is a very poor man. He has positively nothing. Should his salary as Senator cease he would be in the depths of financial distress.

Senator Harris of Tennessee, though not a very rich man, owns a rather profitable mule farm in Texas. Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who not long ago suffered some serious losses by good-naturedly lending his name, is said to be a poor man.

Senator Hearst of California is as rich as mud. He says he cannot remember when his income was less than $1,000 a day. He could buy three or four fresh Legislatures every year if he wanted to and they were for sale.

Senator Higgins of Delaware has but a smal store of this world's goods.

Senator Hiscock of New York has one fortune and his wife has another. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is so poor he can't afford to keep up an establishment in Washington and leaves his family, therefore, at home.

SENATOR INGALLS,

as I have said, is very poor and very glad to get pay for the literary work which somehow he manages to do, though he is kept very busy as a Senator. Senator Jones of Arkansas is poor.

Senator Jones of Nevada—I haven't heard of him since this morning. At that time he was supposed to be rich. He is a speculator every day in the week—eight or nine days some weeks. Like the Irishman's flea, when you put your hand on him he isn't there. Some days he is up in a balloon and some days down in a well, where even truth is said to lie, but where Senator Jones refuses to lie.

Senator Kenna of West Virginia has a modest little home here of his own, but is not a rich man. Senator McMillin of Michigan is one of the millionaires. Senator McPherson of New Jersey may be put down as another.

Senator Manderson of Nebraska borrowed some money and erected some buildings in Omaha a few years ago, and the rentals have more than paid the interest, while the value of the property has so increased as to make him fairly well off. Senator Mitchell of Oregon is pretty well off, and Senator Moody of South Dakota is in comfortable circumstances.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is poor. Senator Morrill of Vermont is not, nor yet is he very wealthy. Senator Paddock of Nebraska has some land out there and not much else. Senator Pasco of Florida has perhaps the best law practice in his State, and is well off.

SENATOR PAYNE

of Ohio is rich. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is a money-maker, and has done well in lands and railroad enterprises in his State.

Fate intended Senator Pierce of North Dakota to scratch a poor man's head, and the Senator has no disposition to quarrel with fate or with anybody else. Senator Platt of Connecticut has a home in Meriden and little beside. Senator Plumb of Kansas is thrifty and rich, now is pressing on toward his million. Senator Power of Montana is fairly well off. Senator Pugh of Alabama is by no means rich. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is said to be far from rich. Senator Ransom of North Carolina has nothing but his salary. Senator Reagan of Texas is very poor—so poor that his wife was appointed as his clerk because they needed the salary. Senator Sanders of Montana is moderately well off. Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin is rich, Senator Sherman of Ohio very rich. Senator Sherman makes a great deal of money by buying and selling real estate in this city. He is a multi-millionaire.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is well off, and Senator Squire of Washington is not a poor man.

Senator Stanford of California could buy Legislatures as fast as they might come and still have enough left to make a pretty fair bid for a national convention if he felt so disposed. He never draws his salary, but gives it to his private secretary.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is said to be a poor man, notwithstanding the fact that he has the handling of the vast Sharon estate. Senator Stockbridge of Michigan is rich—a millionaire.

SENATORS TELLER

of Colorado, Turple of Indiana Vance of North Carolina, Vest of Missouri, Voorhees of Indiana and Walthal of Mississippi, are all poor.

Senator Washburn of Minnesota was in a bad strait about the time he was elected, but his affairs are now much better and he may once more be called a rich man, though nowhere near the millionaire he once was.

Senator Wilson of Maryland has but little. Senator Wilson of Iowa has some property, but not much.

Senator Wolcott will have to make money very fast if he is ever to become wealthy, for he is the embodiment of generosity and recklessness. He is a good lawyer and has plenty of practice when at home, but he spends all he makes and more, too, for his brother frequently chips in, it is said.

For the purpose of recapitulation it is convenient to separate the Senators into four classes—the millionaires, the rich men, the men in comfortable circumstances and the poor men. Now, of the eighty-four Senators they are ten, possibly eleven, who belong to the millionaire class. Of the class of rich men—that is, those who are not ponderously wealthy, but who are more than moderately well off—there are fifteen or sixteen. Of the class of men who do not rely utterly on their salaries, but have a little something saved up, there are twenty-eight; while of the positively poor men, who have practically nothing but their salaries to live on, there are thirty.

Whatever the "tendency of the times" may be, the millionaires are at present a long way from controlling the United States Senate. They are not there in any such numbers as the people are led to suppose they are, and in so far as influence in the body is concerned, the leaders are, almost to the man, of the last-named two classes—the poor and the moderately well-off men. Senator Sherman is the only millionaire who can be named as a leader in the Senate, and he leads by brain power, not by the power of his money.

WILLIS E. HAWKINS.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

THE LUKEWARM BATH.

ITS GREAT VALUE AS A PROLONGATOR OF LIFE IN MANKIND.

The Benefits It Affords Elderly People—The Discoveries Made by German Scientists in Regard to It—The Water Absorbed Into the System During One—How to Take One.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

IT is a well known fact that he who desires to prolong his life must first of all avoid everything that tends to shorten it. He must avoid that which experience teaches is harmful to health and dangerous to life. In that respect the "macrobiotic" rules (i. e. the art of living long) are of a negative kind. For instance, you must not breathe impure air. You must not go to excess in anything, etc.

Few people, however, were satisfied with this knowledge; the read was too uncomfortable, too simple and prosaic. At all times fantastic enthusiasts could be found who hoped and believed that there were wonderful herbs, balms, etc., whereby life could be prolonged into measureless distance. We are all prone to believe that which we desire to attain? Speculators took advantage of this ever-recurring idea and filled the eyes of the world with sand, until finally no one doubted but that there existed some positive remedy by which life could be prolonged. But ah! the disappointment was sure to follow! The "astralic" alkalies of the alchemists, the "stone of immortality" of the christian Paracelsus (who himself died at the age of 50 years), the "the tea of long life" of the adventurer St. Germain, and the "elixir of life" of the notorious swindler Cagliostro, all proved to be rank humbug, only calculated to deceive credulous fools. The dealers in these wonderful remedies were at best only "deceived deceivers," but the belief in the fact that there are draughts in existence which have the power of prolonging life has never entirely died out, and even at the present day "arcanists" and wonder doctors are preparing elixirs of life from all kinds of herbs for the benefit of those who will be deceived.

But this inborn hope is not altogether delusive; there are means, positive means, which for a time counteract the process of waste in the human system, which comes with advancing age, retarding thereby the end of the same. These rules are purely dietetical, however, and among them

THE LUKEWARM BATH

occupies a prominent rank.

Many of my readers will ask with surprise: "Lukewarm baths? Simple, lukewarm baths?" And I will answer that this is not nearly so improbable as it looks on its face. Neither is the idea a novel one—only not generally known—and, therefore, it shall be my aim to explain what studies in this direction have demonstrated, and then direct to this important theme the attention of the public.

Careful observers have noticed long ago that aged persons are greatly refreshed, restored and rejuvenated by the lukewarm bath, but no one knew just why it should prove so beneficial to old people. It was not until the end of the past century that a French physician, Pomme by name, explained this circumstance. He reasons as follows: "The character of old age is increasing dryness, brittleness and stiffness of tissue. (Dr. Pomme refers to this particularly as "raconnissment.") Lukewarm baths are a direct preventive for this drying up of the tissues, and by reason thereof are a means of prolonging life, and it is easily understood why they should have such a beneficial effect upon the old."

The human body absorbs a considerable quantity of water in the luke-warm bath, which causes a softening of the tissues, and for this fact Falconet has furnished us the proof. This scientist demonstrated by the scales that a person remaining in the lukewarm bath for an hour absorbs through the skin more than three pounds of water. Marcard, the famous Fyrmont physician, asserts the same, and has arrived at this conclusion through several careful experiments. Recent observations have been followed by similar results, and everybody who will set up a scale in his baths room can convince himself of the correctness of this statement.

Besides this, lukewarm baths have a tendency for decreasing the number of pulsations and respirations, and also in this direction they diminish the rapid consumption of vitality. Persons whose pulse is easily accelerated, who suffer from rush of blood to the head, etc.,

DERIVE GREAT BENEFIT

from such baths. A bath of a temperature of from 88 to 95 deg. Fahrenheit and lasting a half hour reduces the pulse from about 72 to 60, and for quite a long time after the bath the number of pulsations does not increase. Marcard says that he reduced his pulse to 54 deg. during an hour and a half's stay in the lukewarm bath.

Ever since these observations have demonstrated the fact that the lukewarm bath is an excellent means for the prevention of the rapid wearing out of the human body, several prominent physicians have directed their attention to this expedient.

Among others Dr. Zwierlein states: "Natural death is not caused through the wasting away and wearing out of the organs but principally through the drying up, stiffening and immovability of the solid parts of the body, the narrowing down and complete obstruction and growing together of all the delicate vessels, through corruption, incrassation and stagnation, the fluid portions, through a superabundance of the terreous parts in the fluids and the disturbance caused thereby in all the functions of the human system, particularly that of nutrition and the circulation of the blood; therefore no more appropriate medium for the postponement of death can be found than the luke-warm bath, which, when judiciously used with increasing age will do all that human ingenuity can prescribe in order to prolong life."

At the time of Benjamin Franklin's stay in England during the '70's of the last century, when he was past 60 years of age, he began to feel greatly the encroachments of old age. As a preventive Dr. Darwin recommended to him the luke-warm bath to be taken twice a week. Franklin followed his advice and very soon experienced the beneficial effects of these warm baths upon his aging body. He continued to use them up to within a short time of his death and always with the most satisfactory results. He reached the age of 84 years and to the last was strong and vigorous in

BODY AND MIND.

Count Berchtold of London says of the English Consul-General of Alexandria (a gentleman of 60 years of age) that by reason of his protracted stay in hot climates and his sedentary mode of life he had lost much of his former herculean strength, but that a frequent luke-warm bath, into which he poured a cup of pure olive oil, always refreshed and strengthened him greatly. The addition of the olive oil enhances the softening, flexible property of the lukewarm water.

In former days physicians knew little or nothing of the fact that water could be absorbed into the human body while in the bath, and yet this is its most important factor. Their ideas as to it other beneficial influences were very erroneous.

The frequent luke-warm bath for ladies is a sure beautifier. It restores elasticity and smoothness to the dry, harsh skin, it loosens the tissues and thereby brings back fullness and roundness to the limbs. It prevents eruptions of the skin, and where present, it removes them, often even from the face. For elderly ladies luke-warm baths are the best means of conservation.

A frequent luke-warm bath wards off other afflictions of old age, or lessens them considerably at least, i.e., pain in the limbs, gout, cramps, leanness, constipation, insomnia, etc. So says Dr. Zwierlein.

My latest authority on baths, Prof. Dr. Kisch of Marienbad, praises the luke-warm bath exceedingly, and proposes for the same the scientific name of "indifferently warm" bath. He says: "These 'indifferently warm' baths possess the genuine conservant properties. Without causing injurious irritation, they stimulate the functions of the body, particularly that of the skin. The slight irritation of

THE SENSITIVE NERVES

has a quieting effect upon the nervous system in general. Without increasing the activity of the regular warmth-producing organs, these baths protect the body against giving up too much heat and this enhances nutrition, whereby the important part which the 'indifferently warm' bath plays in the dietetic is explained. They are properly used by aged people, whose strength is to be conserved and with whom the life-consuming process is to go on as sparingly as possible."

I will confine myself to these stated evidences in favor of the luke-warm bath and simply append a few practical hints for those who desire to avail themselves of this life-prolonging medium. It is well to commence with these baths as soon as the first infirmities of old age begin to make themselves felt, between the 50th and 60th year. Two to four baths should be taken every week. The temperature must be from 88 to 95 deg. Fahrenheit and within this scale that degree should be chosen which is the most conducive to the comfort of each individual. As the water cools off hot water must be added and the thermometer constantly consulted. In the beginning the bathing time should not be extended beyond the limit of a half hour, but it may gradually be increased to an hour. Luke-warm baths lasting less than a half hour cannot be regarded as of a life-prolonging character. The best time for bathing is the forenoon, one or two hours after breakfast, or the afternoon at least four hours after the midday meal. The bath-room must be well warmed. After the bath the body must be thoroughly dried and rubbed with coarse towels, first the arms and limbs, then the body and lastly the head. A half hour's promenade after the bath is recommended, but the person must be warmly clad.

The chief rule is the one which refers to the temperature of the bath. Baths either too hot or too cold are dangerous to old people. It is a well-known fact that hot baths are dangerous under all circumstances, and no less harmful to the aged are the cold baths, while lukewarm baths of long duration do no harm whatever. Hebra's experiments have demonstrated that a man can spend nine months uninterruptedly (day and night) in a luke-warm bath without the slightest ill effects to his health. For this purpose Hebra constructed so-called "water beds," which are an excellent remedy for extensive burns, severe bruises, etc.

E. S. H.

CONDEMN political intimidation by voting for John T. Field for Congress.

HELPING YOUNG MEN.

New York Men Who Are Notable for This Good Work.

Special Correspondence of SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The nomination of Francis M. Scott as candidate for Mayor of New York, by the factions opposed to Tammany Hall, suggests that thousands of men who are now holding high positions would today be buried in obscurity but for the generosity of wealthy benefactors. A number of well-known millionaires are known to have a hobby for picking up deserving young men who are badly in need of a helping hand, and caring for the youths as if they were of their own flesh and blood.

Mr. Scott is one of these fortunate young men. He had the good luck to meet with ex-Mayor William R. Grace, the many times millionaire. Mr. Scott was then striving to build up a law practice and experiencing hard lines. The ex-Mayor soon discovered that the young man only lacked opportunity to make his mark in the world. He immediately took hold of Mr. Scott, gave him a great deal of law business and after he had become prosperous through the influence of the ex-Mayor he was given a handsome position in the office of the Corporation Counsel. In this position he soon demonstrated that his benefactor had not misjudged him. Then Mr. Grace had him appointed an Aqueduct Commissioner, an office which he still holds. Again through the same influence he has been selected to head the opposition to Tammany Hall. He is already comfortably well off in a financial way and owns a nice home.

Another man who has made a big stir in the metropolis owes nearly everything to Mr. Grace in the same way that Mr. Scott does. He is William M. Ivins, who has a wide reputation as the counsel for the Fassett Committee which has been investigating the Tammany officials. Ivins held a small clerkship over in Brooklyn when he came under the eye of Mr. Grace, who saw that the young man was possessed of fine intellectual endowments, and that all he needed was a little hoist to go to the head of the procession. Ivins was taken into the ex-Mayor's office and rapidly promoted. While thus engaged he was enabled to take a thorough course in the law. When Mr. Grace became Mayor for the second time Ivins was appointed City Chamberlain, which commands the handsome salary of $25,000 per year.

There are a number of other men, while not making as great a success as the two protegees of the ex-Mayor already mentioned, who received first-class education at the expense of Mr. Grace.

State Senator J. Sloat Fassett, who, many think, will land in the United States Senate at the expiration of Wm. M. Evarts' term, is another man who takes a great delight in picking up bright young lads who are poor and giving them a good start in life. I am told by people who live in Elmira, the home of the Senator, that there is probably not another man in the country of his means who does more to aid deserving young men. Three lads graduated in collegiate courses last year by the aid of the Senator's generosity. Senator Fassett had some hard knocks himself when a lad, but became rich through his marriage to Miss Crocker, the daughter of the California millionaire.

Chauncey M. Depew devotes a good portion of his income every year in aiding poor young men in securing good educations and a start in life. Three or four scholars receive Yale College diplomas every year at Mr. Depew's expense. One of these Mr. Depew never saw until he made the offer to send the lad to college. He met the boy during a visit to Washington. The boy, who was but 16 years of age, was employed upon a newspaper and received an assignment to interview the distinguished New Yorker. The youth did the job remarkably well, for Mr. Depew sent for him and congratulated him. The young reporter was a high school graduate and far enough advanced in knowledge to enter upon a collegiate course.

"You have good stuff in you, my son," said Mr. Depew, "and it would be a shame not to complete your education."

The boy said his parents could ill afford to send him to college, and being a self-reliant youngster he preferred to make his own way. Mr. Depew said that he was perfectly willing to take the risk of the boy being in a position some day where he would be abundantly able to repay him, and insisted that his young friend should take a course at Yale at his expense.

In a conversation the other night with Senator George Hearst of California, who enjoys one of the largest incomes of any man in the country, he said that the knowledge of having aided poor boys to rise in the world gave him the greatest pleasures in life by reason of his great wealth. The Senator's great racing stable is a source of great pleasure to him, but that pleasure was not near so substantial as the other just mentioned. I have been told by old Western friends of the Senator that no man in his section, with the exception of his colleague, Senator Stanford, has done more for young men than Uncle George Hearst, as his friends delight in calling him. Senator Hearst is very fond of the society of young men, and he has often been known to leave a company of wise and venerable Senators to pass his time with young folks. Most of the Senator's mines, ranches and other large interests in the West are managed by men who were picked up as poor boys and given a good education and a business start. When the Senator comes to New York for recreation he usually telegraphs for three or four of his protegees to come and join him in having a good time. One of them who he is particularly attached to is a nephew of Jim Keene. The lad was just ready for college when his uncle met with financial disaster. The boy had had his heart upon graduating from Harvard. He seemed doomed to disappointment, when Senator Hearst heard of his case and sent him through college. Now he has the management of the great Hearst ranch in Texas.

Congressman Roswell P. Flower is another one who has been a great benefactor to poor young men. I know at least half a dozen who are in prosperous circumstances who owe both their success and education to the big hearted Congressman. Daniel L. Gibbons, who died a few months ago, was a good illustration of what Mr. Flower has done in this line. Gibbons was a poor tutor when Mr. Flower's attention was attracted to him. The millionaire quickly discovered that the poor tutor possessed fine intellectual traits and he aided him in securing an excellent legal education. Afterwards Mr. Gibbons was one of the Subway Commissioners of this city and at the time of his unexpected death he gave promise of becoming one of the great men of the Empire State.

VOTE for John T. Field for Congress. Remember he's boy him.

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